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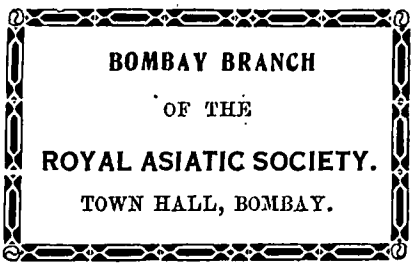

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Post-War Reconstruction

Bengal Government's Plan

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INTRODUCTION.

This is the first instalment of a 20-year Plan of post-war reconstruction projected by the Bengal Government. Schemes included in this Plan are, for the most part, executable within the first five post-war years and seek primarily to achieve definite short-term objectives. These schemes, however, carry within them the germs of long-term policy and are designed to further the realisation of the ultimate objectives of the various Departments of Government.

One thing must be made clear at once. Except where otherwise stated, no scheme has yet received the sanction of Government nor does it commit Government in any way. Further, this Plan is not a blue-print. These schemes attempt no more than to reduce to as concrete terms as is possible at this stage some of the most urgent needs of this Province and to suggest the means of meeting them. On further examination they may, and perhaps most will, undergo modification.

Not only may these schemes be modified but new schemes may be added. There are some obvious gaps in the Plan. For instance, there are no schemes for town-planning, for hydro-electric or thermo-electric power development (except for a survey of such resources), for industrial planning—control and location of industry—in so far as it falls within the purview of the Provincial Government, for the improvement of administration of Local Self-Government, etc. Schemes covering these subjects, except power development, are under consideration.

The schemes have been tentatively arranged in order of urgency and grouped into four classes—

Class I—schemes which must be taken up before the war terminates or before April 1947 at the latest—these deal mostly with training of staff and other preparatory work essential to putting the Plan into execution as soon after the war as possible;

Class II—schemes which must be taken up during the first three post-war years beginning April 1947;

Class III—schemes which must be taken up during the subsequent two years at the latest; and finally,

Class IV—schemes which should be taken up within the first five post-war years, if possible.

In classifying schemes thus an attempt has also been made to phase the Plan as to its rate of execution within the limits of technical and financial practicability. To facilitate further examination of this and other problems relating to planning, Government have recently set up a Post-War Reconstruction Board (Appendix A). It will henceforth be the duty of this Board by endorsing, modifying or co-ordinating these schemes or by putting forward proposals initiated by itself to prepare an integrated Plan for the approval of Government. It will then convert the plans of each department into a territorial plan for each

region or district as the case may be, decide the order in which in view of their relative urgency and the limitations of finance, personnel and equipment, individual schemes may be taken up for execution from time to time, and keep a constant watch over the execution of the plans of each department.

The Plan includes a number of "concentrated area" schemes, but what areas will be selected for concentrated development is a matter still under consideration. It is proposed to consult Commissioners and District Officers in this matter and these schemes may have to be modified in order to fit into the areas selected. Meantime, pilot experiments designed principally to study the technique of concentrated development are to be immediately tried in Singur thana (Hooghly district) and a thana to be chosen in Eastern Bengal. These experiments will provide valuable experience in the mechanism of concentrated area development.

The Plan.

(References to schemes are given in the margin.)

The object of this Plan is to raise the standard of living of the common man, to promote his well-being and to provide, incidentally, for the task immediately ahead—the resettlement of the returned soldier.

The progress of a country is perhaps best judged by the progress of its villages. This is, at any rate, true of India where by far the vast majority of the population lives in the villages. Agriculture is the backbone of rural economy, indeed of Indian economy. Hence, any plan for raising the standard of living in India must necessarily concern itself predominantly with raising the standard of living of the inhabitants of her 660,000 villages, that is, with the development of her agriculture. So it is with Bengal.

Agriculture.

This Plan, therefore, aims primarily at the development of agriculture. The objective is the maximum utilisation of land so as to produce, on the one hand, a sufficiency of food in accordance with modern nutritional standards for Bengal's rapidly growing population and of raw materials for industry and, on the other hand, to raise the standard of living of the agriculturist.

The agricultural schemes aim during the first five years largely at laying the foundations for agricultural development on sound lines. They fall, broadly, under three heads:—

(1) Organisation,
(2) Research, and
(3) Land development.

(1) *Organisation.*—Paucity of trained personnel and of facilities for the training of such personnel in Bengal has, so far, constituted the most serious handicap to the progress of agriculture in this Province. If primitive agricultural practices involving wasteful use of land are to be changed,

the cultivator must be taught to desire, to understand and finally to adopt modern agricultural methods. For this purpose a large and adequately trained staff is essential. Accordingly, it is proposed to expand the agricultural staff so that at the end of the first five years there will be one Deputy Director of Agriculture in each circle (two districts), one Superintendent of Agriculture in each district, one Agricultural Officer in each subdivision and one Agricultural Demonstrator and one Kamdar for every six unions. Further expansion is contemplated in the subsequent 5 years. This staff will be responsible for intensive work in demonstration and propaganda and for supervising and executing development measures. The agricultural demonstrator will undertake multiplication of improved seeds through registered growers and distribute them to cultivators in collaboration with the thana seed-stores' staff. He will be primarily responsible for agricultural demonstration and propaganda. In this he will be assisted by a mobile publicity unit, of which there will be one for every two districts, fitted with up-to-date publicity equipment and carrying small quantities of improved seeds and implements, etc., for sale and demonstration on the spot.

Mere increase in numbers will be of little avail if the staff is not adequately trained. The Bengal Agricultural Institute will be expanded so as to turn out 150 graduates annually, and the 2,000 demonstrators and kamdars required will be found by expanding the Agricultural Schools at Dacca and Chinsura, by introducing the necessary course in the Daulatpur Agricultural Institute and by setting up a new school at Gaibandha. These schools will ultimately produce 500 demonstrators and 500 kamdars every year.

The higher posts in the department, e.g., of research and teaching, will be filled from amongst 70 men to be trained abroad.

(2) *Research.*—"The basis of all agricultural progress is experiment", says the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, "However efficient the organisation which is built up for demonstration and propaganda, unless that organisation is based on research, it is merely a house built on sand." A comprehensive scheme of research, estimated to cost Rs. 1½ crores in the first five years, includes the expansion of existing research sections like agricultural engineering, plant breeding, agricultural chemistry and animal husbandry and the establishment of new research sections, namely, plant protection, horticulture and agronomy. The main station will be located at Dacca with sub-stations at Kanchrapara, Darjeeling and 10 other places representing typical soil-climate zones in the Province. Research in plant breeding will include research in different types of paddy, sugarcane, tobacco, cereals, pulses, oilseeds, jute and jute fibres. Horticultural research will be carried out at the main station as well as in five sub-stations located in suitable areas in the Province and will include research in fruit products.

Research will also include problems of livestock improvement and management and such essential investigations as (1) soil survey for the purpose of obtaining a soil map to serve

as the basis of land utilisation, land assessment and crop
13 planning, (2) soil-erosion survey with a view to preparing anti-erosion projects and (3) collection of crop statistics
28 and data about the economic condition of the agriculturists and the economics of agriculture generally, including a study of the cost of cultivation and the preparation and maintenance of a cost-of-living index.

(3) *Land development.*—Under this head may be included schemes aiming at increasing the productivity of land by such means as irrigation, supply of better seeds and manures, protection of crops against pests and diseases, use of better implements and better livestock and schemes for the utilisation of land now lying waste or damaged owing to the incursions of water-hyacinth, etc.

Irrigation has been dealt with separately below. Three schemes deal with the provision of better seeds. Two are being
3A taken up for partial execution immediately. One deals exclusively with the multiplication of jute seeds; the other aims at
3 setting up a 200-acre seed multiplication farm in each district.
19 Improved seeds will be distributed through seed-stores of which in 10 years there will be one in each thana. The seed-
71 stores will also be utilised for the distribution of manures, agricultural implements, etc., and will consist of special type of buildings equipped with fumigation chambers. Similarly,
21-25 two schemes deal with the development of varieties of potatoes immune or resistant to blight and other viruses and for the building up and maintenance of healthy seed potatoes in western and northern Bengal. The whole of the existing stock of seed potatoes is infected with viruses, some of which cannot be effectively controlled by fungicides and other methods and the yield, consequently, has gone down considerably.

142 Working in close co-operation with the Soil Conservation Circle set up by the Forest Department, will be an organisation for soil erosion survey and the preparation and execution of anti-erosion projects. During the first five years, this
13 work will be taken up in western Bengal where as much as 1,000 square miles is estimated to have gone out of cultivation due to erosion. This scheme and the staff proposed under
8 it will form part of a larger scheme, costing Rs. 2 crores, aimed at utilising some 200,000 acres of waste lands of the Province under the supervision of a Provincial Land Utilisation Board. Also dealing with the reclamation of waste lands is a scheme for settling after the manner of the Badar-
6 khali Co-operative colony 10,000 ex-soldiers and laskars on 190 blocks comprising 200,000 acres of waste land. The land will be farmed in the main collectively to facilitate mechanical
16 operations. A connected scheme provides for setting up 7 agricultural centres in districts which have contributed in largest numbers to the army for training ex-soldiers in improved methods of farming, animal husbandry, fish-rearing and horticulture and for giving them facilities for settling on land and taking up subsidiary occupations.

29 A scheme costing Rs. 1¼ crores deals with the eradication and prevention of the growth of water-hyacinth, that ubiquitous pest which is responsible for damaging crops worth crores

of rupees annually, for endangering and impeding water communications and for injuriously affecting rural health.

For the protection of crops against damage by insect pests and fungus diseases, both in the field and during storage, a plant protection service will be organised. The field staff will work in close collaboration with the staff engaged on research on crop pests and diseases. 11

Horticulture is to be encouraged by research in the five fruit cultivation farms referred to above, and by increasing immediately the area under quick-growing fruit trees and planting road-sides with such trees. A course of practical training in horticulture and gardening is to be started at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta; to meet the demand for trained gardeners and horticulturists both in and outside Bengal. 20 26

Finally, new ground is to be broken. There is a proposal for the establishment of a project farm aiming at introducing under direct departmental supervision in a compact block of 300 acres of private holdings in each district a whole group of agricultural improvements all at once. A scheme provides for the encouragement and expansion of cultivation of long-staple cotton by setting up a model farm which will serve as a nucleus for the supply of pure seeds in areas where cotton can be profitably grown. An experiment in joint farming is to be tried in 5 selected villages in 5 distinct agricultural regions of the Province—consolidation of holdings being out of the question as long as the present system of land tenure involving extensive subinfeudation of holdings remains. It is proposed also to establish a Provincial physic garden from which raw, indigenous medicinal plants and plant-products can be supplied to manufacturing firms in India and abroad. 22 24 32 27

As an item in the development of human resources, rural welfare centres will be established, to start with one in each thana, for the recreation and education in the wide sense of the rural population, supplemented by the adult education centres to be set up by the Education Department. These centres will be regularly visited by the Publicity Units of all development departments. 31 131

By the end of the first quinquennium the total cost of the above schemes will come to Rs. 17 crores 45 lakhs.

Animal husbandry.

To tackle the problems of livestock effectively, it is proposed to increase the staff so that by the end of five years there will be one Livestock Officer for each district, one Assistant Livestock Officer for each subdivision and one Stockman for each thana. The number of stockmen will be increased in subsequent years; the aim is eventually to have one for every union. This staff will supply improved breeding stock to the villages, control concerted breeding operations, introduce improved methods of livestock management and foster the development of dairy and poultry industries along right lines by means of propaganda, demonstration, exhibitions, etc. To ensure adequate supply of improved breeds of livestock, three 2,000-acre farms and one 150-acre farm will be established in Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Chittagong Division and Darjeeling. These farms will breed 9 18

improved strains of breeding bulls, poultry and goats for distribution in the villages. Besides, Government have already sanctioned the establishment of a 6,000-acre Central Live-
2 stock Research-*cum*-Breeding Station at Kanchrapara to deal not only with research in the problems of the livestock industry but also to breed improved livestock. These two schemes alone will cost Rs. 2½ crores during the first five years—a measure of the importance attached to this aspect of animal
23 husbandry. A comparatively minor scheme aims at the improvement of meat supply in the Province by the propagation of goats in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda.

No improvement in cattle can be effected unless it is well fed. This is particularly true of milch cattle. Better feeding produces the quickest results and, according to Dr. Burns, ordinary village cows will produce on an average 50 per cent. more milk if they are maintained on an adequate ration. The Bengal cultivator is either ignorant of the importance, or cannot afford the cultivation, of fodder crops and often neglects this most important item in animal husbandry. As an initial step in the campaign to make the cultivator fodder-conscious and to popularise the cultivation of fodder crops,
17 it is proposed to induce him to grow fodder by supplying him seeds at half the price and to make it compulsory for the caretaker of each stud bull (who is allowed Rs. 15 per month as maintenance charges) to grow fodder crops on at least one acre of his land.

Veterinary.

Better and wider facilities for the protection of livestock against diseases and nutritional disorders are to be provided
46 by the reorganisation and expansion of the Veterinary Services. This will include provision of a Veterinary Officer in each district, a Veterinary Surgeon attached to a properly equipped veterinary dispensary in each subdivision and an itinerant Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in each thana. There will thus be 650 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for a cattle population of over 25 million. This number will have to be subsequently increased by 50 per cent. to achieve the standard suggested by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, namely, one Assistant Surgeon for every 25,000 of cattle.

The itinerant Veterinary Assistant Surgeon will also be
48 in charge of a small thana out-door veterinary dispensary. To each such dispensary will be attached a number of trained dresser-*cum*-vaccinators. They will tour the villages and provide treatment for the ordinary ailments of cattle at the villager's door. They will also periodically inoculate cattle *en masse* against preventible diseases. At the end of the first five years there will be one such worker for every two unions but the number may be subsequently increased to one dresser for every union. It will also be the duty of the vaccinator to teach the cultivator improved methods of cattle protection, cattle breeding and maintenance. The work of the veterinary staff in respect both of treatment of cattle and of propaganda will be supplemented by a mobile
47 publicity-*cum*-dispensary unit in each district.

To ensure adequate supply of sera, vaccine, etc., the Veterinary Vaccine Section will be developed into a full-fledged Research Institute and attached to the Bengal Veterinary College where research will be conducted to evolve the most suitable methods of controlling cattle diseases. The College will be expanded immediately so as 44
to turn out 100 veterinary graduates and train 600 dresser-vaccinators each year. The superior posts in the expanded Veterinary Department will be filled by men trained abroad, five of whom are being sent abroad this year; another five 45
will be sent during the next four years.

Altogether Rs 4¼ crores will be spent on the care and improvement of livestock.

Increased production, if it is to be used to the maximum advantage of the community, must be accompanied by the provision of organised marketing facilities such as would ensure an adequate return to the growers, a rational distribution of agricultural produce and elimination of waste, safeguarding the interests of consumers through prescription of standards which would, at the same time, by fetching higher prices, act as an incentive to improving the quality of produce and assistance in the finding of new markets. **Agricultural Marketing.**

A number of measures are, therefore, proposed. The staff engaged on Agricultural Marketing will be expanded to 40
include a Marketing Intelligence Service and to undertake, *inter alia*, marketing surveys, collection of samples of agricultural produce and prescription of standard grades and qualities, supervision of regulated markets and licensed warehouses, sale of "Agmark" products, introduction of standard weights and measures throughout the Province and assisting co-operative marketing societies in cleaning, grading 113
and disposing of agricultural produce. A museum-*cum*- 43
laboratory of agricultural produce will be established in Calcutta. It will analyse samples of agricultural produce, classify them and prescribe grade specifications. By virtue of the facilities for inspecting agricultural produce that it will offer to produce merchants and industrialists, it will enable the Department to ascertain the preferences of wholesale buyers for particular varieties and advise growers accordingly. To increase the cultivator's holding power and to enable him thereby to obtain the best prices licensed warehouses will be established. In the first instance, 200 such 42
warehouses will be set up but their number will be increased subsequently if they prove a success. The financing of warehoused produce and granting of financial assistance to Co-operative societies for constructing warehouses will be done by the Provincial Bank which will be developed into an 109
Agricultural Credit Bank.

Finally, the present commodity grading scheme is to be 41
expanded. Eight new egg-grading and 6 tobacco-grading centres will be started and there will be 2 peripatetic hide grading and flaying demonstration parties in each Division. In all Rs. 92 lakhs will be spent on marketing during the first five years.

A condition precedent to the adequate development of markets is the development of communications.

Communications. In any Plan for the development of villages, of agriculture and industry, the development of communications must have a high priority. Indeed, in a speech before the Associated Chambers of Commerce in December 1943, His Excellency the Viceroy said, "I put communications first, since I do not see how it is possible to effect any great improvement in health and education in the villages of India until they can be reached surely and quickly at all time".

(a) Roads. The object of the post-war road plan is to give the Province a balanced road system suitable for its needs during the next 20 years. The mileage of existing roads is apt to give the impression that the Province is well served with roads. In fact, owing to defective road surface—80 per cent. of the total mileage is unmetalled—and the existence of numerous unbridged rivers and channels, most of the roads do not even admit of cart traffic during the greater part of the year. That the present road system is totally inadequate was further demonstrated during the two crises which arose in the recent past, namely, War on the Province's eastern border and the Famine. In neither case could existing roads cope with the movement of war supplies or the distribution of foodstuffs on anything like the required scale.

The present road plan is based on the King Report, prepared 8 years ago, with such adjustments as change in circumstances since then has necessitated. It visualises the construction in about 20 years of—

(*a*) 1,200 miles of National Highways which will connect this Province with its neighbours, will have a high specification and will satisfy strategic requirements, besides, providing the main frame work on which the rest of the road system will be built;

(*b*) 2,242 miles of Provincial Highways, whereby all districts will be linked; and

(*c*) 6,300 miles of Major District Roads which together with some 20,000 miles of Minor District and Village Roads will link up all villages with a population of over 500 with the main commercial and industrial centres of the Province.

In general, the intention is to so arrange the preliminary work, e.g., survey, land acquisition, bridge designing, etc., and construction work as to complete 700 miles of
101 roads per year and it is estimated that the following road lengths will be completed in the first five years:—

	During first two years.	During subsequent three years.
	Miles.	Miles.
National Highways	852	47
Provincial Highways	304	1,617
Major District Roads	191	581
Other District Roads	14	..
Village Roads	15	..

High specification roads (National and Provincial Highways) have been designed to run at right angles to the general direction of flow of the rivers; that is, these roads will run across and not parallel with the main river system. Similarly, duplicating railway alignments, by new road alignments has, as far as possible, been avoided. In determining the specification for various types of roads, the recommendations of the Conference of Chief Engineers held at Nagpur have been accepted.

The entire project will cost about Rs. 41 crores during the first five years Of this Rs. 14 crores represents the cost of National Highways, which will be borne by the Government of India.

(b) Waterways.

Bengal's extensive river system is unique in the world and the development of its potentialities to the fullest must form an integral part of any plan of post-war development. Elsewhere, proposals for harnessing the waters of Bengal for the production of hydro-electric power and for irrigation have been considered. Its importance as a means of communication to the community, to the villager in particular, in eastern and southern Bengal is perhaps even greater. Not only does water provide the cheapest means of transport—a consideration of prime importance to the villager—there are several important trade marts in southern Bengal with which it provides the only means of communication.

The two schemes included in the Plan aim at keeping 20 important trade-routes clear of shoals and otherwise navigable throughout the year. Four of these routes have been 102
classified as "National Waterways" which, when improved, will facilitate communication between important trade centres in this Province and those in Bihar, United Provinces and Assam. The remaining 16 projects include the resuscitation 103
of some of the important decadent rivers of Central Bengal and the old Brahmaputra in the Mymensingh district.

By the end of the first five years about Rs. 45¼ crores will have been spent on communications, road and water.

Transport.

With the proposed post-war development of roads and the large increase in the volume of motor transport anticipated in consequence, the need for co-ordinating all public motor transport on important routes becomes apparent. Two schemes have, therefore, been included in the Plan. One of these involves the control of all road transport in Calcutta and the surrounding districts of Howrah, Hooghly and 24-Parganas. A "Calcutta Passenger Transport Board" 172
will be set up to take over the management of tram and bus services in the Calcutta industrial area where it will enjoy sole monopoly in respect of passenger stage carriage services. It may provide similar road services in the neighbouring districts mentioned but will not have monopoly rights there. The other scheme aims at co-ordinating road 171
and rail transport on important routes such as Calcutta-Ranaghat, Calcutta-Jessore, Chandpur-Laksam-Chittagong, etc. The proposal is to vest the operation of road passenger services in Joint Stock Companies in which the railways and possibly the Provincial Government will hold substantial shares.

Irrigation and Drainage.

114 Minor irrigation and drainage projects will be taken up by the Co-operative Department (250 projects selected in consultation with the Irrigation and Agriculture Departments),
14 the Agriculture Department (construction of 1,000 wells and setting up 100 pumping plants and excavation of silted up
30 irrigation and drainage channels), and the Revenue Depart-
197 ment (re-excavation of 10,000 "derelict" irrigation tanks—scheme already partly in operation). The big irrigation and drainage schemes will, however, be executed through the Irrigation Department.

Two schemes deal with preliminary work, particularly in
95 northern, central and eastern Bengal: one connected with the preparation of a scheme for barraging the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Teesta rivers and the general improvement of irrigation, drainage and water-ways in that area;
94 the other with the collection of hydrological data in eastern Bengal with a view to initiating irrigation and drainage schemes there.

The most important irrigation projects are those connected with the Damodar control. The Damodar catchment area is one of the six worst denuded areas in India, with the result that during the monsoons the discharge of this river varies from 650,000 cusecs to as little as 10,000 cusecs, while in the dry season the discharge is known to have gone below 8 cusecs. Consequently, areas through which this river passes are liable to serious floods while districts in Bengal which could, by intelligent control of this river, be made fertile, remain unirrigated and barren. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a regional authority to develop the Damodar valley on the lines of the Tennessee valley in America. The Bihar Government will take up afforestation in the catchment area and anti-soil-erosion work in Chota Nagpur which this river drains. It is intended, in co-operation with the Central and Bihar Governments, to so dam up the river as to control floods, generate hydro-electric power, flush and irrigate the districts through which the river passes and improve its navigability. While the possibilities of multi-purpose utilisation of this river are still under examination, two schemes dealing with the controlled use of its waters have been includ-
97 ed in the Plan. The first has for its immediate object the control of floods by the construction of dams across the river and its tributaries in Bihar and as its ultimate object the development of hydro-electric power, irrigation and flushing. A preliminary estimate puts the cost of this scheme (flood control only) at Rs. 15½ crores in which the Central and Bihar
99 Governments are expected to share. The second scheme involves the construction of a barrage across the river above Burdwan and of two canals, one on either side of the river, to irrigate and flush areas in the districts of Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan and Bankura lying between the Hooghly and the Dwarkeshwar rivers. This scheme will cost Rs. 514 lakhs.

98 The Moor Reservoir Project is another notable scheme which involves the construction of a weir at Khatanga to feed two irrigation canals and the construction of a dam for the generation of hydro-electric power. This scheme will benefit the districts of Birbhum, Burdwan, and the western part of the district of Murshidabad and will cost Rs. 519 lakhs.

Besides, there are 47 smaller irrigation and drainage schemes, costing altogether Rs. 8½ crores, designed to benefit not only agriculture but rural sanitation by providing irrigation and removing water-logging in western and central Bengal. 100

The total outlay on the irrigation and drainage schemes of all departments during the first five years will be Rs. 37 crores 19 lakhs.

In any plan for the development of agriculture and for ameliorating the condition of the tenantry or, indeed, for the development of provincial resources generally and the improvement of administration, the abolition of the Permanent Settlement must take a prominent place. Referring to the machinery necessary for carrying a post-war plan of development into effect, the Rowlands Committee* remark that the capacity of this machine "will fail to achieve its maximum results in the exploitation of land and water resources if the present outmoded system of land tenure remains. Apart from this consideration, the administration of the districts in Bengal is clogged at every turn by the present system" and they strongly urge that Government should give the earliest possible effect to the decision which they have already taken to abolish the Permanent Settlement as recommended by the Floud Commission. **Revenue.**

The scheme for the abolition of Permanent Settlement provides for the gradual acquisition by the State of all proprietary and intermediate interests in land throughout the Province; the question of acquiring mineral rights as recommended by the Floud Commission is still under consideration. State acquisition will be taken up first in the districts of Bakarganj, Faridpur, Burdwan and Hooghly and the Sunderbans of the Bakarganj, 24-Parganas and Khulna districts. Bakarganj and Faridpur districts have been chosen because the record of rights there has been recently revised—an essential preliminary to acquisition. The choice of Burdwan and Hooghly has been determined by the important consideration that Government should first acquire proprietary rights in areas likely to benefit from major post-war irrigation schemes. Sunderbans have been chosen because they present special problems of their own, which can be best solved by taking over proprietary rights. This should be a comparatively simple matter as the land there is mostly *khasmahal* already. As at present planned it will probably take 11 years to complete acquisition proceedings in the Sunderbans and the four districts chosen, but from the sixth year the work will be accelerated, new districts will be taken up and the entire Province covered within 23 years. 195 97 & 99

The total cost of acquisition in the Sunderbans and the four districts will be approximately Rs. 26 crores, of which Rs. 12 crores will be spent during the first five years. The net additional revenue from these areas alone would ultimately amount to Rs. 1 crore on the basis of rents now paid

*Report of the Administration Enquiry Committee, 1944-45, page 6.

by the raiyats. A considerable appreciation in the value of the assets should, however, accrue in consequence of the comprehensive irrigation and other land development projects that Government contemplate and it is hoped that subsequent revisions of settlement will increase Government revenues substantially without imposing an unfair burden on the cultivator.

Forests.

Forests are a national asset of great value. Apart from the manifold industrial and domestic purposes for which forest produce is indispensible, the important role played by forests in checking soil-erosion and controlling floods and draught and the deleterious effects of thoughtless denudation of forests on agriculture generally are now widely recognised. Not only is Bengal inadequately provided with forests—they cover only 8,600 square miles of land against 16,000 square miles required to make her self-supporting—but they are very unevenly distributed. Out of the 27 districts only eight, viz., Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong and Chittagong Hill-tracts, possess properly managed forests. In particular West Bengal is almost devoid of forests and whatever forests there are have been undergoing progressive denudation for many years. This has resulted in soil erosion on a considerable scale, rendering large tracts of land bare and unproductive and liable to floods and draught. It is proposed, therefore,—

139 (*a*) to rehabilitate Government and private forests, the latter by controlling management to enable which necessary legislation has been promoted;

138 (*b*) to re-afforest districts which are more or less devoid of forests and for this purpose to make a beginning with a pilot scheme for the afforestation of 2,000 acres in the Nadia district;

(*c*) to acquire and afforest waste lands, a beginning being made with afforestation of 150 square miles; and

142 (*d*) to create a Soil Conservation Circle to deal with the question of afforestation of waste lands and checking soil-erosion generally.

144 Arrangements are to be made also for the preservation of wild fauna which are showing here, as in other parts of the world, signs of rapid extinction, in order to maintain, a steady supply of game birds, animals and fish throughout the Province and to form Reserves, Sanctuaries or National Parks in selected areas.

A sum of Rs. 64 lakhs is to be spent on forest rehabilitation, necessitated owing to very heavy advance felling of timber for defence purposes during the war. In the case of Government forests, it includes re-stocking such areas as have been overfelled, repairs to roads and buildings neglected since 1940 and damaged owing to heavy traffic in connection with the extraction of timber for war purposes, making
139 all important forest roads motorable and otherwise suitable for modern methods of mechanical extraction and providing
143 essential improvements in the shape of new buildings, water supply, etc., for the staff.

For training the superior staff required (Forest Officers and Rangers) provision will have to be made at the Dehra Dun Forest College but the lower technical staff will be trained locally. 140

The ultimate objective of the Forest Department plan is to decrease the risk of erosion and flooding all over Bengal, to bring all waste lands not required for growing food crops under forests in order to make the Province self-supporting in respect of timber, fuel, etc., and to so distribute the forests throughout the Province as to enable the inhabitants, in particular, the agriculturists, to derive the maximum benefit from their produce.

The total amount to be spent on rehabilitation of forests and afforestation is Rs. 243 lakhs.

Co-operative.

The co-operative movement has not so far met with conspicuous success in this Province. At the same time, there is no better way of helping the small cultivator than through co-operative effort. Though past experience does not entirely encourage optimism, it is proposed, nevertheless, to proceed with very considerable expansion of the movement. But expansion must be accompanied, if not preceded, by rehabilitation. The entire structure of co-operative credit must be overhauled and reconstructed: the effects of past mistakes liquidated and a fresh start made along sound lines. And in this reconstruction greater stress must be laid on co-operative marketing.

Accordingly, the Co-operative Schemes aim mainly at rehabilitating co-operative credit institutions, providing greater facilities for financing agricultural operations generally and co-operative societies in particular, assisting in the rehabilitation of fishermen so seriously affected by the Famine, the development of Co-operative Handloom Industry and of Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce. 113

Of special interest are the schemes for the establishment of an Agricultural Credit Bank on the lines generally of the Credit Agricole de Egypte, though differing radically from its Egyptian prototype in detail, and for the rehabilitation of the agricultural credit movement in Bengal. Both these schemes are designed jointly to achieve the same object, viz., that of organising agricultural credit, thrown out of gear by the operations of Debt Settlement Boards, and in particular co-operative credit, on sound lines. Two other schemes, namely, Reorganisation of the Service of Supervisors (which will not be necessary if the Agricultural Credit Bank is established) and that dealing with the Reorganisation of the Agricultural Co-operative Movement are also intended to help achieve the same object; the former by improving the pay, prospects and efficiency of that often forgotten but most important link between a co-operative society and its members—the Supervisor; the latter by amalgamating agricultural credit societies into larger and more economic units, by changing their liability and by extending, wherever possible, their scope of activities. 109 108 107 112

110 To rehabilitate fishermen, some 10,000 of them will be organised into 14 societies for the co-operative exploitation of fisheries, the fish caught will be processed and sold through
37 the machinery proposed by the Fishery Department. The size of the societies would at first sight seem unwieldy but the department has experience of the working of large fishery societies.

There are some two lakh handloom weavers in this Province. It is proposed within the first five years to organise
111 30,000 weavers into 1,500 societies as a measure of rural rehabilitation necessitated by the ravages of the Famine. A great deal of spadework has already been done. Besides providing an adequate machinery for the sale of handloom products, it is proposed to instal a spinning mill, a dyeing factory and four sizing and calendering machines. It is hoped thereby to overcome the difficulty that weavers in this Province have been experiencing of getting yarn of the requisite quality and quantity at prices which would enable them to market their products at competitive rates *vis-á-vis* mill products.

Other co-operative schemes, to be taken up within the
115 first five years if possible, are improvement in the supply of milk in Calcutta by increasing the output of the Calcutta Milk Societies Union from 200 to 1,000 maunds of milk daily
116 and the intensive development of agricultural co-operation in the district of Birbhum.

The execution of these schemes will naturally necessitate
104 considerable strengthening of the staff of the Co-operative Department. This has been provided for and is to be undertaken, if possible, before the war ends. It is essential, further, that the staff should be adequately trained. There is
105 provision consequently for sending as soon as possible seven departmental officers (and the Manager of the Provincial Co-operative Bank) abroad for training in Co-operation, Banking and Marketing, and for placing the existing Co-operative Training Institute and the 16 peripatetic training units on a permanent footing. The senior members of the staff of the Institute will be recruited from amongst officers trained
106 abroad and the scope of the present training scheme will be widened so as to include not merely provision for training officers of the department and officers and members of co-operative societies but also instruction in the elements of co-operation of the rural population generally. For this purpose three co-operative dramatic parties will tour the Province and to each of the 16 Peripatetic Instructional Units will be attached a mobile publicity unit.

Co-operative schemes, including the co-operative irrigation scheme, will cost altogether Rs. 258 lakhs by the end of the first quinquennium.

Fisheries. Bengal's fisheries are a veritable gold mine; the Bay of Bengal has been described on good authority as the second best fishing ground* in the world. In the past, however, they have remained largely neglected, insufficiently explored

*The best fishing ground in the world being Barent Sea.

or wastefully exploited. Their handling has been left altogether to the tender mercies of ignorant and ill-equipped fishermen and inefficiently organised private distribution agencies. There have been, as a result, in certain areas almost wholesale destruction of fish through indiscriminate catching of fry, enormous waste during transport owing to inadequate arrangements for preserving fish and serious shortages in the supply of this valuable protective food to the people of this Province.

Action necessary to prevent the destruction of fry and to develop river fisheries is still under consideration. Other proposals for the development and proper exploitation of inland, estuarine and coastal fisheries find place in the Plan. The department's staff will be greatly expanded to include at least one Fishery Officer, 10 Field Assistants and 10 fishermen-attendants in each district. A considerable part of this staff has been either recruited already or is in the process of being recruited. Two schemes deal with the development of inland fisheries: one with the extensive development of tank fisheries, the other with encouraging paddy-*cum*-fish culture and the development of Bhasha Badha and mullet fisheries in the Sunderban Abad areas. 33 34 36

Government will undertake exploitation of coastal and estuarine fisheries on a large scale. A fishing fleet consisting of seiners and smacks will be organised in the estuarine tracts and the seinable area along the coast of the Bay. The fish will be transported by a number of gasoline boats and motor barges, equipped with cold storage arrangements, to consuming centres provided with cold storage, dehydration factories and curing yards. Wherever possible, fishermen will be organised into co-operative societies and their catches similarly taken by steam launches to these centres. In the principal consuming areas such as Calcutta, Darjeeling, Dacca and Chittagong, fish will be passed on to dealers under arrangements which will ensure its sale at reasonable prices. 37 110

A Central Technological Research Laboratory will be set up to investigate, among other things, different methods of catching and processing fish. Plants will be set up for curing fish and utilising fish wastes in accordance with the results of research carried out in Bengal and in the Central Technological Laboratory of the Government of India. 39 38

Lastly, a thorough study will be undertaken of the life-history, feeding habits and environmental conditions necessary for the growth of fish and two fish farms will be set up for the training of the subordinate staff and of private persons interested in the development of fisheries. 38

By the end of the first five-year period these schemes will have cost Rs. 153 lakhs.

Industries.

Even in an agricultural country like India, any scheme for planned development of national resources calculated to raise the general standard of living must include development of industry. Large-scale industrial planning falls within the purview of the Government of India; steps concerning major industries that the Province is required to take must await preliminary decisions and action on an all-India basis. This Plan, therefore, deals mainly with the encouragement and

development of medium and small-scale industries. Broadly, schemes concerning industries fall into 6 groups, namely,—

A. Settlement of ex-service personnel;

B. Development of the salt industry;

C. Sericultural development;

D. Technical and industrial education;

E. Miscellaneous; and

F. Organisation of the Department of Industries.

A. *Settlement of ex-service personnel.*—Demobilised personnel may be classified into two categories—

(1) skilled or semi-skilled technicians, and
(2) non-technical personnel.

Some of the skilled and semi-skilled personnel will presumably find employment under Government and in factories and workshops without requiring any further training. Others requiring further training may join the existing or proposed technical institutions. Of the non-technical personnel not employed by Government, many will probably
8 & 6 wish to return to the land. The Agriculture Department will assist them in doing so. For the remainder such facilities for training must be provided as would enable them after a comparatively short course to find employment in some specific trade either in an industrial undertaking or by setting up independent small businesses of their own.

64-68 Five such training centres are proposed to be set up. They will be located in Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Burdwan and Rangpur and will provide training in bakery and confectionary, manufacture of toys, toy motives and sports goods and preparation of tobacco products. The selection of these trades and of the training centres has been made with due regard to the availability of raw materials and local markets.

These centres are meant exclusively for ex-service personnel and will, as far as possible, be kept separate from existing training institutions. In view of their war-time experience and changed outlook ex-service personnel will, it is considered, require training on somewhat different lines and in a different atmosphere from that given to civilians in existing institutions. On completion of training, ex-service men wishing to set up independent businesses may obtain
72 financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act, provision for liberalising grants under which has been made.

B. *Development of the salt industry.*—Of its annual requirements in respect of salt, estimated at 92 lakh maunds, Bengal produces barely 10 per cent. Opinions on the possibilities of salt manufacture on a commercial scale in this Province have in the past been conflicting. The Bengal Industrial Survey Committee have, however, expressed the view that Bengal sea coast offers good prospects for the development of this industry. They have recommended that Government should—

(1) give every encouragement to and assistance in the production of salt as a cottage industry;

(2) offer facilities so as to induce private enterprise to take up the manufacture of salt on a commercial scale and assist existing salt works to stabilize their position and expand production; and

(3) plan the production of salt in such a manner as to develop ancillary industries.

The substance of these recommendations has been accepted and embodied in four schemes dealing with the development of the salt industry. They include—

(1) the setting up of a Salt Development Department; 49

(2) establishment of a Salt Institute which will collect 70 data relevant to the production of salt in different salt belts, assist salt manufacturers in technical matters and explore the possibilities of utilising by-products;

(3) establishment of a Government salt factory on the 69 Contai sea board to serve as a model to private enterprise and to meet a portion of Bengal's salt requirements; and

(4) setting up of a representative Salt Advisory Com- 50 mittee to advise Government on the manufacture of salt and the utilisation of by-products.

C. *Sericultural development.*—The importance to Bengal of the sericultural industry may be gauged from the number of people engaged in it and the value of their products. There are about 20,000 rearers producing more than 70,000 maunds of cocoons every year, valued approximately Rs. 84 lakhs; about 5,000 reelers annually produce 3 lakh pounds of silk valued at Rs. 90 lakhs; while some 8,000 weavers produce silk fabrics of all types valued at about Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ crores each year.

In spite of the impetus given by the war to the production of silk, the industry has remained in a generally unsatisfactory, disorganised state. To stabilise it and to enable it to withstand post-war competition, the following measures appear to be necessary:—

(1) training of village workers as also of the technical personnel employed on development work in the department;

(2) provision of facilities for the maintenance of mother stock and the production of superior seeds (F′ cross) for distribution among the rearers so as to produce more and better cocoons; and

(3) setting up of an organisation—

(*a*) for the production of cocoons of superior quality and rendita on a large scale,

(*b*) for procuring cocoons, testing and grading them and stifling them in time and for distributing them to charkha reelers and filatures as required,

(*c*) for standardising the production of silk in accordance with the demand,

(*d*) for the regulation of raw silk markets so as to ensure fair prices to the producer,

(*e*) for standardising the production of fabrics in accordance with the demand, and
(*f*) for the marketing of silk fabrics.

51-54 & 76-78 Schemes proposed to be taken up during the first five years include these measures so far as the training of technical personnel and production of raw silk is concerned. Schemes dealing with weaving and the marketing of cocoons and silk fabrics will be taken up in the second quinquennium. The intention is by stages to extend the maximum State control over the industry to ensure its ordered growth. Results obtained by the control exercised over this industry in Mysore and Kashmir (where a State monopoly is in operation) encourage the belief that the adoption of a similar policy in Bengal will be fruitful.

D. *Technical and industrial education.*—The 15 schemes comprising this group aim at reorganising existing technical institutions and opening certain new institutions with a view to improving the technical and industrial training now given, in order to meet the increasing needs of Bengal trade and industry and to stimulate the industrialisation of the Province generally. They include reorganisation of the technical schools at Rangpur, Pabna, Bogra and Barisal, reorganisation of the Ceramic Institute and of the Textile Institute, Serampore. The training in the technical schools covers a variety of subjects such as manufacture of tobacco products, motor car repair, jute spinning, dyeing and weaving, cutlery, coir manufacture and weaving and courses for machinists, electricians, overseers and hosiery workers. The existing 9 district weaving schools will also be reorganised and 5 model weaving factories each with 30 looms will be attached to five of these schools. The leather industry is to receive greater attention. The Bengal Tanning Institute will be expanded and re-named "The Bengal Government Institute of Leather Technology", a Bengal Hides and Skins Institute will be established and 2 Leather Trades Schools will be set up in Dacca and Chittagong. Ten itinerant publicity units will publicise improved technique employed in small-scale industries, particularly sericulture, and supplement and publicise the work done at Government technical training centres. The Bengal Industrial Research Board is to be reorganised so as to increase the scope of its activities, while provision has been made for the almost immediate despatch abroad of 75 students and 18 officers of different departments for technical training in various subjects and for studying post-war developments in industry and industrial organisation in United Kingdom and the United States of America.

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The question of improving the quality of higher technical education in Bengal and of producing in the Province enough engineers and other technicians to meet the post-war requirements of Government and industry is being investigated by the Committee for the Development of Higher Engineering and Technical Education. In an *interim* report the Committee propose the immediate expansion of the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore, to provide for a student body of 520 (1,200 by the end of the first five years)

in place of the present 300, the improvement of the curriculum, fundamental changes in syllabus and increase in the number and quality of teaching staff, provision of up-to-date equipment, addition of architecture in the course for Civil Engineering and of a post-graduate course in town and regional planning, closer liaison with industry and intensive training in significant departments of industry, construction projects, etc. The object is that by the end of five years there should be available in Bengal training in different branches of engineering and architecture and facilities in post-graduate and research work comparable to those obtainable in the best western institutions.

The courses in the Sibpore College include Civil, Mechanical, Metallurgical and Electrical Engineering. Provision for training in Chemical Engineering exists at the College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur and the Committee recommend assistance to enable that college to turn out 40 Chemical Engineers each year. The Committee intend also to submit shortly a report providing for the expansion of overseer courses and for higher engineering education at the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca.

The recommendations of the Committee are now under examination. Meantime its proposals dealing with the immediate improvement of the Sibpur College have been embodied in a scheme, which will be taken up shortly. 118A

E. *Miscellaneous.*—This group includes schemes for—

(1) appointment of power engineers and staff to carry out an expert survey of the power resources of the province and to prepare concrete schemes for the development of electricity, 55

(2) provision for participation in the Government of India scheme for the production of artificial fertilizers, 71

(3) the setting up of a glace kid tannery to pioneer the manufacture of glace kid in this Province, 82

(4) liberalising the provision of assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act, and 72

(5) providing a course of practical training in coal mine surveying in the Bankura Survey School. 83

F. *Organisation of the Department of Industries.*—Reorganisation of the department involves expansion to enable it successfully to cope with post-war development work and to introduce Standard Weights and Measures. It is also proposed to set up an organisation to purchase, inspect and sell to various Government departments such stores as are manufactured by indigenous industries. 62 63 87

Labour.

In the wake of industrial development come labour problems. Side by side with the plans for industrial development, therefore, provision must be made for the maintenance of harmonious relations between employers and labour and for the amelioration of labour conditions generally. To this end, it is necessary to ensure that effective machinery exists for the conciliation of industrial disputes, that trade unions develop on sound lines and that labour welfare receives the

attention it deserves. Three schemes deal with these aspects
89 of labour management. A conciliation machinery is to be set up for the settling of trade disputes and the promotion of industrial peace throughout Bengal. Another scheme
90 aims at fostering and developing trade unions on healthy lines by providing for the training of trade union officials and for the regular inspection of trade unions. Labour welfare is to be promoted by the opening of 20 new model wel-
91 fare centres in important industrial areas and by the improvement of 32 existing and 8 sanctioned centres. Qualified labour welfare workers will be attached to each centre, where playgrounds, lecture-halls, gymnasia, indoor and outdoor games, cheap medical aid, education of adults and children, libraries, radio, etc., will be provided. Six pub-
92 licity units will be set apart exclusively for use in industrial areas. They will publicize matters concerning labour welfare and display films dealing with public health matters and the activities of other development departments of Government as part of labour's general education.

88 Finally, there is provision for the establishment of a bureau of industrial statistics which will collect statistics as required under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, to help develop industries on rational lines by providing reliable data regarding capital, labour and production.

In all, Rs. 531 lakhs will be spent on the fostering of industries and labour welfare.

Rehousing. Schemes concerning town planning and rehousing are still under consideration. Meantime, a pilot scheme cost-
173 ing Rs 50 lakhs for rehousing Calcutta's *bustee* dwellers has been included to gain experience and information regarding the probable ultimate cost of dealing with this urgent problem on a large scale.

Pari passu with the development of the physical resources of the Province, must be taken up the development of its **human resources.** Schemes dealing with this aspect of post-war development fall under two main heads—

(1) measures concerning public health, including medical relief; and
(2) education, including publicity.

Medical. The medical schemes aim at the rehabilitation and improvement of existing hospitals and at the rapid expansion of medical facilities in urban and rural areas.

As a result of the war hospitals have run short of all forms of equipment and what they have is often in a bad state of repair. It is proposed to bring all existing hospitals
177 to a high standard, both as to buildings and equipment, and to fit each hospital with a pathological laboratory, a dental clinic, a V.D. clinic, ambulances in number increasing with the increase in the number of permanent beds to
181 connect outlying dispensaries with better equipped hospitals at district and subdivisional headquarters, etc.

It is proposed, further, to extend hospital facilities, specially in rural areas. There are at present only 6,400 permanent beds in mufassal areas to cater for a population of

60 millions. Some 22,000 temporary beds have been set up to deal with cases arising out of the Famine but these beds are unevenly distributed and will have to be steadily reduced. It is proposed to establish 2,500 permanent beds by converting the temporary famine beds where possible and by setting up new beds where necessary. The Province requires a minimum of 16,400 beds. By the end of the first five years the number of permanent beds will have been raised to 8,900. How soon the remainder can be set up will depend entirely on finance, medical personnel and equipment available; that they should be set up with the maximum of speed no one would question. 178

Greater medical facilities will be provided in the mufassal also by increasing the number of rural dispensaries and by inducing qualified doctors to settle in rural areas. The object is ultimately to have a minimum of one dispensary for every two unions, in other words, 2,500 dispensaries in all. There are already 1,729 dispensaries in existence. It is proposed to establish 500 new dispensaries, each provided with two doctors one of whom will be daily in attendance while the other will tour the neighbouring villages. In addition, there will be 100 Mobile Dispensaries, each fitted with a complete Health Publicity Unit. 183

It will be many years before there are sufficient Government dispensaries in rural areas, for even if funds were available, the building and staffing would take time. It is proposed, therefore, to subsidise qualified doctors and induce them to settle and practise in rural areas as has been successfully done in Bombay and United Provinces. During the first five years 200 doctors will be induced by the grant of an honorarium, allowance for medicines, etc., to take up practice in "concentrated areas" scattered throughout the Province. 184

Other schemes of the Medical Department are, provision of a hospital for children and another for infectious diseases in Calcutta, provision of three infirmaries (in Dacca, Burdwan and 24-Parganas) for the reception of incurables, the establishment of two leper colonies, participation with other Provinces concerned in the improvement of the Indian Mental Hospital at Ranchi and the establishment of a college of pharmacy in Calcutta to produce in the country persons qualified for dispensing and otherwise dealing with drugs, poisons, etc., corresponding to the "Pharmacists" in Great Britain. 180, 179, 186 185 182 176

Two important schemes, consequential in nature, aim at producing properly trained doctors and nurses in adequate numbers. As regards doctors, a Medical College will be set up at Barisal, two of the existing Medical Schools will be converted into colleges and 20 B.M.S. officers will be granted leave ex-India each year for training abroad. A Bengal Nursing Service will be established so as to improve prospects and working conditions of nurses and thereby encourage women to take up this profession. Three nurses' hostels will be built, one in each of the first three years, each capable of accommodating one hundred nurses. 174 175

Malaria is the most important single cause of loss of vitality and death in this Province. Vigorous measures are **Public Health.**

necessary to combat it. The drainage, irrigation and flushing projects of other departments and the eradication of water-hyacinth are in the nature of anti-malaria work but these projects will need to be watched by a competent malariologist.
188 It is proposed, therefore, to set up a Directorate under a malariologist of international repute and staffed with acknowledged experts to carry out research on malaria, to initiate, in consultation with the irrigation and allied departments, and supervise the execution of anti-malaria projects and to organise the working of Malaria Control Units. Twenty Malaria Control Units will be set up in the first instance but the number may be increased provided trained staff is available.

Other schemes concerning Public Health deal with rural
191 water-supply, provision of grants-in-aid to municipalities to enable them to execute essential water-supply and drainage
189 schemes, establishment of two T.B. hospitals, provision of
190 maternity and child welfare concentrated in two areas and the setting up of a nutrition organisation in Calcutta to deal
192 with the nutritional aspect of public health. The rural water-
187 supply scheme provides not merely for 10,000 new sources of water-supply so that there will be altogether one source for every 500 people but also—a matter neglected in the past —for maintaining existing as well as new sources of water-supply in good working order.

The total amount to be spent on measures concerning public health (including medical relief) is Rs. 13 crores 59 lakhs.

Education. In Bengal, as in other parts of India, education suffers from two great weaknesses. On the one hand, the vast majority of the population remains outside its scope, without any formal schooling whatever. On the other hand, the type of education now given is wasteful and, even, destructive. It produces men insufficiently equipped for the battle of life, incapable mostly of thinking and acting for themselves, with their faculties underdeveloped or not developed at all. There is, in effect, an appalling waste of human resources.

The object of our educational plan is to attempt to remove both these weaknesses. While it may be possible here and there to patch up our existing system of education, to train existing teachers so as to inculcate a new attitude and equip them with a new technique, involving a shifting of emphasis at numerous points, from control to freedom, from teaching to learning, from memory to mind, from the class to the individual—technique based on a sympathetic understanding of the child—satisfactory results can only be achieved by starting afresh at the bottom. A radical improvement in Secondary and University education is almost impossible of achievement unless it is based on a sound elementary education. Our plan, therefore, deals in the first instance, chiefly with the reform and extension of Primary education on the lines of the Sargent Report.

117, 118, 119 Three schemes deal with the training of trainers of primary school teachers according to the new technique. Selected officers of the department will be sent immediately for training to other parts of India and abroad. Some of the

personnel so trained will staff 4 Training Colleges where 119
trainers of primary school teachers will be trained. These trainers will be employed, as and when available, in schools for the training of primary school teachers of which 10 (with 120
10 attached Experimental Schools) will be set up in each of the 3rd and 4th year and 20 every year thereafter. Sufficient trained teachers will be available in the 5th year to staff the first two classes of 450 new Junior Primary Schools to be set 126
up in 15 districts, 30 schools being concentrated in each area. In the 6th year the number of schools in each of these districts will be raised to 80. These districts will not, however, continue to enjoy this advantage over other districts, for in the following year 80 schools will be set up in each of the remaining districts. Thereafter the rate of output of trained teachers and, consequently, of the increase in the number of new Primary Schools is so designed that, provided unforeseen difficulties do not supervene, compulsory Primary (Junior Basic) education will have been introduced throughout Bengal in 20 years, i.e., in half the period visualised in the Sargent Report.

To achieve this will tax the resources of the Province to the utmost. Those who think that even 20 years is too long may well ponder the following implications of educating some 7½ million children:—

Number of schools required ..	50,000
Number of trained teachers required ..	250,000
Ultimate cost—	
(*a*) Capital	37½ crores.
(*b*) Recurring	19 crores *per year* (from 20th year onwards).

To obtain the maximum results from the new schools four things are essential. First, teaching must be maintained up to standard by frequent and helpful inspection. A scheme 127
provides for inspecting staff of the right type in adequate numbers. Second, children cannot benefit by good teaching unless they are physically fit. Accordingly, attached to the new schools will be developed a complete school health service. 122
Third, some children, at least, need skilled attention at an early age. For them it is proposed to set up a network of nursery schools with specially trained teachers. 124 and 130
Fourth, it is essential that the home should work with and not against the school. The apathy and prejudice of the parents must be transformed into interest and intelligent co-operation. To every new school, therefore, will be attached an Adult Education Centre which will eventually form, it 131
is hoped, the nucleus of the village cultural and social activities. Each 30 such centres will have a motor van equipped with a cinema (or filmstrip) projector, radio, circulating library, etc. The publicity units of the other development departments will also regularly visit these centres.

When the pupils of the new primary schools reach the secondary stage the question of providing suitable secondary schools, both academic and technical, will be taken up. Meantime, however, existing high schools will be improved. 129
It is proposed to increase the grant-in-aid to existing 136
secondary schools and to convert 50 of the best high schools

136 into model schools in the matter of staff, buildings and equipment. This is essential, if for no other reason than that these schools will be the nurseries of the future primary school teachers.

One of the main difficulties that the Province will have to face in executing these schemes will be to obtain the necessary number of trained women teachers. The solution of this difficulty depends on a number of unpredictable factors. Our plans, however, aim at an equal number of women and men teachers and it is proposed, firstly, to set up three new
128 Women's Colleges and, secondly, to train larger numbers of
123 graduate women teachers for employment in secondary schools which will feed the primary training schools.

While the energies of the department will be concentrated mainly on the introduction as rapidly as the resources of the Province permit of free compulsory basic education as advocated in the Sargent Report, it is not proposed to neglect the existing primary schools, however unsuitable for our purpose they may be. Two measures necessary for their improvement
135 will be introduced. Firstly, the salary of the existing primary school teacher will be raised from the meagre pittance he now gets to a living wage which is essential to attract a better type of man to teach in these schools. This will cost Government Rs. 130 lakhs each year. In order to ensure that this large sum is spent to advantage, it is pro-
125 posed, secondly, to strengthen the inspecting machinery. This will be achieved by doubling the number of existing Sub-Inspectors, so that there will be one Sub-Inspector to every 80 schools, and by giving a short course of training to all staff engaged on inspection. These schools and Inspectors will be wound up or absorbed where the new primary education schemes come into force.

Besides these schemes, there are three schemes dealing
132-134 with the improvement of Madrassa Education and one for
" 137 the establishment of three Sanskrit tols or colleges. The entire question of religious education is, however, being examined afresh. It is probable that the policy so far followed in this respect may undergo change and new schemes may have to be devised accordingly.

The execution of these schemes will impose a heavy
121 burden on the headquarters staff which will be strengthened by the addition of a number of specialists.

The cost of the education schemes will be only about Rs. 8 crores during the first five years, but ultimately they will account for by far the largest share of Government's total annual expenditure on administration.

Publicity. It will be seen that the publicity organisation will be considerably expanded after the war. The Publicity Committee recently appointed by Government has recommended, *inter alia* strengthening of the publicity staff at headquarters and decentralisation of the activities of the Publicity Department following the principle that publicity on behalf of a department must be undertaken by the technical field staff of that department alone, under the general supervision of the Director of Public Information and his Public Relations

Officer attached to that department. Accordingly, there will be 16 Mobile Publicity Units attached to the Co-operative Department, one Mobile Publicity Unit for every two districts to deal with Agriculture and Agricultural Marketing, one Mobile Field Dispensary-*cum*-Publicity Unit in each district attached to the Veterinary Department, 100 Mobile Field Dispensary-*cum*-Health Publicity Units operating under the Public Health and Medical Department, 10 Mobile Publicity Units attached to the Commerce and Industries Department and 6 Mobile Publicity Units will operate solely in the industrial areas (four in Calcutta, one in Asansol and one in Narayanganj) to publicize matters concerning labour welfare. These units will also regularly visit the adult education and rural welfare centres to be set up by the Education and Agriculture Departments. There is provision also for the expansion of facilities for community listening. These proposals follow the recommendations of the Publicity Committee which has advocated that publicity should be conceived as a means not of window-dressing, which it deprecates, but rather of awakening among the people a desire for better living, of realising it, of learning something of the manner in which this and other Governments in India and abroad are assisting them in attaining it and how best they can avail themselves of this assistance. In short, in the opinion of the Committee, Government should look upon publicity as a means of adult education and as an important adjunct to the successful execution of all their activities and in particular their post-war development schemes.

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General Administration.

The successful execution of this Plan presumes the maintenance of law and order, a matter of special importance in this Province. Hence the inclusion in the Plan of schemes for strengthening the Police and the Jail administration.

(a) Police.

The Police schemes aim at building up a Force sufficient in size and efficiency to deal with the difficult problems that will undoubtedly face the Police in this Province after the war. For this purpose it has been considered essential to equip the Force with a sufficiency of modern weapons and provide it with adequate modern transport, both road and water. It is further considered essential that the Force should be housed in reasonably comfortable buildings, at places most suited to the discharge of its duties, and be provided with adequate medical attention. In addition, arrangements for the transmission of information and for the training of the Force should be brought up to date. In the districts the resources of the Force should be supplemented by improving the standard of efficiency of the rural police—the dafadars and chowkidars, following the recommendations made in 1938 by the Chowkidari Committee. 165

Two schemes deal with the strengthening of the Calcutta Police Force and the provision of necessary buildings. Likewise, proposals for the strengthening of the Bengal Police Force, both in its armed and unarmed branches, are under examination; meantime provision has been made for the construction of buildings (office and residential) necessary for the Force outside Calcutta. All these improvements are long over-due. 156 & 159 158

The Police must be adequately trained. Increased provision for training includes the establishment of an additional Police Training School, as the Training School and College at Sarda cannot cope with the numbers requiring training, and the establishment of a Detective Training School in Calcutta where investigating officers will receive training in advanced detective and preventive methods.

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The arms now used by the Special Armed Force of the Bengal Police are not considered adequate to deal with disorderly elements likely to be in possession of modern weapons after the war. It is proposed, therefore, to arm the Force with modern weapons such as Sten guns, armoured carriers, etc., and a Central Armourers' Shop will be established where major repairs of police arms can be speedily undertaken.

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To increase the mobility of the Force, necessary specially in the riverine districts, provision has been made for an adequate supply of lorries, motor-cycles, motor cars, vans and mobile canteens in the Calcutta area and in the dry districts, whereas the present meagre allowance of police launches and motor boats in the riverine districts will be very substantially augmented.

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Quick dissemination of information is essential for the detection and prevention of crime. It is proposed, therefore, to link up all thanas with the headquarters by telephone and to establish a central wireless station which will link up the Provincial Police Headquarters and the Police Stations throughout the Province. There will also be mobile transmitting and receiving sets for motor transport.

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166 There is a scheme for the establishment of a Central Police Supply Depot to ensure more regular and prompt supply to the Force of equipment, uniform, etc.; while schemes for the provision of adequate medical attention for the Force, of improved touring facilities and for providing motor transport on rails are under consideration.

(b) Jails. The Jail Department schemes are designed to ensure that arrangements for the detention in custody of all persons liable to detention as convicts, undertrial prisoners or otherwise—

(*a*) are adequate in respect of accommodation and security;

(*b*) provide for adequate numbers of well-trained disciplined and contented personnel; and

(*c*) provide necessary facilities for the realisation of the punitive as well as reformative objects of detention as applicable to persons of different ages and classes.

This Province has for many years suffered from serious shortage of jail accommodation. Two schemes provide for the conversion of the Berhampore Special Jail and the Mymensingh District Jail into permanent Central Jails and the extension of certain Sub-Jails to relieve overcrowding and to bring available accommodation into conformity with normal requirements.

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Provision of adequate numbers of suitable personnel involves training, disciplining and removal of legitimate

grievances of the staff in charge of the jails. For this purpose a Training Institute is to be set up for the jail staff, 146
the staff is to be increased to provide for one whole day and 149
night off-duty period per week for each man and residential 148
accommodation will be provided for the staff near their place of duty.

The necessity of attacking the growth of crime at one of its most important sources—the jail—and of the reclamation and reformation of juvenile offenders is now generally recognised. Five schemes deal with this question. Borstal treatment for juvenile offenders is to be improved and extended. 153
To reclaim, reform and educate adult offenders and to provide them with technical training such as would enable them to earn an honest living after release, provision has been made 152
for improving existing arrangements for ecreation and education of prisoners and for the reorganisation of jail industries on an up-to-date mechanical and commercial basis. 151
The activities of the Calcutta Central Aftercare Association are to be extended to provide facilities for the improvement in 154
aftercare work for the rehabilitation of released convicts in the districts. Finally, it is proposed to organise a probation 155
service for first offenders who might under a properly designed probation system be reclaimed and reformed without being sent to jail at all and to ensure continuance of any reformative effect which may have been achieved in the case of prisoners before their release by arrangements for aftercare and rehabilitation of released convicts.

The close collaboration of the Police and Education Departments will be needed to implement these schemes.

(c) *District Administration.*

The execution of the Plan will also throw a heavy burden on other branches of the administration. How the administration generally should be strengthened and improved will be decided when the recommendations of the Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee, 1944-45, have been considered. Meanwhile, a number of essential administrative improvements long overdue have been provided for. The number of Circle Officers will be increased to one per thana and 145
necessary circle offices and residential buildings will be built at a 196
cost of Rs. 1½ crores. As long ago as 1914 the Bengal Administration Committee recommended that the districts of Mymensingh, Midnapore, Dacca and Bakarganj should be subdivided, being too big and unwieldy, but these recommendations could not be given effect to owing to a variety of reasons. The execution of the Plan will throw an even heavier burden on the districts and will render subdivision of districts which are unwieldy imperative. A sum of Rs. 1¼ 198
crores has been provided for this purpose pending the working out of detailed plans. Similarly, if district work is to be carried out efficiently, reconstruction and refurnishing of 199
district and subdivisional offices so long deferred can no longer be postponed and Rs. 25 lakhs has accordingly been provided for this purpose. A minor scheme provides for the 93
furnishing of certain classes of official residences in the districts with basic furniture and another provides for the concentration and preservation in Calcutta of all historical records 170.
of importance up to 1880 to facilitate research and to help

the administration in questions regarding revenue, judicial and other matters concerning the early British period.

The total cost of strengthening general administration by the measures proposed above will be Rs. 7 crores 57 lakhs.

Re-settlement of Ex-service Personnel.

The position as regards re-settlement of ex-service personnel may be conveniently summarized now.

A Provincial Soldier's, Sailors and Airmen's Board, with branches in the districts, deals with matters affecting the interests and welfare of service personnel and their families. Government have decided to reserve 40 per cent. of all vacancies for ex-service personnel possessing the necessary minimum qualifications. Above mention has been made of a number of schemes meant exclusively for the benefit of the returned soldier. These include—

64-68 (1) five schemes of training in some of the popular trades—520 men could be so trained every year; this will be in addition to facilities for training that will be available under the Government of India scheme;

(2) a scheme for the settlement of 10,000 men on 2 lakh acres of reclaimed waste land; and

16 (3) seven agricultural centres for training in improved methods of farming, animal husbandry, fish-rearing and horticulture, to be located in the districts of Noakhali, Tippera, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Chittagong and Dacca to which most of the service personnel belong.

In addition, most of the other post-war schemes will benefit ex-service men either directly or indirectly; directly, because of the reservation of vacancies referred to above; indirectly, because they will result in increased general prosperity in which the ex-service men will share. It is proposed, further, to concentrate some of the "concentrated area" schemes in areas which have contributed the largest number of recruits to the Services.

Implications of Planning.

General. The Plan has a number of important implications which will need further consideration. For instance, the role of local bodies, in particular of District Boards and Local Boards, in the execution of schemes which necessitate the provincialisation of basic education (junior and senior), public health, water-supply, medical relief, veterinary services and communications, in short, of practically everything that now falls within the sphere of Local Self-Government, will need careful examination. Again, the Plan involves a prodigious expansion of the machinery of Government. The procurement and the training of the staff required will present a

formidable problem. Obviously, on its solution primarily will the success of the Plan depend.

Assuming that the first post-war quinquennium will commence on 1st April 1947, that schemes included in Class III will be taken up in its third year and those falling under Class IV will be put into execution in the fourth year, the total cost of the Plan by the end of the quinquennium will come to Rs. 159 crores, or 145 crores if the cost of National Highways, which are a Central liability, is excluded. An attempt has been made to estimate the *ultimate* net outlay on this Plan (*vide* Appendix B). This comes to approximately— *Financial.*

	Rs.
Capital	250 crores.
Annual recurring	31 „

This estimate, it may be noted, provides only for the expansion of such schemes after the first five years as would be largely valueless without this expansion, e.g., schemes relating to the introduction of compulsory basic education. Expansion necessary in other directions has for the purpose of this estimate been left out of account.

Lest it should be assumed that the Plan is extravagantly conceived, it may be pointed out that it seeks to meet only the most urgent basic needs of this Province, needs—the fulfilment of which could possibly be postponed, have been left unmet. That in spite of it the cost should be so heavy is due to the fact that for many years the administration of this Province has been maintained on short commons* and that the departments that have had to go most short have generally been those most concerned with development. This is due largely to iniquitous Financial Settlements in the past, and, in part, to the comparative inelasticity of Bengal's revenues owing to the Permanent Settlement. The Plan envisages the gradual liquidation of the Permanent Settlement, while the question of revising the Financial Settlement will be taken up with the Centre.

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*This has the support of the Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee, 1944-45. Since 1900 the *per capita* expenditure on Government in Bengal has been well below that of the four other major Provinces as the following figures will show :—

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	United Provinces.	Punjab.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average *per capita* expenditure on revenue account during 1900-43 ..	1·80	5·02	2·43	1·91	2·51
Average *per capita* expenditure on nation-building departments during 1900-43 ..	·57	1·48	·87	·62	1·16

The Government of India have suggested that this Province may tentatively assume that Bengal's share of the Central post-war development fund will, during the first five years, be approximately Rs. 69 crores. A preliminary forecast of Bengal's post-war finances shows that without increased assistance from the Centre, Bengal could not possibly carry the annual burden which the complete programme will ultimately impose on provincial revenues. In view of the paramount necessity of bringing Bengal's administration up to the scratch—the inadequacy of which was vividly brought to light during the Famine, the fact that she has suffered grievously so far owing to adverse financial and revenue settlements, that she has had to bear the brunt of the war and that within the limits of the present Constitution she is doing her utmost to develop provincial resources*, it is to be hoped that the necessary additional financial assistance will be forthcoming.

A. AHMED,

Joint Secretary, Commerce, Labour and Industries (Post-War Reconstruction) Department.

CALCUTTA:
The 20th June 1945.

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*Since 1941-42 Bengal had made notable efforts to raise Provincial revenues.

The figures given below are taken from a recent unofficial attempt to assess the relative severity of taxation in the five major Provinces :—

Year.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	United Provinces.	Punjab.
1941-42 ..	326	193	540	269	311
1942-43 ..	390	214	600	269	360
1943-44 ..	543	225	800	373	459
1944-45 ..	652	255	880	388	459
1945-46 ..	674	..	..	..	..

KEY STATEMENT.

Brief details of Post-war Reconstruction Schemes.

CLASS I—SCHEMES WHICH MUST BE TAKEN UP BEFORE TERMINATION OF WAR OR BEFORE APRIL 1947 AT THE LATEST.

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the scheme. (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Agriculture (Agriculture proper).	1	Training of higher technical personnel abroad in different branches of agricultural science.	6·48	..	6·48	Special priority.	
Ditto ..	2	Establishment of a Central live-stock research-cum-breeding station.	54·00	45·00	99·00	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. 9·25 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	3	Establishment of 28 seed multiplication farms.	98·00	17·38	115·38	All Province ..	Annual receipts Rs. 14·00 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	3A	Establishment of a Jute-seed multiplication farm.	5·66	7·45	13·11	Particular area ..	Annual receipts Rs. 1·71 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	4	Expansion of agricultural research	1,10·00	44·00	1,54·00	Special priority ..	Annual receipts Rs. 3 lakhs on completion of scheme (*i.e.*, after 7 years).
		Total ..	*2,74·14*	*1,13·83*	*3,87·97*		
Agriculture (Development).	28	Collection of crop statistics and data about economic condition of the agriculturists.	5·00	80·00	85·00	All Province ..	The scheme is already partly in operation.
		Total ..	*5·00*	*80·00*	*85·00*		

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the scheme. (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Agriculture (Fishery).	33	Expansion of the Department of Fisheries in Bengal.	2·00	44·00	46·00	Special priority ..	Large part of the staff proposed has already been sanctioned.
Ditto ..	34	Development of tank fisheries in Bengal.	54·99	19·26	74·25	Ditto ..	Loan of Rs. 39 lakhs recoverable by instalments from 3rd year. Annual receipts from sale proceeds of fish Rs. 390 lakhs from 4th year.
		Total ..	*56·99*	*63·26*	*120·25*		
Agriculture (Veterinary).	44	Expansion and reorganisation of the Bengal Veterinary College and of Veterinary Vaccine section.	·10	1·75	1·85	Special priority.	
Ditto ..	45	Training of candidates abroad in Veterinary science for filling posts in the superior ranks of Veterinary services.	..	1·53	1·53	Ditto.	
		Total ..	*·10*	*3·28*	*3·38*		
Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries).	49	Organisation of a Salt Development Department in Bengal.	·60	2·70	3·30	Special priority ..	Steps have already been taken to recruit a Special Salt Development Officer.
Ditto ..	50	Constitution of a Salt Advisory Committee to advise Government on the ways and means of developing the salt industry and other matters relating to salt.	·02	·55	·57	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	51	Reorganisation of the Department of Sericulture.	·59	8·28	8·87	Ditto ..	Steps have already been taken to appoint a Special Officer, Sericulture, to go into the whole question.

Ditto	..	52	Reorganisation of the existing 7 nurseries and creation of 9 new nurseries for research in mulberry cultivation, etc.	25·31	22·93	48·24	All Province.	
Ditto	..	53	Establishment of a Bengal Sericulture Training Institute.	3·53	4·37	7·90	Special priority.	
Ditto	..	54	Reorganisation of the Peddie Reeling Institute, Malda.	·11	8·52	8·63	All Province.	Exact amount of receipts on account of sale proceeds of finished goods cannot be estimated at present.
Ditto	..	55	Appointment of Power Engineers and staff for development of electricity in Bengal.	·03	6·60	6·63	Special priority ..	Steps are being taken to appoint the Engineers and other officers concerned.
Ditto	..	56	Reorganisation of Bengal Government Technical School at Rangpur.	·64	1·32	1·96	All Province ..	Exact amount of receipts on account of sale proceeds of finished goods cannot be estimated at present.
Ditto	..	57	Reorganisation of E. B. Training School, Pabna.	1·52	1·95	3·47	Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto	..	58	Reorganisation of Edward Industrial School, Bogra.	·49	·89	1·38	Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto	..	59	Reorganisation of Government Technical School, Barisal.	·46	·73	1·19	Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto	..	60	Sending students abroad for training in various courses of Technology.	7·08	Nil	7·08	Ditto ..	Students have already been selected and their names have been sent up to the Government of India.
Ditto	..	61	Sending abroad selected officials of the Department to receive training in specific subjects.	2·88	Nil	2·88	Ditto ..	Names have already been sent up to the Government of India.
Ditto	..	62	Reorganisation of the Department of Industries, Bengal.	·26	5·25	5·51	Ditto.	
Ditto	..	63	Introduction of standard weights and measures in Bengal.	6·64	27·23	33·87	Ditto.	Annual receipts Rs. 2 lakhs on completion of scheme.
			Total ..	*50·16*	*91·32*	*141·48*		

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the scheme. (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Commerce, Labour and Industries (Labour).	88	Establishment of a Bureau of Industrial statistics for the collection of statistics, as provided for under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.	·03	4·20	4·23	All Province.	
		Total ..	*·03*	*4·20*	*4·23*		
Communications and Works (Irrigation).	94	Collection of hydrological data (gauge and discharge observation of the principal rivers and silt and salinity observation) in the Mymensingh and Eastern Divisions.	1·65	Nil	1·65	Particular area.	
Ditto ..	95	Planning of a comprehensive irrigation and drainage scheme for the whole of Bengal excepting Western Bengal.	Nil	·25	·25	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	96	Silt clearance of Baliaghye drain in the district of Midnapore.	..	..	..	....	Deleted as this scheme is already nearing completion.
		Total ..	*1·65*	*·25*	*1·90*		
Communications and Works (Roads).	101	Construction and improvement of National and Provincial Highways, major District Roads, etc. (to be taken in three phases—3,641 miles).	4,086·77	..	4,086·77	All Province ..	Should it be necessary to take up roads in East Bengal to provide for large scale employment of labour before April

							1947, existing road priorities will be altered and major roads in East Bengal taken up at once. In that event amount spent during this phase of the plan will go up. Financial Liabilities (both maintenance and capital) in respect of National Highways Rs. 14 crores in first five years—Central.
		Total ..	*4,086·77*	..	*4,086·77*		
Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative).	104	Reorganisation of the staff of the Co-operative Department, Bengal.	·21	49·05	49·26	Special priority.	
Ditto ..	105	Training abroad of certain officers of the Co-operative Department and the Manager of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1·12	..	1·12	All Province ..	Rs. 7,000 is recoverable. (Half the cost of the training of the Manager of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., will be borne by the Bank).
		Total ..	*1·33*	*49·05*	*50·38*		
Education ..	117	Deputation of officers of the Education Department to equip the staff of the training colleges.	1·14	..	1·14	Special priority.	
Ditto ..	118	Training abroad of selected persons on short courses of special subjects, e.g., craft, nursery school training, etc.	·96	..	·96	All Province.	
Ditto ..	118A	Immediate improvement of the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.	1·00	32·26	33·26	Special priority.	Receipts on account of fees cannot be estimated at present.
		Total ..	*3·10*	*32·26*	*35·36*		
Forests (Forests)	138	Afforestation in the districts of Bengal where there are no forests—beginning to be made with the district of Nadia.	4·05	2·25	6·30	Particular area.	Whole cost will be recoverable gradually after completion of scheme (*i.e.*, after 10 years).
		Total ..	*4·05*	*2·25*	*6·30*		

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the scheme. (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Home (Appointment).	145	Increase in the number of Circle Officers for preparation, supervision and execution of the Circle Development Plan, etc.	..	37·68	37·68	All Province.	
		Total ..	..	*37·68*	*37·68*		
Home (Police) ..	156	Strengthening of the Calcutta Police.	..	85·00	85·00	Particular area.	
Ditto ..	157	Establishment of a Detective Training School for investigating officers.	·23	1·55	1·78	All Province.	
		Total ..	*·23*	*86·55*	*86·78*		
Home (Transport)	171	Organisation of road passenger services in collaboration with Railways.	..	..	..	Particular area ..	No details about approximate cost can be given at this stage.
Ditto ..	172	Establishment of Calcutta Transport Board.	..	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
		Total ..	...	..	..		
		Grand total of Class I Scheme ..	**44,83·55**	**5,63·93**	**50,47·48**		

CLASS II.—SCHEMES WHICH MUST BE TAKEN UP DURING THE FIRST THREE POST-WAR YEARS BEGINNING APRIL 1947.

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Agriculture (Agriculture Proper).	5	Expansion of Bengal Agricultural Institute, Dacca.	15·00	50·00	65·00	Special priority.	
Ditto ..	6	Settlement of demobilised personnel on lands.	4,80·09	..	4,80·09	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. 6 lakhs on completion of scheme (*i.e.*, after 7 years).
Ditto ..	7	Training of lower technical personnel by expanding the existing agricultural schools and establishing new ones.	9·00	7·75	16·75	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	8	Utilisation of the waste lands of the Province.	200·20	..	200·20	Particular area ..	To be taken up jointly with scheme No. 13. Annual receipts cannot be estimated at this stage.
Ditto ..	9	Improvement of Livestock industry of Bengal.	20·52	71·25	91·77	All Province.	
Ditto ..	10	Expansion of the district agricultural staff for intensified work in demonstration, etc.	..	70·98	70·98	Ditto.	
		Carried over ..	7,24·81	1,99·98	9,24·79		

1 Department.	2 No. of the scheme.	3 Description of the scheme.	4 Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			5 Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	6 Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
		Brought forward ..	7,24·81	1,99·98	9,24·79		
Agriculture (Agriculture Proper).	11	Provision of Plant Protection staff	..	3·14	3·14	All Province.	
Ditto ..	12	Soil survey of Bengal—preparation of a soil map of the Province.	2·59	7·27	9·86	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	13	Soil erosion survey in the Province and anti-soil erosion work.	·50	140·00	140·50	Ditto ..	To be taken up jointly with scheme No. 8. Annual receipts cannot be estimated at this stage.
Ditto ..	14	Extension of irrigation facilities by constructing wells, etc.	75·00	4·68	79·68	Ditto ..	Rs. 50 lakhs of the capital expenditure representing loan will be recovered by easy instalments after completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	15	Development of publicity and propaganda organisation of the Agriculture Department.	2·52	1·29	3·81	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	16	Establishment of Agricultural centres for training of ex-soldiers in improved methods of farming, etc.	21·00	12·90	33·90	Particular area ..	Annual receipts Rs. ·35 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	17	Encouragement of the cultivation of fodder crops.	Nil	·35	·35	All Province.	
		Total ..	*8,26·42*	*3,69·61*	*11,96·03*		
Agriculture (Botanical).	26	Practical training in Horticulture and Gardening by establishment of a training institute.	1·00	1·10	2·10	Special priority ..	A small income may be derived by charging a fee of about Rs. 5 per month from each of the

							students other than stipend-holders, the total amount of which cannot be estimated at present.
		Total ..	*1·00*	*1·10*	*2·10*		
Agriculture (Development).	29	Eradication and prevention of the growth of water-hyacinth in the Province.	65·00	1,00·00	1,65·00	All Province.	
		Total ..	*65·00*	*1,00·00*	*1,65·00*		
Agriculture (Fishery).	35	Establishment of a Technological station for experiment in fish processing, etc.	·85	·75	1·60	Special priority ..	A portion of the expenditure will be recovered, but exact amount cannot be estimated at present.
Ditto ..	36	Development of fisheries in the Sundarban Abad areas.	·46	3·20	3·66	Particular area ..	Rs. 40,000 issued as loan will be recovered in 5 years beginning with the 3rd year. Scheme already partly in operation.
Ditto ..	37	Exploitation of coastal and estuarine fisheries and provision of a fishing fleet.	19·00	19·94	38·94	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. 17 lakhs on completion of scheme.
		Total ..	*20·31*	*23·89*	*44·20*		
Agriculture (Marketing).	40	Expansion of the Department of Agricultural Marketing.	2·54	83·53	86·07	All Province.	
		Total ..	*2·54*	*83·53*	*86·07*		
Agriculture (Veterinary).	46	Reorganisation of the Veterinary services.	·95	38·00	38·95	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	47	Provision of a mobile publicity-*cum*-dispensary unit in each district for Veterinary publicity and treatment.	5·04	4·14	9·18	Ditto.	
		Total ..	*5·99*	*42·14*	*48·13*		

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries).	64	Opening of a training centre for demobilised personnel in Calcutta.	3·20	2·65	5·85	Special priority ..	A small amount may be recoverable from the sale proceeds of finished goods.
Ditto ..	65	Opening of a training centre for demobilised personnel at Dacca.	1·80	1·80	3·60	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	66	Opening of training centre for demobilised personnel at Chittagong.	1·00	·85	1·85	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	67	Opening of a training centre for demobilised personnel at Burdwan.	1·00	·90	1·90	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	68	Opening of a training centre for demobilised personnel at Rangpur.	·73	·70	1·43	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	69	Establishment of a Government Salt Factory on the Contai Seaboard.	32·29	10·24	42·53	All province ..	A productive scheme, but no estimate can be made at this stage of the cost recoverable.
Ditto ..	70	Establishment of a Salt Institute in Bengal.	1·30	1·93	3·23	Special priority.	
Ditto ..	71	Participation in the Government of India Scheme for the manufacture of fertilizers.	75·00	Nil	75·00	All Province.	
Ditto ..	72	Provision for increased aid to industries.	Nil	50·00	50·00	Ditto ..	Almost entire amount will be recoverable in due course.

							About Rs. 15 lakhs would be recoverable during the first 5-year period.
Ditto ..	73	Reorganisation of the Ceramic Institute, Calcutta.	2·00	19·60	21·60	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. 2 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	74	Reorganisation of the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampur, district Hooghly.	5·35	8·43	13·78	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. ·10 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	75	Establishment of Itinerant Industrial Publicity Units to publicise improved methods of technique, etc.	1·33	2·00	3·33	Particular area.	
		Total ..	*1,25·00*	*99·10*	*2,24·10*		
Commerce, Labour and Industries (Labour).	89	Establishment of a conciliation machinery for settling Industrial disputes.	·12	2·40	2·52	All Province.	
Ditto ..	90	Development of Trade Unions on sound lines.	·01	·50	·51	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	91	Opening of new Labour welfare Centres and Improvement of existing ones.	2·06	6·05	8·11	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	92	Establishment of Labour Publicity Units to publicise matters relating to Labour welfare.	·40	1·25	1·65	Particular area.	
		Total ..	*2·59*	*10·20*	*12·79*		
Communications and Works (Irrigation).	97	Damodar Flood Control Project	15,00·00	47·00	15,47·00	All Province ..	Revenue will be derived from the sale of power and from irrigation water rates. No portion of the cost is, however, likely to be recoverable during the first five-year period.
		Carried over ..	15,00·00	47·00	15,47·00		

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
		Brought forward ..	15,00·00	47·00	15,47·00		
Communications and Works (Irrigation) ..	98	Moor Reservoir Project for irrigation provision in the district of Birbhum and part of Murshidabad.	4,85·00	33·75	5,18·75	All Province ..	Revenue will be derived from the sale of power and from irrigation water rates. No portion of the cost is, however, likely to be recoverable during the first five-year period.
Ditto ..	99	Damodar-Hooghly Flushing and Irrigation Project.	4,68·68	45·39	5,14·07	Particular area ..	Revenue will be derived from irrigation water rates, but no proportion of the cost is likely to be recoverable in the first five-year period.
Ditto ..	100	47 minor Provincial irrigation and drainage projects all over the Province.	8,22·70	29·55	852·25	Ditto ..	To be taken up in three places. Part of the cost would be recoverable in the case of certain schemes but no estimate can be made at this stage.
		Total ..	*32,76·38*	*1,55·69*	*34,32·07*		
Communications and Works (Waterways).	102	Improvement of four National Waterways in Bengal.	2,37·00	39·00	2,76·00	All Province ..	Includes cost of 4 big dredgers and 9 launches. Amount of cost recoverable cannot be estimated at present.

Ditto ..	103	Improvement of 16 Provincial minor Waterways in Bengal.	1,20·00	39·15	1,59·15	Particular Area	Amount of cost recoverable cannot be estimated at present.
		Total ..	*3,57·00*	*78·15*	*4,35·15*		
Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative).	106	Co-operative training of the officers of the department and members of the Co-operative Societies.	7·17	17·50	24·67	Special Priority.	
Ditto ..	107	Reorganisation of the service of Supervisors of the Department.	Nil	40·98	40·98	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. 4·23 lakhs on completion (No part of the cost will fall upon Government if scheme No. 109 materialises.)
Ditto ..	108	Rehabilitation of the Agricultural Credit Movement in Bengal.	Nil	35·95	35·95	Ditto ..	Annual receipts of Rs. 4·50 lakhs from 5th year.
Ditto ..	109	Establishment of an Agricultural Credit Bank on the lines generally of the Credit Agricole d' Egypte.	50·00	22·50	72·50	All Province ..	Annual receipts Rs. 1·50.
Ditto ..	110	Rehabilitation of fishermen in Bengal by organising them co-operatively.	4·35	27·60	31·95	Particular area ..	Rs. 26·50 lakhs representing loans recoverable by instalments.
Ditto ..	111	Development of the Co-operative Handloom Industry.	18·65	77·61	96·26	All Province ..	Rs. 76 lakhs representing loans recoverable in 20 years. (If scheme No. 109 materialises, the cost to Government will be reduced by 76 lakhs.)
		Total ..	*80·17*	*2,22·14*	*3,02·31*		
Education ..	119	Training of the staff of Primary Training Schools.	30·00	26·50	56·50	Special priority.	
Ditto ..	120	Establishment of schools for training Primary School teachers.	1,20·00	58·00	1,78·00	Ditto.	
		Carried over ..	1,50·00	84·50	2,34·50		

1 Department.	2 No. of the scheme.	3 Description of the scheme.	4 Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			5 Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	6 Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
		Brought forward ..	1,50·00	84·50	2,34·50		
Education ..	121	Strengthening of the Headquarters staff for supervision of the new system of education.	·50	7·80	8·30	Special priority.	
Ditto ..	122	Care of the health of school children, provision of midday meals and medical attention.	3·95	10·85	14·80	Concentrated area.	
Ditto ..	123	Expansion of training facilities for graduate women teachers.	4·00	2·40	6·40	All Province.	
Ditto ..	124	Training of Nursery School trainers and teachers.	1·15	4·05	5·20	Special priority.	
Ditto ..	125	Increasing the efficiency of primary school inspection and strengthening the inspectorate for existing primary schools.	..	13·77	13·77	All Province.	
		Total ..	*1,59·60*	*1,23·37*	*2,82·97*		
Forest (Forest) ..	139	Rehabilitation of existing Government forests.	25·00	10·00	35·00	Particular area.	The whole cost will ultimately be recovered.
Ditto ..	140	Provision for the training of technical and other personnel for carrying out the schemes of the Department.	..	6·75	6·75	All Province.	
Ditto ..	141	Conservation of private forests and afforestation of private waste lands.	2·80	4·50	7·30	Particular area.	

Ditto ..	142	Creation of a soil conservation circle.	1,50·00	18·00	1,68·00	Ditto.	The whole cost will ultimately be recovered.
		Total ..	*1,77·80*	*39·25*	*2,17·05*		
Home (Jails) ..	146	Establishment of a Training Institute for jail staff.	2·00	3·60	5·60	All Province.	
Ditto ..	147	Extension of 3 sub-jails all over the Province.	7·00	..	7·00	Ditto.	
		Total ..	*9·00*	*3·60*	*12·60*		
Home (Police) ..	158	Construction of buildings for the Bengal Police.	64·00	..	64·00	All Province ..	Approximate annual savings Rs. 6 lakhs in house-rents on completion of schemes.
Ditto ..	159	Construction of buildings for the Calcutta Police.	52·50	..	52·50	Particular area ..	Government will not have to incur expenditure now incurred on account of housing police section and staff in hired buildings. The amount of annual savings cannot be estimated at present.
Ditto ..	160	Re-armament of the Police with up-to-date weapons, etc.	2·18	1·62	3·80	All Province.	
Ditto ..	161	Provision of mechanical transport for the Bengal Police for improving the mobility of the Police force.	13·28	9·00	22·28	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	162	Provision of increased transport facility for the Calcutta Police.	8·49	1·95	10·44	Particular area.	
Ditto ..	163	Provision of increased self-propelled water-craft for police forces in riverine districts.	18·00	9·20	27·20	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	164	Establishment of an additional training school for promoted Sub-Inspectors and constables.	6·00	9·00	15·00	All Province.	
		Carried over ..	1,64·45	30·77	1,95·22		

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
		Brought forward ..	1,64·45	30·77	1,95·22		
Home (Police) ..	165	Improvement of police organisation in rural areas.	..	42·00	42·00	All Province.	
Ditto ..	166	Establishment of a central Police supply depot for equipment, uniform, etc.	·50	1·65	2·15	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	167	Linking up headquarters with thanas by telephones.	..	..	..	Ditto ..	Cost cannot be estimated at present.
Ditto ..	168	Setting up wireless grid for exchange of information between the police headquarters and thanas.	..	..	..	Ditto ..	Cost cannot be estimated at present.
		Total ..	*164·95*	*74·42*	*239·37*		
Local Self-Government (Local Self-Government).	173	Re-housing of Bustee dwellers ..	50·00	..	50·00	Particular area.	
		Total ..	*50·00*	..	*50·00*		
Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical).	174	Improvement of medical education in Bengal.	39·00	30·00	69·00	All Province ..	Part of the cost will be recovered in the shape of fees and hostel rents.
Ditto ..	175	Improvement of nursing system and establishment of a Bengal Nursing Service.	9·00	3·00	12·00	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	176	Improvement of Pharmacy and Pharmacy training.	10·85	7·05	17·90	Ditto ..	A donation of Rs. 2 lakhs towards capital cost

							expected. Rs. ·52 lakhs is annually expected in the shape of fees from students on completion of scheme.
Ditto	..	177	Rehabilitation and improvement of existing hospitals.	1,10·00	25·00	1,35·00	Ditto.	
Ditto	..	178	Increase in the number of hospital beds and provision of new beds in rural areas.	50·00	75·00	1,25·00	Ditto.	
Ditto	..	179	Provision of an infectious diseases hospital in Calcutta.	36·00	23·00	59·00	Particular area ..	Annual receipts Rs. ·20 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto	..	180	Establishment of a Children's Hospital in Calcutta.	..	22·00	22·00	Ditto ..	It is proposed to take over for this purpose the U. S. A. A. F. hospital at the Lakes; capital cost will be a matter for negotiation and cannot be estimated at present. Annual receipts Rs. ·20 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto	..	181	Creation of an Ambulance Service for linking the rural dispensaries with the hospitals at district and subdivisional headquarters.	9·60	28·00	37·60	All Province.	
Ditto	..	182	Improvement of the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi.	11·25	2·26	13·51	Ditto ..	The cost shown represents Bengal's share of the total cost; the remainder (25 per cent. of the total cost) will be contributed by Bihar and Orissa.
Ditto	..	183	Increase in number of Rural Dispensaries and provision of travelling dispensaries-cum-health publicity units.	40·00	74·50	1,14·50	Ditto.	
Ditto	..	184	Subsidy to medical practitioners	..	16·47	16·47	Concentrated area.	
Ditto	..	185	Establishment of two léper colonies	2·01	5·80	7·81	All Province.	
			Total ..	*3,17·71*	*3,12·08*	*6,29·79*		

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Public Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health).	187	Rural water-supply scheme ..	3,00·00	1,35·00	4,35·00	All Province ..	Some contribution from local people expected, but the exact amount cannot be estimated at present.
Ditto ..	188	Malaria control in Bengal ..	1,00·25	25·00	1,25·25	Ditto	
Ditto ..	189	Provision of two Tuberculosis Hospitals—one in Asansol and another in Midnapore.	20·00	33·00	53·00	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. ·80 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	190	Maternity and Child Welfare ..	10·55	11·80	22·35	Particular area.	
		Total ..	*4,30·80*	*2,04·80*	*6,35·60*		
Publicity (Publicity)	193	Community receivers for the development of community listening.	2·08	8·75	10·83	All Province.	
		Total ..	*2·08*	*8·75*	*10·83*	....	
Revenue ..	195	Simplification of the existing Land Revenue system on the basis of the Land Revenue Commission's Report.	11,02·70	1,44·00	12,46·70	All Province ..	Net annual gain of Rs. 17¼ lakhs is expected on acquisition by the State of proprietory and intermediate tenures in these

								districts after the *eleventh* year. The areas at present selected for application are— (*a*) Bakharganj, (*b*) Faridpur, (*c*) Sundarbans of 24-Parganas, Bakharganj and Khulna. (*d*) Burdwan, and (*e*) Hooghly.
Ditto	..	196	Construction of buildings for Circle Offices and residence of Circle Officers and their staff.	1,51·75	..	1,51·75	Ditto ..	Rs. 2,01,600 is likely to be saved annually on completion of scheme as fixed house allowance of Rs. 25 per month now given to Circle Officers will be abolished and a monthly rent of Rs. 5 will be recovered from each of the clerks of the Circle Officers, who will be provided with Government quarters.
Ditto	..	197	Re-excavation of derelict irrigation tanks in several districts of Bengal.	1,00·00	..	1,00·00	Particular area ..	Almost entire cost recoverable in 20 years at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs from the 2nd year.
Ditto	..	198	Creation of new districts by splitting up the districts of Midnapore, Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakharganj and the 24-Parganas for effective administration.	1,25·00	..	1,25·00	Ditto ..	Recurring cost not worked out yet.
Ditto	..	199	Reconstruction of District and Subdivisional offices for improving administrative efficiency.	25·00	..	25·00	All Province.	
			Total ..	*15,04·45*	*1,44·00*	*16,48·45*		
			Grand total of Class II Schemes ..	**75,78·79**	**20,95·82**	**96,74·61**		

CLASS III.—SCHEMES WHICH MUST BE TAKEN UP DURING THE SUBSEQUENT TWO YEARS AT THE LATEST.

1 Department.	2 No. of the scheme.	3 Description of the scheme.	4 Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			5 Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	6 Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Agriculture (Agriculture Proper).	18	Establishment of four live-stock breeding farms for breeding stud bulls, etc.	50·00	1,03·70	1,53·70	All Province ..	Annual receipts Rs. 17·09 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	19	Provision of seed stores at each thana headquarters.	1,87·50	7·50	1,95·00	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	20	Organisation of the Horticultural Section for developing the fruit and fruit products industry of the Province.	10·04	24·25	34·29	Ditto.	
		Total ..	*2,47·54*	*1,35·45*	*3,82·99*		
Agriculture (Development).	30	Excavation and re-excavation of silted up small irrigation and drainage channels of the Province.	1,00·00	Nil	1,00·00	All Province.	
		Total ..	*1,00·00*	..	*1,00·00*		
Agriculture (Fishery).	38	Fishery Research and training in pisciculture.	1·55	·71	2·26	Special priority.	
		Total ..	*·71*	*1·55*	*2·26*		

Agriculture (Marketing).	41	Expansion of commodity grading centres in Bengal.	·12	4·92	5·04	Concentrated area.	
Ditto ..	42	Licensing, inspection and supervision of warehouses of agricultural produce.	·12	4·45	4·57	All Province ..	Part of the cost may be recovered in the shape of licensing fees.
		Total ..	*·24*	*9·37*	*9·61*		
Agriculture (Veterinary).	48	Establishment of out-door veterinary dispensaries in each thana.	17·70	34·71	52·41	All Province.	
		Total ..	*17·70*	*34·71*	*52·41*		
Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) ..	76	Organisation of Sericultural development work in the villages.	14·03	17·61	31·64	Particular area.	
Ditto ..	77	Reorganisation of the Government Silk Conditioning House, Calcutta.	·19	2·63	2·82	All Province.	
Ditto ..	78	Reorganisation of the Silk Technological Institute, Berhampur (Bengal).	1·00	2·00	3·00	Ditto ..	Some amount will be recoverable from the sale-proceeds of finished goods. But no exact estimate can be made at this stage.
Ditto ..	79	Reorganisation of nine existing weaving schools of the Province.	4·00	3·90	7·90	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	80	Establishment of five model weaving factories to be attached to five of the existing district weaving schools in Bengal.	3·36	2·50	5·86	Ditto ..	The whole recurring cost (Rs. 2·50 lakhs) would be recoverable from the sale-proceeds of finished goods on completion of scheme.
		Carried over ..	22·58	28·64	51·22		

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
		Brought forward ..	22·58	28·64	51·22		
Industries ..	81	Reorganisation of the Bengal Industrial Research Board.	Nil	22·50	22·50	All Province.	
		Total ..	*22·58*	*51·14*	*73·72*		
Communications and Works (Buildings).	93	Supply of furniture by Government on hire to official residences of certain classes of officers.	16·65	..	16·65	All Province ..	A recurring cost of Rs. 1·41 lakhs per annum will be incurred for maintenance, repairs and renewal in subsequent five year periods. Part of this cost will be recovered as rent from the officers.
		Total ..	*16·65*	..	*16·65*		
Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative).	112	Reorganisation of the agricultural co-operative movement. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	All Province ..	The staff required for this purpose and the cost thereof are included in Scheme No. 104 (Class I).
Ditto ..	113	Development of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce.	2·84	8·42	11·26	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. ·07 lakhs.
		Total ..	*2·84*	*8·42*	*11·26*		
Education ..	126	Establishment of 450 new Junior Primary Schools in the 5th post-war year.	80·00	7·00	87·00	Concentrated area.	

Ditto ..	127	Strengthening of the inspecting staff for efficient inspection of the new Primary Schools.	..	·20	·20	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	128	Establishment of three women's colleges with attached hostels in the muffasil.	18·00	9·70	27·70	All Province ..	Annual receipts Rs. ·36 lakhs as fees from students on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	129	Improvement of 50 selected High Schools of the Province.	15·00	22·50	37·50	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. 2·40 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	130	Opening of nursery schools and classes especially in poorer and congested areas.	·60	1·50	2·10	Particular area.	
Ditto ..	131	Adult Education Scheme ..	26·25	2·90	29·15	Concentrated area.	
Ditto ..	132	Deputation of Madrassah teachers for training for improvement of Madrassah education.	·96	..	·96	Special priority.	
Ditto ..	133	Establishment of an Inspectorate for Bengal Madrassahs.	·16	4·50	4·66	All Province.	
Ditto ..	134	Reorganisation of Government Madrassahs in Bengal.	·47	3·81	4·28	Particular area.	
		Total ..	*1,41·44*	*52·11*	*1,93·55*		
Forest (Forest) ..	143	Improvement of communications, buildings and water-supply in Government Forests.	25·00	4·00	29·00	Particular area.	
		Total ..	*25·00*	*4·00*	*29·00*		
Home (Police) ..	169	Establishment of a Central Armourer's shop.	·65	1·05	1·70	All Province ..	Annual saving of Rs. ·06 lakhs on completion of scheme if all repairs are done through the proposed shop.
		Total ..	*·65*	*1·05*	*1·70*		

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical).	186	Provision of 3 infirmaries in Dacca, Burdwan and 24-Parganas.	15·00	9·00	24·00	Particular area.	
		Total ..	*15·00*	*9·00*	*24·00*		
Public Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health).	191	Water-supply and drainage in municipal areas.	80·00	..	80·00	All Province ..	Cost represents only grants. No provision has been included on account of loans.
Ditto	192	Creation of a Public Health Nutrition organisation.	4·00	3·10	7·10	Ditto.	
		Total ..	*84·00*	*3·10*	*87·10*		
		Grand total of Class III scheme	**6,74·35**	**3,09·90**	**9,84·25**		

CLASS IV.—SCHEME WHICH MUST BE TAKEN UP WITHIN THE FIRST FIVE POST-WAR YEARS, IF POSSIBLE.

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the Scheme (Special priority, all Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Agriculture (Agriculture Proper).	21	Establishment of a five-acre Potato breeding station.	·61	·46	1·07	Particular area.	
Ditto ..	22	Establishment of a Project farm in each district of the Province.	·59	2·66	3·25	Concentrated area	Capital cost Rs. ·59 lakhs recoverable by instalments.
Ditto ..	23	Goat multiplication for improving the supply of meat in the Province.	3·11	1·24	4·35	Ditto ..	The scheme is expected to be self-supporting.
Ditto ..	24	Expansion of long staple cotton cultivation in five districts of the Province.	1·20	9·00	10·20	Particular area.	
Ditto ..	25	Building up and maintenance of healthy seed potatoes in Western and Northern Bengal.	23·62	1,02·42	1,26·04	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. 13·20 lakhs from third year.
		Total ..	*29·13*	*1,15·78*	*1,44·91*		
Agriculture (Botanical).	27	Establishment of a Provincial physic garden in Calcutta.	·60	1·00	1·60	Ditto.	Amount recoverable cannot be estimated at this stage.
		Total ..	*·60*	*1·00*	*1·60*		

1	2	3	4			5	6
Department.	No. of the scheme.	Description of the scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Agriculture (Development).	31	Establishment of Rural Welfare Centres, one in each rural thana of the Province.	6·82	4·86	11·68	All Province.	
Ditto ..	32	Introduction of experimental joint farming by agriculturists in selected villages of the Province.	·65	1·60	2·25	Concentrated area.	
		Total ..	*7·47*	*6·46*	*13·93*		
Agriculture (Fishery).	39	Establishment of a Central Technological Research Laboratory for investigation of the nutritive value of different kinds of fish and for experiment in different methods of processing, etc.	·70	·50	1·20	Special priority.	
		Total ..	*·70*	*·50*	*1·20*		
Agriculture (Marketing).	43	Establishment of a Museum-*cum*-Laboratory of agricultural produce in Calcutta.	·25	2·28	2·53	All Province.	
		Total ..	*·25*	*2·28*	*2·53*		
Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries).	82	Setting up of a Glace-kid Tannery	3·27	4·40	7·67	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. ·25 lakhs on completion of scheme.

Ditto ..	83	Training in coal mine surveying at Bankura Survey School.	·14	·29	·43	Ditto.	
Ditto ..	84	Expansion of the Bengal Tanning Institute (to be renamed as Bengal Government Institute of Leather Technology).	7·48	6·56	14·04	Ditto ..	Annual receipts about Rs. ·39 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	85	Improvement of the quality of Bengal hides and skins.	2·28	5·06	7·34	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. ·10 lakhs on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	86	Establishment of two District Leather Trade Schools.	·95	1·55	2·50	Ditto ..	Annual receipts Rs. ·01 lakh on completion of scheme.
Ditto ..	87	Establishment of a Stores Purchase organisation under the Department of Industries.	·07	1·04	1·11	Ditto.	
		Total ..	*14·19*	*18·90*	*33·09*		
Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative).	114	Development of Irrigation Societies in Bengal.	3·25	3·04	6·29	Particular area ..	Rs. 2·50 lakhs of loan recoverable by instalments. (If scheme No. 109 materializes the cost to Government may be reduced by about 2·50 lakhs proposed for loans.)
Ditto ..	115	Improvement of supply of milk in Calcutta through the Calcutta Co-operative Milk Societies Union, Limited.	8·26	1·25	9·51	Ditto ..	Rs. 8·06 lakhs recoverable in first five years.
Ditto ..	116	Development and rehabilitation of agricultural co-operation in Birbhum district.	2·75	59·53	62·28	Concentrated area	Rs. 59·75 lakhs loan recoverable in 15 years. (If Scheme No. 109 materializes, the cost to Government may be reduced by 60 lakhs proposed for loans.)
		Total ..	*14·26*	*63·82*	*78·08*		

1 Department.	2 No. of the scheme.	3 Description of the scheme.	4 Approximate cost of five-year plan in lakhs of rupees.			5 Category of the Scheme (Special priority, All Province, etc.).	6 Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		
Education ..	135	Increase of the salaries of existing primary school teachers.	..	6,50·00	6,50·00	All Province.	
Ditto ..	136	Increase of the grants-in-aid to existing secondary schools.	..	1,42·50	1,42·50	Ditto	
Ditto ..	137	Improvement of Sanskrit education in Tols.	·06	5·28	5·34	Concentrated area.	
		Total ..	*·06*	*7,97·78*	*7,97·84*		
Forest (Forest) ..	144	Preservation of Game (wild fauna) in Bengal.	·40	2·25	2·65	All Province ..	Some revenue from fees for shooting, fishing, photography may be expected, but it is not possible to estimate the amount at this stage.
		Total ..	*·40*	*2·25*	*2·65*		
Home (Jails) ..	148	Provision of family quarters for Jail staff.	3·40	..	3·40	All Province.	
Ditto ..	149	Increase of Jail staff ..	..	4·85	4·85	Ditto.	
Ditto ...	150	Conversion of the Berhampore Special Jail and the Mymensingh District Jail into permanent Central Jails.	4·13	19·20	23·33	Particular area.	
Ditto ..	151	Reorganisation of Jail Industries on an up-to-date mechanical and commercial basis.	·80	2·50	3·30	All Province.	

Ditto ..	152	Improvement of existing arrangements for recreation and education of prisoners.	2·05	1·25	3·30	Ditto.
Ditto ..	153	Improvement of extension of Borstal treatment for juvenile offenders.	1·00	..	1·00	Ditto.
Ditto ..	154	Improvement of after-care work for the rehabilitation of released convicts.	1·00	1·40	2·40	Ditto.
Ditto ..	155	Creation of a proper probation service for first offenders.	2·50	3·55	6·05	Ditto.
		Total ..	*14·88*	*32·75*	*47·63*	
Home (Records) ..	170	Creation of a Central Record Room in Calcutta.	10·00	1·00	11·00	Ditto.
		Total ..	*10·00*	*1·00*	*11·00*	
Publicity (Publicity)	194	Provision of Public Address Equipment.	·85	..	·85	Ditto.
		Total ..	*·85*	..	*·85*	
		Grand total of Class IV Scheme	**92·79**	**10,42·52**	**11,35·31**	

Abstract of approximate cost during first 5 years of Post-War Reconstruction Schemes of various departments.

Serial No.	Department.	No. of Schemes.	Approximate total cost (in lakh rupees).			Remarks.
			Capital.	Recurring.	Total.	
1	Agriculture ..	1—48	16,61·83	11,87·74	28,49·57	
2	Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries).	49—87	2,11·93	2,60·46	4,72·39	
3	Commerce, Labour and Industries (Labour).	88—92	2·62	14·40	17·02	
4	Communications and Works (Buildings).	93	16·65	..	16·65	
5	Communications and Works (Irrigation).	94—100	32,78·03	1,55·94	34,33·97	
6	Communications and Works (Roads).	101	40,86·77	..	40,86·77	
7	Communications and Works (Waterways).	102—103	3,57·00	78·15	4,35·15	
8	Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative).	104—116	98·60	3,43·43	4,42·03	
9	Education ..	117—137	3,04·20	10,05·52	13,09·72	
10	Forest ..	138—144	2,07·25	47·75	2,55·00	
11	Home (Appointment)	145	..	37·68	37·68	
12	Home (Jails) ..	146—155	23·88	36·35	60·23	
13	Home (Police) ..	156—169	1,65·83	1,62·02	3,27·85	
14	Home (Records) ..	170	10·00	1·00	11·00	
15	Home (Transport)	171—172	..	..	..	Cost cannot be estimated at this stage.
16	Local Self-Government (Housing).	173	50·00	..	50·00	
17	Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical).	174—186	3,32·71	3,21·08	6,53·79	
18	Public Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health).	187—192	5,14·80	2,07·90	7,22·70	
19	Publicity ..	193—194	2·93	8·75	11·68	
20	Revenue ..	195—199	15,04·45	1,44·00	16,48·45	
	Total ..		1,28,29·48	40,12·17	1,68,41·65	

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AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture Branch.

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Schemes in Outline

SCHEME No. 1.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Training of higher technical personnel abroad.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To man the posts which are being created in the department both for research and extension work.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Seventy men will be trained abroad at the rate of 14 each year. The length of the course will be two years leading to a post-graduate degree or diploma in each case.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Does not arise.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Six years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Two or three officers from the departmental staff will be sent. The rest of the men will have to be recruited from outside. Young men who have taken their degree in agriculture and in sciences like Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Physiology will be selected for training abroad.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total
Capital	80	1,42	1,42	1,42	1,42	6,48
Recurring	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	80	1,42	1,42	1,42	1,42	6,48

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will indirectly benefit the province.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The assistance of the Central Government may be required in securing admission of the men into various Universities and training institutes abroad.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—If 70 men are trained abroad during five years it will not be necessary to get any more technical staff trained at the expense of the department. The scheme will, of course, continue for one year after the end of the first five years, as students sent in the fifth year will be still under training in the sixth year. A sum of Rs. 80,000 will be spent in the sixth year.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 2.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Central Livestock Research-*cum*-Breeding Station Scheme.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—

(1) To carry out research work concerning the different problems of the Livestock industry of Bengal.

(2) To produce breeding bulls, improved Poultry and goats for distribution in villages.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—A farm of approximately 6,000 acres will be established and the requisite technical staff for research and breeding operations will be appointed.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The site selected is near Kanchrapara railway station. The bulk of it lies in the Haringhata police-station of the Nadia district, but a small portion also lies in the district of 24-Parganas.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About a year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Superior Staff.

(1) One Officer in Bengal Higher Agricultural Service in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per mensem.
(2) Ten Officers in Bengal Lower Agricultural Service in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem each.
(3) Seven Supervisors in the scale of Rs. 110—200 per mensem each.
(4) Nine Research Assistants in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per mensem each.
(5) Fifteen Assistant Supervisors in the scale of Rs. 50—115 per mensem each.
(6) Four milk Recorders in the scale of Rs. 35—80 per mensem each.
(7) Sixteen Fieldmen, Dairymen, etc., in the scale of Rs. 25—50 per mensem each.
(8) One Mechanic in the scale of Rs. 75—125 per mensem.
(9) Two Mistries in the scale of Rs. 50—75 per mensem each.
(10) Twenty Tractors and Motor Drivers in the scale of Rs. 50—75 per mensem each.
(11) Twenty Drivers Mates in the scale of Rs. 40—60 per mensem each.
(12) One Head Clerk and one Accountant: scale Rs. 110—200 per mensem.
(13) Six Clerks in the scale of Rs. 40—90 per mensem each.

Inferior Staff.

(1) Twelve Peons and Watchmen on Rs. 13—17 per mensem each.
(2) 290 Menials on Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-8 per day each.

The superior staff will be obtained (*i*) by promotion of suitable officers in the existing cadres of the department, (*ii*) by direct recruitment, (*iii*) by selection from among the personnel trained abroad.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	54,00	..	..	..	..	54,00
Recurring	9,00	9,00	9,00	9,00	9,00	45,00
Total ..	63,00	9,00	9,00	9,00	9,00	99,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The annual income from the scheme is estimated at Rs. 9,25 thousands at the prevailing prices of livestock and their produce.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The case of returned service personnel will be considered if they possess the necessary qualifications. Returned service personnel can be absorbed as mechanics and drivers of tractors and motors.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Tractors and other mechanical appliances, Diary and poultry machinery.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and other equipment available in this country.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for obtaining the machinery required.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It is hoped the scheme will be permanent.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This scheme aims at both research in the problems of livestock improvement and management and also actual breeding operations for supplying improved breed stock to the villages. In another scheme (Scheme No. 18) it has been proposed to start 3 more livestock breeding farms in different parts of the province which will multiply the stock according to the approved methods recommended by the Central Livestock Research Farm. Both this Scheme and Scheme No. 18 will feed Scheme No. 9 under which the actual distribution of improved livestock is contemplated. This Scheme has already been sanctioned by Government.

SCHEME No. 3.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the establishment of 28 seed multiplication farms.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Provision of improved types of seeds principally of paddy and generally of other crops.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme visualises the establishment of a 200-acre seed farm in each district. Five such farms will be established each year during the first three years, six will be started in the 4th year and seven more in the fifth year. The farms will be chiefly devoted to the production of improved seeds of paddy and other food grains and will arrange the distribution of seeds to the growers through the thana seed-stores proposed in scheme No. 19.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Each farm will require the following staff:—

One Agricultural Graduate or Farm Superintendent at Rs. 200 per month.

One Overseer at Rs. 70 per month.

Four Demonstrators at Rs. 40 per month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	17,50	17,50	17,50	21,00	24,50	98,00
Recurring	1,10	2,20	3,30	4,62	6,16	17,38
Total ..	18,60	19,70	20,80	25,62	30,66	1,15,38

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is expected to yield a profit. Each farm is expected to yield a gross income of Rs. 50 thousand annually. From 28 farms the gross income expected is Rs. 14,00 thousand. Apart from this the scheme is expected to increase the yield of crops by providing improved seeds to cultivators.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Those of the returned service personnel who possess the necessary qualifications may be employed in the farm staff. It is intended to give priority in the establishment of farms to areas from which majority of the service recruits come.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Improved implements, farm equipment, pumping sets, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Ordinary farm equipment and appliances that are available in India.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods.**—The farms will form a permanent feature of the organization of the Directorate. Large scale multiplication of improved seeds will be organized through registered growers who will be linked up with these farms through the seed stores.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The establishment of 5 seed-farms, one in each Division, is being taken up at once.

SCHEME No. 3A.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of a jute-seed multiplication farm.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The present arrangement for the distribution of improved types of jute-seeds, through an approved agent, is unsatisfactory. The agent obtains seeds from Bihar. Not only is the supply inadequate, but the prices charged are high as compared with the prices of local seeds. The result is that in spite of very great demand from cultivators for pure and improved seeds, only a fraction of the area under jute is covered by such seeds. As jute is the most important cash crop of Bengal and as its demand is likely to increase in the post-war period, it is proposed to establish a farm for the multiplication of improved seeds and their distribution on a large scale and at a fair price among jute growers.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to establish a 1,000-acre farm in the district of Dinajpur which adjoins Bihar and where there is little chance of contamination due to cross-fertilisation. An area of 400 acres will be put under jute every year by rotation, and in the remaining lands, paddy and various rabi crops will be grown.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—A suitable site in the district of Dinajpur.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(1) One Chief Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(2) Two Farm Superintendents—Rs. 125—250 per mensem each.
(3) Five Overseers—Rs. 50—80 per mensem each.
(4) One Mechanic—Rs. 80 per mensem.
(5) Few Clerks—Rs. 40—90 per mensem each.
(6) One Fieldman (in charge of godown)—Rs. 30—60 per mensem.
(7) Three peons, one durwan and two sweepers—Rs. 13—17 per mensem each.

The staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	5,66	..	..	..	..	5,66
Recurring	1,49	1,49	1,49	1,49	1,49	7,45
Total ..	7,15	1,49	1,49	1,49	1,49	13,11

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 1,71,000 will be recovered annually from the sale-proceeds of jute-seeds, paddy and rabi crops grown in the farm.

The Indian Central Jute Committee have sanctioned a permanent advance of Rs. 50,000, recoupable from the sale-proceeds of the seeds.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.** —Returned service personnel possessing required qualifications may be employed in the farm.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Diesel oil tractor with accessories.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Labour required for the farm will be available locally.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for obtaining the tractor.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—More jute-seed farms may be established afterwards if found necessary.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme has been approved in principle by the Indian Central Jute Committee.

SCHEME No. 4.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Expansion of Agricultural Research.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To develop agricultural research in Bengal.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme involves the expansion of research—

(*a*) by expanding existing research sections like Agricultural Engineering, Plant Breeding, Agricultural Chemistry and Animal Husbandry;

(*b*) by establishing new research sections, namely, Plant protection, Horticulture and Agronomy.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Main station at Dacca with sub-stations at Kanchrapara, Darjeeling and about 10 smaller sub-stations at various places in the province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—It is expected that the Scheme will reach full development in seven years though most of the sections will be expanded and set up within five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) Bengal Higher Agricultural Service (scale of pay Rs. 300—1,000 per mensem)—30.

(*b*) Bengal Agricultural Service (scale of pay Rs. 150—650 per mensem) —75.

(*c*) Bengal Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I (scale of pay of Rs. 125—250 per mensem)—170.

(*d*) Upper Division Lower Subordinate Agricultural Service (scale of pay Rs. 50—80)—150.

(*e*) Clerks (scale of pay Rs. 35—80 per mensem)—90.

(*f*) Labourers (scale of pay Rs. 30 per mensem)—1,100.

Three posts mentioned in (*a*) would be filled by promotion. Seven posts will be filled by direct recruitment from men from the Universities and other places. Twenty posts will be filled by men returning after being trained from abroad.

The posts in the Bengal Agricultural Service will be filled by direct recruitment from among men coming out of the Universities and the expanded Bengal Agricultural Institute.

The posts in the Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I, will be filled in the same way as the posts in Bengal Agricultural Service.

The lower Subordinate Agricultural Service posts will be filled by men who complete their training at agricultural schools.

Clerks will be recruited locally and preference will be given to returned service personnel. The same preference will apply to the recruitment of men for labour.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	10,00	30,00	30,00	20,00	20,00	1,10,00
Recurring	4,00	7,00	9,00	11,00	13,00	44,00
Total ..	14,00	37,00	39,00	31,00	33,00	1,54,00

N.B.—In the sixth and seventh year, 20,00 more will be spent on capital and the recurring charges would come to 32,00.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Being a research scheme, there will be no direct gain except from sale of produce of the farms which may be about Rs. 3,00,000 a year.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Service personnel will be given preference in the matter of filling up posts. It is, however, unlikely that any senior officers can be recruited from returned service personnel.

12. **General description of equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Refrigerators, microscopes and other scientific equipment will have to be imported from abroad.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Cement, bricks, coal, etc., are the materials which will have to be found locally.

13. **Labour force required in case of large schemes.**—Most of the labour forced to be employed had been indicated in paragraph 11 above. There will be however a large building programme which will involve employment of daily labour.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The assistance of the Central Government will be required for importing scientific equipment, chemicals and apparatus.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The Scheme will cover a 7-year period. Though there will be further expansion from time to time thereafter, it will be on a smaller scale and cannot be determined at present.

16. **Any other remarks, or information.**—At present there are only two Botanists engaged in the work of plant breeding. The scheme contemplates increasing the number to six Botanists. They will concern themselves with different types of paddy. One person will have to be placed in charge of sugarcane and another in charge of tobacco. The sixth person will be in charge of Jute and other fibres and will work as a Liaison Officer between the Indian Central Jute Committee and the Department of Agriculture so far as research work on jute is concerned. The botanists engaged on paddy will also be concerned with other cereals, pulses and oil-seeds. In the field of agricultural chemistry, one person will look after soil survey, another will be a physical chemist and the third one will be in charge of organic chemistry. In animal husbandry is wanted a geneticist, physiological chemist, dairy chemist and one poultry husbandry expert. In the field of plant protection the scheme visualises the appointment of a mycologist, an entomologist, a bacteriologist and a virologist. The scheme also provides for an agronomist, a rural economist and a statistician.

SCHEME No. 5.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Expansion of the Bengal Agricultural Institute, Dacca.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To train men for extension and research work of the department.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Bengal did not have any agricultural College of its own until 1940 when a 2-year degree course was established. It is now proposed to admit I.Sc. passed candidates and to put them through a 3 years degree course in the Agricultural Institute. In another scheme (Scheme No. 10) it has been proposed to put one agricultural graduate in charge of each subdivision to start with and ultimately to put one such graduate in each circle comprising six unions. One thousand graduates will be required for that purpose. At present the Agricultural Institute turns out 20 graduates only every year. It is necessary that the institute should be expanded so as to turn out 150 graduates each year if the department is to be properly manned within a reasonable period of time. The expansion of the institute would require construction of additional buildings, securing extra equipment and appointment of additional staff.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The institute is located at Dacca, but the students will come from all over Bengal and will go out to serve all over Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The buildings could be put up within a year, but it will take at least 3 years before the outturn of graduates can be increased to 150.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(1) One Professor of Agronomy (B.H.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per mensem.
(2) Two Lecturers in Agronomy* (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem each.
(3) Two Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I (for Agronomy), in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per mensem each.
(4) One Professor of Animal Husbandry (B.H.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per mensem.
(5) One Lecturer in Dairying (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(6) One Lecturer in Poultry Husbandry (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(7) One Lecturer in Veterinary Science (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(8) One Lecturer in Livestock (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(9) Two Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I (for Animal Husbandry), in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per mensem each.
(10) One Professor of Botany (B.H.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per mensem.
(11) One Lecturer in Botany (B.L.A.S.)* in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(12) One Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I*, in the scale of Rs. 140—250 (for Botany) per mensem.
(13) One Storekeeper (Botanical Section) in the scale of Rs. 40—60 per mensem.

(14) One Professor of Horticulture (B.H.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per mensem.
(15) One Lecturer in Horticulture (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(16) One Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I (for Horticulture) in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per mensem.
(17) One Storekeeper (Horticultural Section) in the scale of Rs. 40—50 per mensem.
(18) One Professor of Plant Pathology (B.H.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per mensem.
(19) One Lecturer in Mycology (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(20) One Lecturer in Entomology (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(21) One Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I,* in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per mensem (for Entomological and Mycological Section).
(22) One Storekeeper (Entomological and Mycological Section) in the scale of Rs. 40—60 per mensem.
(23) One Professor of Bacteriology (B.H.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per mensem.
(24) One Lecturer in Bacteriology (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(25) One Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I, in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per mensem (for Bacteriological Section).
(26) One Storekeeper (Bacteriological Section) in the scale of Rs. 40—60 per mensem.
(27) One Lecturer in Agricultural Engineering (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(28) One Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I,* in the scale of Rs. 140—250 (for Agricultural Engineering) per mensem.
(29) One Assistant Lecturer in Agricultural Engineering in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(30) One Lecturer in Rural Economics (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(31) One Librarian (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(32) One Library clerk in the scale of Rs. 45—45—50—6/2—80—5/2—105, per mensem.
(33) One Lecturer in Statistics (B.L.A.S.) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.

N.B.—Posts marked with an asterisk are those already existing at the Institute.

The full complement of staff for the Agricultural Institute will have to be appointed and other connected expenditure incurred therefor from the very beginning. If properly qualified Bengalis are not forthcoming in the beginning to fill up all the posts, non-Bengali candidates will be recruited on a temporary basis. They would be gradually replaced as trained personnel on return after completion of higher training abroad.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	15,00	..	..	..	..	15,00
Recurring	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	50,00
Total ..	25,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	65,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will indirectly benefit the Province by providing technical personnel for developmental and research services.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Scientific apparatus, microscopes and laboratory equipment, not available in India.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The assistance of the Central Government may be required in securing scientific apparatus and equipment and technical personnel.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—No further expansion is contemplated in future.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Pending the introduction of this scheme, Government have already taken necessary action to enable the existing Institute to turn out 40 graduates every year, instead of 20, as at present.

SCHEME No. 6. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the settlement of demobilised Servicemen on lands.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Large tracts of lands are lying waste in a number of districts of Bengal. The present scheme aims at (*a*) reclaiming blocks of these waste lands and settling them with ex-service men and (*b*) developing a technique for co-operative or collective farming and its application to actual conditions.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to settle 10,000 soldiers and laskars in 191 blocks covering a total area of 2 lakh acres. One hundred and ninety blocks will consist of 1,000 acres each and one block will cover 10,000 acres. The latter block will enable 500 soldiers and their families to be settled. To widen the scope of collective farming on a mechanised scale, each soldier will be given a share of 20 acres of land. The bigger block is meant to serve as an experimental field for large scale mechanised cultivation. The other farms will also be mechanically cultivated on a small scale. But it is not proposed to have more than one block of an area like 10,000 acres, because it will be difficult in actual practice to find waste lands lying contiguous to each other in large blocks. No such difficulty is expected to be experienced in the case of blocks of 1,000 acres each. In each unit, 100 acres will be reserved for common purposes such as tanks, grazing-grounds, schools, dispensaries, markets, co-operative stores, etc. The total area to be farmed in each small block will be 900 acres; 850 acres will be farmed collectively and each family will have one acre area for individual farming. The work will consist of (*a*) selection of blocks, (*b*) survey and preparation of draft record of rights as preliminary to acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act, (*c*) land acquisition, (*d*) jungle clearing, laying out the plots and demarcation, (*e*) excavation of tanks and provision of other irrigation facilities, (*f*) anti-malarial work, (*g*) soil treatment, (*h*) construction of internal roads, schools, dispensaries, village common playing grounds, etc., and (*i*) formation of a co-operative farming society.

It is proposed that out of the 190 (1,000 acres) blocks and one 10,000 acres block to be reclaimed, the latter and 10 of the smaller blocks would be taken up in the first year, and 30 smaller blocks taken up in each of the subsequent 6 years, so that the entire scheme will be completed at the end of the 7th year. The scheme is intended to be put into operation by stages, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient technical personnel and partly because it is proposed to profit by the experience gained in handling the first set of blocks before taking up the subsequent sets.

The planning and supervision of the work will rest with the special officer who may be designated as Land Reclamation Officer. He will have to be helped by a number of Agricultural Officers, Agricultural Overseers, Settlement Kanungoes and Sardar-Amins. Some Kanungoes and Sardar-Amins will be needed for the work of land demarcation, preparation of plans, etc., and will be employed for about 6 months for each set of blocks. The Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Overseers will have to work for about 2 years in each set of blocks.

The services of a full-time Public Works Adviser and another Public Health Adviser would be necessary for assisting in dealing with the public works, and public health and sanitary activities in connection with the reclamation of these blocks.

After the requisite number of servicemen have been selected, they would be asked to form themselves into a Co-operative Society to be registered under

the Co-operative Societies Act. The grant of the land will be made to the Society and not to any individual settler, who will have no right on the land as such. If the society ceases to function for any reason, the land will revert to the Government. Each Society owning a block will be required to pay to Government rent at Rs. 3 per acre for the land held by the society. The society will be required to frame a rule which would prevent subdivision of holdings.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The majority of the soldiers and laskars are drawn from Eastern Bengal districts where the pressure on land is very high and where waste lands are not available for further experiments. Districts of Malda, Rajshahi, Pabna, Dinajpur, Nadia, Birbhum, Burdwan and Jessore would provide waste lands to be reclaimed.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Revenue Department, Communications and Works Department, Public Health Department and Co-operative Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Seven years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The details of the staff required are given in Appendix I attached. All the staff will be available locally, not all at once, but gradually as the training centres of the Bengal Government expand their training facilities.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	68,40	1,02,75	1,02,98	1,02,98	1,02,98	4,80,09
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	68,40	1,02,75	1,02,98	1,02,98	1,02,98	4,80,09

N.B.—Details of cost are shown in Appendix II attached. It is intended that the cost of tractors and irrigation pumps will be recovered from settlers, but the actual recoveries under this head cannot be estimated at this stage.

10. **To what extent the scheme is productive and/or the cost recoverable.**—When all the blocks are developed, there is expected to be an annual income of roughly Rs. 6 lakhs by way of rents. No other charge is intended to be levied, but the value of certain tractors, pumps, etc., may be ultimately recovered from the Farmers' Co-operative Societies.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The scheme is meant exclusively for the benefit of the returned service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Tractors and other technical appliances. Two hundred tractors and about 500 pump sets together with their accessories will be required.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Agricultural equipment, fencing-materials, bricks, cement, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—During the course of reclamation, large number of labourers with some knowledge of handling machinery will be required.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, in importing tractors and other mechanical appliances.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—As has been indicated in paragraph 7 above the scheme will take 7 years to complete. The cost during the sixth and seventh years also will be Rs. 102·98 lakhs per annum. It will be necessary to have some staff even after settlement has been completed to see that the experiment in co-operative farming works properly and successfully. If the project proves successful, further blocks of waste land will be reclaimed and brought under cultivation in succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

Appendix I.

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	In each of 4th to 7th year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) One Land Reclamation Officer in B. H. A. S. on Rs. 1,000 plus travelling allowance Rs. 300 per mensem.	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600
(2) Office staff of above—				
1 Stenographer on Rs. 80 plus Dearness Allowance per mensem. 2 Clerks on Rs. 40 each plus Dearness Allowance per mensem. 1 Typist on Rs. 45 plus Dearness Allowance per mensem. 2 Orderly peons on Rs. 15 each plus Dearness Allowance per mensem. 1 Office peon on Rs. 15 plus Dearness Allowance per mensem.	4,468	4,468	4,468	4,468
(3) One Public Works Adviser at Rs. 600 plus Travelling Allowance Rs. 150 per mensem.	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
(4) One orderly for Public Works Adviser at Rs. 15 plus Dearness Allowance per mensem.	348	348	348	348
(5) One Public Health Adviser at Rs. 600 plus Travelling Allowance Rs. 150 per mensem.	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
(6) One orderly peon for Public Health Adviser on Rs. 15 plus Dearness Allowance per mensem.	348	348	348	348
Field staff (figures within brackets are the number of posts)—				
(7) Agricultural Officers at Rs. 150 plus Dearness Allowance per mensem each.	8,064 (4)	20,154 (10)	24,192 (12)	24,192 (12)
(8) Orderly peons for Agricultural Officers at Rs. 12 plus Dearness Allowance per mensem each.	1,248 (4)	3,120 (10)	3,744 (12)	3,744 (12)
(9) Agricultural Overseers at Rs. 80 plus Dearness Allowance per mensem each.	17,640 (15)	52,920 (45)	70,560 (60)	70,560 (60)
(10) Settlement Kanungoes (for 6 months in each year) at Rs. 100 plus Dearness Allowance per mensem each.	2,732 (4)	4,098 (6)	4,098 (6)	4,098 (6)
(11) Orderly peons for Settlement Kanungoes at Rs. 12 plus Dearness Allowance per mensem each.	624 (4)	936 (6)	936 (6)	936 (6)
(12) Sardar Amins for 6 months in each year at Rs. 50 plus Dearness Allowance per mensem each.	8,160 (20)	12,240 (30)	12,240 (30)	12,240 (30)
(13) Miscellaneous Travelling and Contingencies, Lump.	2,768	2,768	3,466	3,466
Total ..	80,000	1,35,000	1,58,000	1,58,000

Appendix II.

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	In each of 4th to 7th year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Other expenses—				
(1) Cost of demarcation	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
(2) Cost of land	40,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
(3) Cost of tractors and other appliances	4,40,000	6,60,000	6,60,000	6,60,000
(4) Cost of pumps with engines ..	3,00,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000
(5) Cost of reclamation at Rs. 100 per acre.	20,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000
Total ..	67,60,000	1,01,40,000	1,01,40,000	1,01,40,000
*Grand Total ..	68,40,000	1,02,75,000	1,02,98,000	1,02,98,000

*Inclusive of cost shown in Appendix I prepage.

SCHEME No. 7.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of the scheme.**—Training of lower technical personnel.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To train young men to work as demonstrators and kamdars under this department.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It has been proposed in another scheme (Scheme No. 10) to put one demonstrator in each circle of 6 unions in the first five years, which will require 1,000 demonstrators for the province. Demonstrators will also be required in large numbers for other specific schemes. The present capacity of the Agricultural schools at Dacca and Chinsura is limited to turning out 30 demonstrators every year. These schools (including Daulatpur) have already been expanded to admit 188 students every year. It is now proposed to further expand the Dacca School to admit 200 boys every year, and the Chinsura School to admit 50 every year. The Daulatpur Agricultural Institute will be equipped to admit 100 and a new school will be started at Gaibandha with a capacity for admitting 150 students. These schools will thus turn out 500 demonstrators every year. The students will be given stipends at Rs. 25 per month during their period of training. In these schools there will also be provision for the training of Kamdars at the rate of 500 every year.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—There will have to be small increase of staff in the existing schools. New men will have to be taken for the new school at Gaibandha. The total requirements may be roughly put down as follows:—

Superior Staff.

(1) 2 Teachers in Bengal Lower Agricultural Service scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem each.

(2) 8 Teachers in Senior Agricultural Service, Class I, scale Rs. 125—250 per mensem each.

(3) 3 clerks in the scale of Rs. 35—80 per mensem each.

(4) 2 Overseers in the scale of Rs. 50—80 per mensem each.

(5) 3 Demonstrators in the scale of Rs. 30—60 per mensem each.

Inferior Staff.

(1) 5 peons on Rs. 13—18 per mensem each.

(2) 2 Durwans on Rs. 25 per mensem each.

(3) 12 Sweepers on Rs. 20 per mensem each.

(4) 16 Cooks on Rs. 15 per mensem each.

(5) 24 Servants on Rs. 12 per mensem each.

(6) 10 Labourers on Rs. 25 per mensem each.

(7) 10 Stockmen on Rs. 25 per mensem each.

All the staff will be obtained locally. Inferior staff may be recruited from service personnel. The latter will be given preference.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	4,50	4,50	..	..	..	9,00
Recurring	75	1,75	1,75	1,75	1,75	7,75
Total ..	5,25	6,25	1,75	1,75	1,75	16,75

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will benefit the province indirectly.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—In selecting candidates for Demonstrators' and Kamdars' training, preference will be given to ex-soldiers possessing the minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture, tools and implements and livestock.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—No further extension will be necessary. But the duration of the course may be prolonged and the standard of admission raised later on.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 8.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.
2. **Name of scheme.**—Utilisation of waste lands of the Province.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The crop survey, recently completed, reveals that the area of cultivable wastes comes to about 42,92,000 acres. These lands have been lying uncultivated for a variety of reasons, the most important of which are want of irrigation facilities, want of proper drainage cuts, infestation with deep rooted weeds and jungles requiring mechanical methods for reclamation, prevalence of erosion and depopulation of large tracts due to malaria. The object of the present scheme is to bring these cultivable wastes under cultivation, thereby reducing the pressure of population on the existing arable lands.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—To reclaim these waste lands special development measures will have to be adopted according to the circumstances of each particular tract or region. Before any action is taken it would be necessary to ascertain in each case what the exact causes are that prevent the land from being cultivated, what proportion of such lands can be brought under cultivation at economic cost and what action is precisely required for the purpose. Though the Crop Survey has indicated in a general way the different kinds of waste lands and the causes responsible for the purpose of preparing a co-ordinated plan for the rational utilisation of these waste lands, it would be necessary to undertake a further detailed survey. This scheme contemplates the appointment of a special staff for the preparation of detailed schemes for the utilisation of waste lands of region or block giving an approximate estimate of cost in each case and indicating the order of priority in which the work should be taken up in respect of each block or region. Instructions will be issued to this staff to bear in mind the relative needs of crop husbandry, animal husbandry and forestry when preparing these schemes. It is expected that the work of planning would progress sufficiently in the first year to enable some of the schemes being given effect to from the second year. No scheme will be given effect to without the approval of the Provincial Land Utilisation Board which is proposed to be set up in the near future.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of the province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department, Forest Department, Revenue Department and Public Health Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Twenty-five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

For Planning.

(1) One Special Officer, Waste Land Utilisation (Agronomist)—Rs. 1,000 per mensem.
(2) One Engineer (for irrigation, drainage, contour bounding, embankments) in scale of Rs. 500 per mensem.
(3) Two Technical Assistants—Rs. 200 per mensem each.
(4) One stenographer—Rs. 100 per mensem.
(5) Two clerks—Rs. 60 per mensem each.
(6) One typist—Rs. 45 per mensem.
(7) Five orderlies—Rs. 15 per mensem each.
(8) Two peons—Rs. 15 per mensem each.

9. **Rough estmate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan.**—It is not possible at this stage to give even rough estimates of cost of the developmental projects. Our target will be to bring under cultivation 50,000 acres of waste lands each year. Calculating the capital cost of development measures at Rs. 100 an acre, the cost per annum will be roughly 50 lakhs of rupees.

[In thousand rupees.]

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	20	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	2,00,20
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	20	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	2,00,20

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The Scheme is productive as it will bring under cultivation 2 lakh acres of waste lands of the province in the first 5 years and will contribute materially towards increasing the production of foodgrains and other crops. While every projcet under the scheme may not be financially remunerative, it is expected that on the whole the State will secure a fair return on the capital invested in the shape of rents, etc., from the tenants settled on these lands. Besides, the community will derive such indirect benefits as improvement in the health of the people and substantial increase permanently in the food resources of the province.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Preference may be given to returned service personnel in the settlement of these lands. In the actual execution of the work also a large number of ex-soldiers may be employed in various capacities.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Tractors, bull-dozers, pumping plants, etc., may have to be imported from abroad.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Farming equipment and other materials.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—In some of the tracts a large labour force will be required.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Importing tractors, bull-dozers, etc., and for some areas in providing necessary labour from labour corps.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The work of waste land utilisation will be pushed with vigour in the subsequent years so as to bring most of the cultivable wastes of the province under the plough within a period of 25 years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This scheme will be taken up jointly with Scheme No. 13 and the staff proposed in these two schemes will be amalgamated.

SCHEME No. 9. (Since revised and raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the improvement of the Livestock Industry of Bengal—extension work.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To breed better cattle, poultry and goats; to produce more and better milk and milk products; and to improve the supplies of eggs, table poultry and meat.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme visualises the employment of special technical personnel to control concerted breeding operations in villages; to popularise the growing of fodder crops; to introduce improved methods of livestock management, and to foster the development of dairy and poultry industries along right lines by propaganda, demonstration, exhibitions and shows, etc., and supply of improved breeding stock with subsidy for its maintenance.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The scheme will be worked in selected areas over the whole of the Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—It is hoped the scheme will be put into operation forthwith.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

(1) One Bengal Higher Agricultural Service Officer in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per mensem.
(2) Three Bengal Lower Agricultural Service Officers in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per month each.
(3) 27 Livestock Officers in the scale of Rs. 110—200 per month each.
(4) 85 Assistant Livestock Officers in the scale of Rs. 50—115 per month each.
(5) One Head Clerk in the scale of Rs. 75—110 per month.
(6) One Accountant in the scale of Rs. 75—110 per month.
(7) 35 clerks in the scale of Rs. 40—90 per month each.

Lower Staff.

(1) 400 Stockmen in the scale of Rs. 15—30 per month each.
(2) 119 peons, etc., in the scale of Rs. 13—17 per month each.

The upper posts will be filled up either by promotion or direct recruitment. For some of the posts the personnel trained abroad will be available.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	7,51	7,39	5,42	20	..	20,52
Recurring	8,91	13,11	15,34	16,79	17,10	71,25
Total ..	16,42	20,50	20,76	16,99	17,10	91,77

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater returned service personnel.**—Returned service personnel with requisite qualifications will be considered.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Cream separators and other appliances not available in India.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and ordinary Veterinary instruments and equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, in obtaining Cream Separators and other appliances.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—No further number of stockmen will be increased to 1,206, as the work expands, during the succeeding five-year period and the scheme will be made permanent.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 10. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Expansion of the District Agricultural Staff.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To strengthen the Departmental staff for intensified work in demonstration, propaganda, seed-distribution and for supervising and executing other development measures.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to increase the staff gradually so that at the end of 5 years there will be one Deputy Director of Agriculture in each circle of two districts, one Superintendent of Agriculture in each district, one Agricultural Officer in each subdivision, and one Agricultural Demonstrator in each circle of six unions. One kamdar will also be placed under each Demonstrator in charge of a circle. It is proposed that all the Deputy Directors and the Superintendents will be appointed in the first year of the scheme. The Subdivisional Agricultural Officers will be appointed at the rate of 20 per year for the first three years, and in the 4th year the number will be increased to 86, that is, one in each subdivision. The Agricultural Demonstrators and kamdars will be appointed at the rate of 200 per year so that at the end of five years there will be one Agricultural Demonstrator and one kamdar in each circle of six unions.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

(1) Deputy Directors of Agriculture (Bengal Higher Agricultural Service)—(Rs. 300—1,000 per month each)—14.

(2) Superintendents of Agriculture (Bengal Lower Agricultural Service) (Rs. 150—650 per month each)—28.

(3) Subdivisional Agricultural Officers (Subordinate Service, Class I) (Rs. 125—250 per month each)—86.

(4) Agricultural Demonstrators (Lower Subordinate Agricultural Service) (Rs. 25—50 per month each)—1,000.

(5) Trained kamdars or fieldman (Rs. 20—25 per month each)—1,000.

(6) Senior clerks (Rs. 75—110 per month each)—15.

(7) Junior clerks (Rs. 40—90 per month each)—144.

(8) Peons (Rs. 13—17 per month each)—144.

The Deputy Directors will be obtained by promotion from the lower ranks and/or by direct recruitment. The Superintendents may be obtained by promotion of the present District Agricultural Officers and by direct recruitment from amongst the 1st class graduates of the Agricultural College. For the lower staff in the subdivisions (which will be recruited gradually) the present capacity of the Agricultural College will be considerably expanded (Scheme No. 5) and it will be possible to produce the required number of graduates for this scheme as well as other schemes. In another scheme (Scheme No. 7) provision has been made for the training of Agricultural Demonstrators and kamdars at the rate of 500 per year.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil
Recurring	8,41	11,27	14,11	17,10	20,09	70,98
Total ..	8,41	11,27	14,11	17,10	20,09	70,98

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The Scheme is not directly productive, but it will greatly increase agricultural production by providing machinery for more intensified demonstration and propaganda work.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel.**—Military personnel having requisite qualifications may be employed as Agricultural Officers. In training Demonstrators and kamdars, preference may be given to ex-servicemen having minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Typewriting machine, furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Nil.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The Scheme will be extended in the subsequent five-year period so as to provide one Agricultural Officer in each circle of six unions and one Agricultural Demonstrator in each union.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 11. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Provision of Plant Protection Staff.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide facilities to growers for fighting insect pests and crop diseases.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—One Plant Protection Officer will be attached to each circle so that his services may be available in the area wherever required.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Altogether 14 Plant Protection Officers (Entomologists and Mycologists) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 will be required, a start will be made by appointing three officers immediately, five more officers will be appointed in the second year and six more in the third year. Selected Agricultural Graduates will be given training at the Bengal Agricultural Institute or at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	17	45	84	84	84	3,14
Total ..	17	45	84	84	84	3,14

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will indirectly benefit the Province.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Insecticides, fungicides, light traps, etc., will be available locally.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The Scheme will be made permanent.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 12. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Soil Survey of Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To conduct a systematic survey of the soils of Bengal for the purpose of obtaining a soil map, which will not only be a valuable document for advisory work, land utilisation, land assessment and crop planning, etc., but will also be of great help in organising future research on soil. Very little work has been done so far in this direction.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to classify the soils according to physico-chemical characteristics and crop response as also on genetic basis and then to allocate them to appropriate areas so as to obtain a Soil Map. There is a small nucleus staff which is at present doing some survey work. But this meagre staff is not likely to touch even the fringe of the problem. It is now proposed to finish the survey of the whole of Bengal in the course of 15 years. It will be necessary to have 5 field units. Each unit will have two field parties with a Bengal Lower Agricultural Service Officer assisted by a Botanical Assistant at the top. Thus, in all, there will be 10 field parties with 5 Bengal Lower Agricultural Service Officers and 5 Botanical Assistants. It is further proposed to have two centres—one at Dacca and the other in West Bengal. The Central staff with 3 field units will be located at Dacca and the other two field units will be quartered in West Bengal. The Central staff will have an experienced Soil Physicist at its head.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Fifteen years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Central Upper Staff.

(1) One Soil Physicist (Bengal Higher Agricultural Service) in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per month.
(2) One Assistant Soil Physicist (Bengal Lower Agricultural Service) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per month.
(3) One Agronomist (Bengal Lower Agricultural Service) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per month.
(4) One Systematic Botanist (Bengal Lower Agricultural Service) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per month.
(5) One Botanical Assistant (Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I) in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per month.
(6) Four Research Assistants (Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I) in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per month, each.
(7) One Agronomical Assistant (Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I) in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per month.
(8) Six Analytical Assistants in the scale of Rs. 100—150 per month each.
(9) One Overseer (Upper Subordinate) in the scale of Rs. 60—200 per month.
(10) One Surveyor Draftsman in the scale of Rs. 50—145 per month.
(11) One Botanical Specimen Collector in the scale of Rs. 30—60 per month.
(12) One Lay Assistant in the scale of Rs. 30—60 per month.

(13) One Accountant in the scale of Rs. 75—125 per month.
(14) Three clerks in the scale of Rs. 40—90 per month, each.
(15) One typist in the scale of Rs. 35—80 per month.

Central Lower Staff.

(1) Five peons in the scale of Rs. 13—17 per month, each.
(2) Six Laboratory servants on Rs. 20 per month, each.
(3) One Chainman in the scale of Rs. 13—17 per month.

Each Field Unit will consist of the following:—

(1) One Assistant Soil Survey Officer (Bengal Lower Agricultural Service) in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per month.
(2) One Botanical Assistant (Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I) in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per month.
(3) Two Chemical Assistants (Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I) in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per month, each.
(4) Two Agronomical Assistants (Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I) in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per month, each.
(5) Two Lay Assistants in the scale of Rs. 30—60 per month, each.
(6) Two Specimen Collectors in the scale of Rs. 30—60 per month, each.
(7) Two Surveyors in the scale of Rs. 50—145 per month, each.
(8) Two Chainmen in the scale of Rs. 13—17 per month, each.
(9) Three Laboratory servants in the scale of Rs. 20 per month, each.
(10) Three peons on the scale of Rs. 13—17 per month, each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	2,59	..	..	..	..	2,59
Recurring	1,45	1,45	1,46	1,45	1,46	7,27
Total ..	4,04	1,45	1,46	1,45	1,46	9,86

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—It is essential to have a Soil Survey Map of Bengal, if crop-planning and utilisation of the land to the fullest extent are to be carried out on a scientific basis. The province will derive immense benefit indirectly.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel.**—The case of returned service personnel will be considered if they possess the requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Calculating machine, survey equipment and other apparatus.
(2) *To be obtained in India*—Ordinary furniture and equipment, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for obtaining the equipment and apparatus.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The Scheme will continue for 15 years.

16 **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 13. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for soil-erosion survey in the province and anti-soil erosion work in the badly eroded areas of Western Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—It is estimated that in the four districts of Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum and Burdwan, an area of about 1,000 square miles has gone out of cultivation due to erosion. Besides re-afforestation which is being undertaken by the Forest Department, other anti-erosion measure such as contour bunding, contour tillage and terrace cultivation are urgently needed to bring these lands under cultivation. To tackle the problem of soil erosion on a Province wide scale, it is also necessary to make an exploratory survey of all lands subjected to erosion so as to ascertain the right type of anti-erosion work necessary for particular areas. The object of the scheme is to take up the most urgent work such as contour ridging, terracing, etc., in the badly affected areas of Western Bengal and also to prepare specific projects of anti-erosion work for various tracts and catchment areas of rivers by an exploratory survey.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to set up an organisation in Western Bengal for soil erosion work. This central organisation, besides executing actual anti-erosion work will co-ordinate the work of the three field survey units posted in other parts of the Province and will ultimately prepare anti-erosion projects. The scheme contemplates reclamation of 1 lakh acres a year in the first five-year period by contour ridging in the districts of Western Bengal.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Forest and Irrigation Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Central Staff.

(1) One Soil-erosion Expert (Rs. 300—1,000) per month.
(2) One Engineer (Irrigation) Rs. 300—1,000) per month.
(3) One Agriculture Officer (Rs. 150—650) per month.
(4) One Forest Officer (Rs. 150—650) per month.
(5) Three Technical Assistants (Rs. 125—250) per month each.
(6) Twenty Surveyor Draftsmen (Rs. 50—145) per month each.
(7) Two Senior clerks (Rs. 75—110) per month each.
(8) Three Junior clerks (Rs. 40—90) per month each.
(9) Nine peons (Rs. 13—17) per month each.
(10) 200 Inferior staff (Rs. 20—25) per month each.

Field Staff for each unit.

(1) One Soil-erosion Officer (Rs. 150—650) per month.
(2) One Forest Officer (Rs. 150—650) per month.
(3) One Agricultural Officer (Rs. 150—650) per month.
(4) Ten Surveyor Draftsmen (Rs. 50—145) per month each.
(5) Ten Lay Assistants (Rs. 30—60) per month each.
(6) One Senior Clerk (Rs. 75—110) per month.
(7) Two Junior Clerks (Rs. 40—90) per month each.
(8) Three peons (Rs. 13—17) per month each.

Most of the staff will be available locally and will be recruited direct.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	50	..	..	..	..	50
Recurring	28,00	28,00	28,00	28,00	28,00	1,40,00
Total ..	28,50	28,00	28,00	28,00	28,00	1,40,50

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The Province will be benefited indirectly as large tracts of barren lands will become arable. A substantial part of the cost will be ultimately recovered from the persons benefitted, but how much it will be cannot be estimated at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel.**—Men in the labour force will be largely employed in this work.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Survey equipment, furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—About 10,000 labourers would be required in carrying out actual anti-erosion work.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be extended to other areas in the subsequent five-years' period.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This scheme will be taken up jointly with Scheme No. 8 and the staff proposed in the two schemes will be amalgamated.

SCHEME No. 14. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the extension of irrigation facilities by constructing percolation wells fitted up with Persian wheels and by erecting power pumping plants for riverside areas.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—In another scheme (Scheme No. 197) provision has been made for the re-excavation and improvement of derelict tanks of Western Bengal to make them more useful for irrigation purposes. In this scheme it is proposed to dig percolation wells and to fit up one Persian wheel to each well for lifting the water. In suitable areas by the side of rivers, the river water will be utilised for irrigation by erecting power pumping plants.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to provide 1,000 wells and 1,000 Persian wheels every year during the first five-year period. Pumping plants will be installed at the rate of 20 every year. Assuming that each Persian wheel will irrigate about 5 acres and each pumping plant 100—150 acres of land, about 50,000 acres of land will be brought under irrigation during the first five years. One-third of the capital cost will be borne by Government as subsidies and remaining two-thirds will be recovered in easy instalments from the parties benefitted. Ultimately a charge will be levied on the cultivator to meet the running expenses of the operation.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Planning and supervision will be done by the staff of the Agricultural Engineer. The following additional staff will be required ultimately and will be recruited by stages:—

(1) Well Supervisors (Rs. 125—250) per month each—2.
(2) Well Inspectors (Rs. 60—90) per month each—28.
(3) Mechanics for pumping plants (Rs. 90—125) per month each—10.
(4) Drivers (Rs. 30—60) per month each—100.
(5) Mates (Rs. 20—30) per month each—100.

Most of the staff will be obtained by direct recruitment.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	15,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	75,00
Recurring	32	64	94	1,24	1,54	4,68
Total ..	15,32	15,64	15,94	16,24	16,54	79,68

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will bring about 50,000 acres of land under irrigation and will cause increased production in both kharif and rabi crops. Rupees fifty lakhs of the capital expenditure will be recovered by easy instalments.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel.**—Technical personnel will be recruited from ex-service personnel for the posts of mechanics and drivers of pumping plants.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Diesel Engines, pumps and other accessories like piping, belting and shafting, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Persian wheels and accessories manufactured in India.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, in obtaining Diesel Engines, pumps, etc.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be extended on a larger scale in the subsequent five-year period so as to bring more land under irrigation.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 15. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Development of the publicity and propaganda organisation of the Agriculture Department.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To publicise and popularise improved agricultural practices.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to attach a mobile Agricultural Publicity Unit to each circle (comprising two districts) for intensive propaganda by means of cinema, lantern slides, gramophone records, etc., to publicise the results of agricultural research and generally to educate the cultivators in the use of improved seeds, improved agricultural implements and manures, in methods of plant protection and improving cattle, in the matter of crop rotation, fodder production and storage, as well as warehousing of agricultural produce, collective marketing, cleaning, grading and marking of produce, etc. Each unit will consist of a motor van (boats in riverine districts) with a trailer fitted with the necessary equipment and will carry small quantities of improved seeds and implements, etc., for demonstration and sale on the spot. It will be in charge of a propaganda officer.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal will be covered by the scheme.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—The Publicity Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

(1) One Propaganda Officer in the Bengal Agricultural Service, in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(2) *Fifteen Officers in charge of units in the Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I, in the scale of Rs. 125—250 per mensem each.
(3) *Fifteen mechanic operators on Rs. 40 per mensem each.
(4) Thirty peons in the scale of Rs. 13—17 each per mensem, of these one peon is meant for the Propaganda Officer at Headquarters, another for the Officer-in-charge at Headquarters and the rest at the rate of 2 peons per unit.

*Includes leave reserve.

N.B.—There is one Propaganda Officer in the Department already. He is busy with the preparation of leaflets, editing of departmental journals, the *Krishi Katha* and attending exhibitions, etc. Another Officer would be required to look after the fourteen units.

The staff will be obtained locally by direct recruitment.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	36	54	54	54	54	2,52
Recurring	9	17	26	34	43	1,29
Total ..	45	71	80	88	97	3,81

The intention is to start with two units in the first year and to have three units per year in the subsequent period of four years. In the first year's recurring charge provision has been made for the headquarters staff in addition to the staff for the two units.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is educative. No direct monetary return to the State is expected.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel.**—It is possible that mechanic operators and drivers may be available from among returned service personnel. Preference will be given to such of the returned service personnel as possess the necessary qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Cinema projectors, radio sets and their accessories.
(2) *To be obtained in India*—Motor vans, boats, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Drivers and boatmen will be required; the number is very small. The scheme presents no scope for large scale employment of labour.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, only for importing cinema projectors and radio sets.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It will have to be seen how the scheme works before any further expansion or development could be contemplated.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The present scheme is complementary to Scheme No. 10, regarding expansion of the extension staff of the Agricultural Section of the department and Scheme No. 9 regarding Animal Husbandry extension work of the department.

SCHEME No. 16. (Revised and raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.
2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of Agricultural Centres for ex-soldiers.
3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To help the returned service man to become a better farmer, to give him necessary facilities to settle on the land and to take up subsidiary occupations.
4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is intended to set up seven agricultural centres in the districts of Mymensingh, Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, Faridpur and Bakharganj, at which training will be given to ex-soldiers free of cost in improved methods of farming, animal husbandry, fish rearing and horticulture. The centres will have short and simple training courses. Ex-soldiers selected for the courses will be fed and housed free of charge at these centres. Each centre will have a farm of 50 acres, a tank for fish, a small dairy and a poultry farm attached to it. The centres will be established in localities away from the district and subdivisional headquarters where limited facilities of the nature to be provided are already available. To each centre will be attached a seed-store at which seeds of all kinds, manures, fertilisers and agricultural implements will be sold at concessional rates to ex-soldiers. Tractors and irrigation pumps will also be stocked to be hired out to them at cheap rates. The centres will maintain small museums and also horticultural nurseries. Three agricultural graduates will be attached to each centre. They will tour the areas under the centres and render necessary help to ex-soldiers. A rest house will be put up at each centre where ex-soldiers may stay free of charge. A radio receiving set and a gramophone together with a cinema projector will be supplied to each centre.
5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Noakhali, Tippera, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Bakharganj, Chittagong and Dacca, that is, districts from which most of the service personnel come.
6. **Other departments concerned.**—Fisheries and Co-operative Departments.
7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three centres will be opened in the first year, one in each of the districts of Noakhali, Mymensingh and Tippera. Subsequently one centre will be opened each year in other districts in the following order:—

Chittagong, Faridpur, Bakharganj and Dacca.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

(1) One Administrator for each centre on pay in scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per mensem. He need not be a technical man. A member of the Provincial Civil Service who has seen military service will be preferred—7.
(2) One Officer of the Bengal Agricultural Service for each Centre, Rs. 150—650 per mensem—7.
(3) Five Officers of the Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I, for each Centre, Rs. 125—250 per mensem each—35.
(4) One Officer of the Livestock Section for each Centre, Rs. 125—250 per mensem—7.
(5) Two Overseers for each Centre, Rs. 50—80 per mensem each—14.
(6) Five Demonstrators for each Centre, Rs. 30—50 per mensem each —35.

(7) Peons and labourers—30 for each Centre, Rs. 15 per mensem each —210.

(8) Clerks—three for each Centre, Rs. 35—80 per mensem each—21.

(9) One Mechanic for each Centre, Rs. 75—100 per mensem—7.

(10) Two Assistant Mechanics for each Centre, Rs. 50—80 per mensem each—14.

(11) One Fishery Officer for each Centre, Rs. 125—250 per mensem—7.

Technical men will be recruited from among the products of the Bengal Agricultural Institute. Labourers and mechanics will come from the ranks of the returned service personnel.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	9,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	21,00
Recurring ..	1,50	2,03	2,57	3,12	3,68	12,90
Total ..	10,50	5,03	5,57	6,12	6,68	33,90

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Each farm is expected to yield an income of Rs. 5,000 a year at least. The money spent on the seed-store will be partially recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel.**—The scheme is mainly for their benefit.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Film projectors, radio sets, tractors and irrigation pumps will have to be obtained from abroad.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Building materials and agricultural implements of the ordinary types will be available in India.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Returned service personnel will supply the small labour needed.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for (*a*) getting the administrators for the centres, and (*b*) obtaining tractors, pumping machines, film projectors, radio sets and gramophones.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It may become necessary to multiply the number of centres.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 17. (Revised and raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Encouragement of the cultivation of fodder crops.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—In Bengal people are not fodder-minded. If the condition of livestock is to be permanently approved, extensive cultivation of fodder crops will have to be encouraged. This scheme is intended to induce the cultivator to grow fodder crops on a portion of his holding.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—This inducement will take two forms :—

(*a*) Seeds of fodder crops are to be supplied at half the price.

(*b*) Persons to whom stud-bulls are given free will be required to grow one acre of fodder crop at least per head. It is now a recognised principle of distribution of stud-bulls that the selected caretakers are allowed Rs. 15 per month as maintenance charges. This scheme provides for a condition to grow one acre of fodder crops being attached to the grant of each stud-bull.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Practically the whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Seeds will be distributed through seed-stores and no extra staff will be required on that account for this Scheme (*vide* Scheme No. 19).

Officers of the Livestock Section as it exists and as it will develop (*vide* Scheme No. 2) will ensure observance of the condition attaching to distribution of bulls.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	3	5	7	9	11	35
Total ..	3	5	7	9	11	35

The only expenditure contemplated in this scheme is that on account of loss to Government on sale of fodder crop seeds at half the price. The bulls are even now being purchased by Government. No separate scheme for their purchase has been included in the post-war programme as it will be mere continuation of the scheme already in operation.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—It is not productive directly. It will, however, help the cultivators immensely by making them "fodder conscious" and enabling them to feed their cattle better.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported frm abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Fodder seeds.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It will perhaps be necessary to continue the work for a further period of five years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 18.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Livestock Breeding Farms Scheme.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To breed breeding bulls, improved poultry and goats for distribution in villages.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Three 2,000-acre farms each and one 150-acre Livestock Breeding Farm will be established in different parts of the Province.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—

(1) One 2,000-acre farm in Murshidabad district.
(2) One 2,000-acre farm in Dinajpur district.
(3) One 2,000-acre farm in Chittagong Division.
(4) One 150-acre farm in Darjeeling district.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained**—

Upper Staff.

(1) Three Bengal Higher Agricultural Officers in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per month each.
(2) Ten Bengal Lower Agricultural Service Officers in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per month each.
(3) Twenty-one Supervisors in the scale of Rs. 110—200 per month each.
(4) Forty Assistant Supervisors in the scale of Rs. 50—115 per month each.
(5) Thirteen Milk Recorders in the scale of Rs. 35—80 per month each.
(6) Four Dressers in the scale of Rs. 25—50 per month each.
(7) Four Mechanics in the scale of Rs. 75—125 per month each.
(8) Four Mistris in the scale of Rs. 50—75 per month each.
(9) Three Head Clerks in the scale of Rs. 75—105 per month each.
(10) Three Accountants in the scale of Rs. 75—105 per month each.
(11) Eleven clerks in the scale of Rs. 40—90 per month each.
(12) Fifteen Tractor and Motor Drivers in the scale of Rs. 50—75 per month each.

Lower Staff.

(1) Twenty-six peons and watchmen on Rs. 13—17 per month each.
(2) Six hundred menials on Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-8 per day each.

The upper staffs will be obtained by direct recruitment from candidates of all the Provinces and also from the personnel trained abroad. The lower staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	50,00	..	..	..	..	50,00
Recurring	20,57	20,62	20,76	20,80	20,95	1,03,70
Total ..	70,57	20,62	20,76	20,80	20,95	1,53,70

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The annual income from the scheme is estimated at Rs. 17,09,000 at the prevailing prices of livestock and its produce.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel.**—The case of returned service personnel will be considered, if they possess the requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Farming implements, dairy and poultry appliances will be largely imported.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and other equipment available in the country will be obtained locally.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—About 600 menials will be required in running the farms.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for obtaining the required mechanical appliances.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It is hoped that the scheme will be permanent.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This scheme together with Scheme No. 2 aims at supplying the required livestock for distribution in the villages through the extension staff provided in Scheme No. 9.

SCHEME No. 19. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Provision of seed stores at each thana headquarters.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To stock seeds of departmental farms, manures and implements for distribution among registered growers and other cultivators.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The seed stores will form the nucleus of departmental extension activities. One Overseer will be in charge of each seed store. He will be responsible for carrying out the seed multiplication scheme through registered growers. He will have a Store-keeper and two choukidars to assist him. The demonstration and agricultural officers will maintain a close contact with each seed store. Special types of buildings with fumigation chambers and pucca platforms will have to be provided for safe storing of seeds. It is proposed to have one seed store in each of the 587 thana headquarters (including urban thanas) of the province. There are already 100 seed stores in existence but these are located in hired buildings and are unsuitable and unsatisfactory. A standard seed store will cost roughly Rs. 75,000. It is proposed to put up 50 stores each year for the first 5 years: in subsequent years the scheme will be continued so that in about 10 years there will be one seed store in each thana.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Ten years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—There will be one Overseer, one store-keeper and two choukidars for each seed store. In the first two years the staff already employed for the 100 stores will be utilised and no extra staff will be required.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	37,50	37,50	37,50	37,50	37,50	1,87,50
Recurring	Nil	Nil	1,25	2,50	3,75	7,50
Total ..	37,50	37,50	38,75	40,00	41,25	1,95,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Indirect benefit to accrue to Bengal can be roughly estimated at 5 per cent. all round increased yield. In rice alone an increase of income by roughly Rs. 50,00,000 every year may be expected.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—In selecting registered growers preference will be given to cultivators who are ex-servicemen. In selecting the staff also preference will be given to ex-servicemen.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Building materials, scales and weights, and furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Not much.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued in the subsequent five-year periods so that in about 10 years, there may be one seed store for each thana.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 20. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.
2. **Name of scheme.**—Organisation of the Horticultural Section.
3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To develop the fruit and fruit products industry of the province and to train men for extension and research work in this line.
4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme provides for—
   (*i*) the establishment of fruit research stations as under—
      (*a*) a station of 50 acres for mangoes, lichis, bael (wood apple) and olives,
      (*b*) a station of 50 acres for quick-growing fruits such as bananas, papyas, guavas, custard apples, pineapples, reselles and cape-gooseberries,
      (*c*) a station of 25 acres for citrus fruits,
      (*d*) a station of 25 acres for cocoanut, betelnut and date palms,
      (*e*) a station of 25 acres for temperate hill fruits such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc.;
   (*ii*) the establishment of a fruit products research laboratory; and
   (*iii*) training men for extension and research work and also for developing the fruit products industry.
5. **Areas selected for application.**—Most of the areas selected for fruit development will be in Northern and Western Bengal which is considered to be most suitable for this purpose. The following districts have been specifically selected for development for the first five-year plan—Malda, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jessore, Nadia, Midnapore, Hooghly, Tippera and Dacca. Other districts will, of course, benefit from the scheme indirectly. The Fruit Products Research Laboratory will be located near about Calcutta.
6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.
7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—It is proposed to set up these research stations within the course of the next five years. The Fruit Products Research Laboratory will be established within a year or so as it is desirable to give immediate necessary assistance to the fruit products industry of the province which is growing as a result of the war. The existing Krishnagar Horticultural Station of 20 acres may be extended to 50 acres almost at once to deal with various fruits until separate research stations dealing with each important group of fruits are established.

   Schemes to train malis, to increase the area under quick-growing fruit trees and to plant, on an experimental basis, roadsides with fruit trees are proposed to be put into operation immediately.
8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**
   (1) One Horticulturist, Bengal (Bengal Higher Agricultural Service), scale of pay Rs. 300—1,000 per month.
   (2) One Fruit Biochemist (Bengal Higher Agricultural Service), scale of pay Rs. 300—1,000 per month.
   (3) Two Assistant Horticulturists, scale of pay Rs. 150—650 per month each.
   (4) One Horticultural Superintendent, scale of pay Rs. 150—650 per month.
   (5) One Assistant Fruit Biochemist, scale of pay Rs. 150—650 per month.
   (6) Five Horticultural Inspectors, scale of pay Rs. 125—250 per month each.

(7) One Horticultural Inspector, scale of pay Rs. 125—250 per month (for malis).
(8) Five Horticultural Assistants, scale of pay Rs. 125—250 per month each.
(9) One Assistant Fruit Entomologist, scale of pay Rs. 125—250 per month.
(10) One Assistant Fruit Mycologist, scale of pay Rs. 125—250 per month.
(11) One Assistant Fruit Chemist, scale of pay Rs. 125—250 per month.
(12) Five Entomologist Overseers, scale of pay Rs. 50—80 per month each.
(13) Five Mycological Overseers, scale of pay Rs. 50—80 per month each.
(14) Two Chemical Overseers, scale of pay Rs. 50—80 per month each.
(15) Three Horticultural Overseers (Research), scale of pay Rs. 50—80 per month each.
(16) Ten District Horticultural Overseers, scale of pay Rs. 50—80 per month each.
(17) Two Overseer Inspectors, scale of pay Rs. 50—80 per month each.
(18) Six Mechanics, scale of pay Rs. 75—100 per month each.
(19) Six Cleaners (malis), scale of pay Rs. 35 per month each.
(20) One Assistant Mechanic, scale of pay Rs. 50—80 per month.
(21) Ten Chowkidars, scale of pay Rs. 30 per month each.
(22) Ten Clerks, scale of pay Rs. 35—80 per month each.
(23) Thirteen Peons, scale of pay Rs. 13—17 per month each.
(24) Five Laboratory Attendants, scale of pay Rs. 13—17 per month each.
(25) Two hundred and seventy-five trained Malis, scale of pay Rs. 35 per month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	3,83	2,08	2,75	1,38	Nil	10,04
Recurring	4,16	4,57	5,02	5,25	5,25	24,25
Total ..	7,99	6,65	7,77	6,63	5,25	34,29

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will indirectly benefit the province as a result of the research and propaganda carried out.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Demobilised Service Personnel could be trained in the manufacture of fruit products on commercial, semi-commercial or cottage industry scale. With the development of fruit and fruit products industry, it will be possible to find employment for a large number of returned service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—
(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Scientific instruments, laboratory equipment and farm implement.
(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Rest from India.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The assistance of the Central Government will be required in securing machinery and equipment.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The work will be continued along the lines indicated above in subsequent years and may have to be extended.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 21. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Five acre Potato Breeding Station.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at development of improved commercial varieties, and varieties immune or resistant to diseases.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The Commercial varieties cultivated in India are not immune from or resistant to blight—the most destructive of fungus diseases, and are neither field immune to any of the viruses or virus strains prevalent in this country. These diseases are taking a heavy toll of the potato crop. This demands development of commercial varieties immune to diseases since some of them cannot be effectively controlled by fungicides or other methods.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The farm will be situated in the district of Darjeeling, but the whole of Bengal will benefit from the results obtained.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—It will take 6-7 years to achieve any appreciable result.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

(1) One Plant-Breeder in the scale of Rs. 150—25—200—25/2—300—50/2—650 per month.

(2) One Field Assistant in the scale of Rs. 50—6/2—80 per month.

(3) One Clerk-Typist in the scale of Rs. 45—45—5/2—70 per month.

Lower staff.

Two Orderly peons on Rs. 13—1/5—17 per month each.

Both the upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	61	..	..	..	..	61
Recurring	9	9	9	9	10	46
Total ..	70	9	9	9	10	1,07

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Given disease-free seeds and suitable manuring the production of potatoes on the existing acreage can be doubled.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The case of returned army personnel may be considered, if they possess necessary qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Potato tubers, microscope with accessories.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture, glass house equipment and reagent, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It is contemplated to extend the Breeding Station to cover 15 acres.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 22.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of a Project Farm in each district of the province.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The aim of the project farm will be to introduce in a small concentrated area the whole group of agricultural improvements all at once, with a view to bringing about an all round improvement in the productivity of the land and the live-stock of the area and in the social and economic condition of the farmers concerned. Successful working of the scheme will have great demonstrative and educative value in inducing the cultivators of the adjoining areas to adopt improved methods of agricultural practices. It will also furnish the necessary basic data to the department for extending the development work on right lines.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to have one such farm in each district of the province. The project will be carried out on the land of the farmers in an area of about 300 acres in a compact block of contiguous holdings, preferably in a complete village. Government help will consist in providing technical assistance for planning and supervision and also in the supply of improved implements, seeds, live-stock, etc. Each farm will have its own cropping plan which will be prepared with due regard to local soil and climatic conditions. The programme will include:—(1) Land development—provision of drainage, embankments, irrigation and reclamation. (2) Improvement of soil fertility—use of artificial fertilisers, preservation of farm yard manure and cattle urine, composting farm refuse, crop rotation, etc. (3) Use of improved seeds—departmental seeds only will be used. Improved means of storing seeds will be adopted. (4) Improved cultural practices—ploughing, hoeing, sowing, spacing, rogueing, threshing and winnowing will be done under departmental supervision. (5) Improvement of livestock—one stud-bull will be maintained in the farm and each holding will have milch cows or buffaloes of approved breed. Inferior stock will be castrated wholesale and uneconomic animals will be eliminated. Standard feeds will be introduced for livestock and cultivation of fodder crops will be a part of the cropping plan. Dairy and poultry industries will be encouraged. (6) Organisation of cultivators—a farmers' society will be organised which will undertake co-operative purchase of seeds, manures implements, etc., and co-operative sale of the agricultural produce. Other developmental work will also be done on a co-operative basis, i.e., crop watching, erection of bundhs, jungle clearing, protection of crops against vermin and wild animals, etc. For education and entertainment the village hall with its radio set, library, and playground (provided in another scheme) will be utilised. (7) Introduction of fish culture—the tanks in the area will be improved so as to make them suitable for rearing fish. (8) Planting of fruit trees and of quick growing trees for fuel will be encouraged. The Officers of the Agriculture, Veterinary, Fisheries, Co-operative and Development Departments will supervise the work of the farm in their respective spheres. The stationary staff will consist of one senior Agricultural Demonstrator, two Kamdars and one Store-Keeper. The non-recurring expenditure will consist of cost of improved implements, appliances, breeding bulls, seed depots, etc., and will be recoverable from the farmers.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Co-operative Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

(1) 28 Agricultural Demonstrators on Rs. 50 per month each.
(2) 56 Kamdars on Rs. 30 per month each.
(3) 28 Store-keepers on Rs. 25 per month each.
(4) 28 Menials on Rs. 15 per month each.

The staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	59	..	..	..	..	59
Recurring	53	53	53	53	54	2,66
Total ..	1,12	53	53	53	54	3,25

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.—** The whole of the capital cost of Rs. 59,000 is recoverable except in the most backward area where a portion of the non-recurring expenditure may have to be borne by the Government as a subsidy. The improvements introduced will cause a substantial increase in the production of crops. The subsidiary industries will also bring substantial additional income to the participants.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.** —Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Improved implements.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—On the basis of the results obtained, the number of Project Farms may be increased in subsequent years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 23. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th February 1946.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Goat Multiplication Scheme.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To improve the supply of meat in Bengal.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Fifteen thousand nanny and 375 billy goats will be loaned in selected areas of three districts of Bengal on the condition that the borrower must return two goats, at least six months of age, within 18 months of the date of borrowing out of the progeny of the mother goat. The returned goats will be reloaned.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda districts.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

(1) Goat Development Officer in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(2) Three Assistant Livestock Officers in the scale of Rs. 50—115 per mensem each.
(3) One Head Clerk in the scale of Rs. 75—105 per mensem.
(4) One Typist clerk in the scale of Rs. 40—90 per mensem.

Lower Staff.

(1) Four peons on Rs. 13—17 per mensem each.
(2) Nine Stockmen on Rs. 15—30 per mensem each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	3,11	..	..	..	..	3,11
Recurring	16	46	62	..	..	1,24
Total ..	3,27	46	62	..	..	4,35

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is believed to be self-supporting.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.
(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme has been sanctioned for only three years in the first instance. Its further continuance will depend upon its need and achievements.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 24.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Expansion of long staple cotton cultivation in five districts of the Province.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Expansion of long staple cotton cultivation in five districts of the Province.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—A model long staple cotton cultivation farm of 50 acres would be established and run by Government, and cultivators should be encouraged to extend the cultivation of the new crop in the five districts by giving them inducement in the form of free seeds, manures and implements, etc., and adequate propaganda should be done for the extension of its cultivation through the staff of the Model Farm, and also through the Overseers to be appointed in the five districts. One ginning centre will be established in each of the cotton development area of the five districts and also in the central farm. As it is not advisable to grow cotton in all the 50 acres in the model farm every year, only about 25 acres will be put under cotton each year, which will be rotated with other crops in alternate succession. This farm will also serve as a seed multiplication centre for other crops such as paddy, oil seeds and pulse seeds in addition to its main function as a Model Cotton Farm for supplying the nucleus of pure seed and for cotton research of a general nature. The scheme will be supervised by one Cotton Development Officer with headquarters at the Model Farm. He will be assisted by one Farm Superintendent and three Field Assistants and other essential farm staff. The five overseers will help him in the selection of suitable cultivators and give all facilities for the expansion of long staple cotton cultivation in the five districts suitable for growing this variety by propaganda, demonstration, etc. In the first year attempts will be made to get at least 100 acres in each district, and to provide for a further minimum yearly expansion of 50 acres in each district. The scheme aims at obtaining a target figure in five districts of about 1,500 acres in five years.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Five districts of Midnapore, Bankura, Nadia, Jessore and Murshidabad.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(1) One Cotton Development Officer in the Bengal Lower Agricultural Service in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.
(2) One Farm Superintendent (Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class I) in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per mensem.
(3) Three Field Assistants (Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class II) in the scale of Rs. 50—80 per mensem each.
(4) Five Overseers for 5 districts (Subordinate Agricultural Service, Class II) in the scale of Rs. 50—80 per mensem each.
(5) One Mistry at Rs. 50 per mensem.
(6) One Engine Driver in the scale of Rs. 75—100 per mensem.
(7) One Head Clerk in the scale of Rs. 75—105 per mensem.
(8) One clerk in the scale of Rs. 40—90 per mensem.
(9) Seven peons on Rs. 15 per mensem each.

The Cotton Development Officer will have to be obtained from outside the Province. The remaining staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,20	..	..	..	..	1,20
Recurring	1,80	1,80	1,80	1,80	1,80	9,00
Total ..	3,00	1,80	1,80	1,80	1,80	10,20

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will indirectly benefit the Province.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.
(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Ginning machines, and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The assistance of the Central Government may be required in securing a Cotton Development Officer.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It is hoped that after the five-year period people will take to the cultivation of long staple cotton in large numbers without any help from the State. The Model Farm contemplated will, however, be made permanent to continue to serve as a nucleus for the supply of pure seeds.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 25.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Agriculture) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the building up and maintenance of healthy seed-potatoes in Western and Northern Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at obtaining disease-free seeds at frequent intervals, since thereby alone can the losses from deterioration be reduced to the minimum.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The whole of the existing stock of seed-potatoes is infected with virus, and the yield has consequently gone down considerably.

(*i*) Steps will be taken to obtain 6,000 maunds of healthy stock seed-potatoes (by multiplication of foundation stock seeds built up at the potato trial and seed testing station laboratory) for 600 acres of land in the district of Darjeeling.

(*ii*) The crop so sown will be carefully inspected and rogued to prevent the spreading of any kind of diseases. This may give a yield of about 84,000 maunds of potatoes. The whole crop will be stored in cold storage somewhere near Calcutta. Allowing for 10 per cent. loss in storage 75,000 maunds of seeds will be available for the next season. Out of this, slightly over 6,000 maunds of seed potatoes will be required for keeping the healthy stocks going at Darjeeling, and allowing for 4 per cent. loss during transportation, 66,000 maunds will be available for multiplication in the plains. It is estimated that 66,000 maunds of seeds will plant 6,600 acres and the expected yield in the plains is about 594,000 maunds at the rate of 9 maunds to 1 maund of seed.

(*iii*) This process will be repeated year after year to ensure supply of healthy seeds to the cultivators.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—(1) District of Darjeeling, and (2) Western parts of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Eight years, but appreciable results will begin to be seen from the third year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

(1) Two Officers (one Engineer and one Manager for cold storage) at Rs. 250 per month each in the scale of Rs. 150—25—200—25/2—300—50/2—650 per mensem each.
(2) One Chief Inspector for Potatoes in the scale of Rs. 150—25—200—25/2—300—50/2—650 per mensem.
(3) Eleven Inspectors for Potatoes in the scale of Rs. 140—5/2—145—10/2—175—5/2—180—10/2—250 per mensem each.
(4) Four Mechanicians for cold storage in the scale of Rs. 140—5/2—145—10/2—175—5/2—180—10/2—250 per mensem each.
(5) Two Clerks-Accountants in the scale of Rs. 125—15/2—200 per mensem each.
(6) Twenty Supervisors for cold storage in the scale of Rs. 50—6/2—80 per mensem each.
(7) Three clerk-typists in the scale of Rs. 45—45—5/2—70 per mensem each.
(8) One hundred and thirty-six Inspectors of Potatoes on daily basis for 2 months at Rs. 4 per day each.

Lower Staff.

(1) Fifteen Orderly peons in the scale of Rs. 13—1/5—17 per mensem each.
(2) One hundred and thirty-six Orderly peons on daily basis for 2 months at Re. 1 per day each.
(3) Two thousand to three thousand labourers (for cold storage) at Re. 1 per day each.

Both the upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	23,62	..	..	..	..	23,62
Recurring	20,46	20,46	20,50	20,50	20,50	1,02,42
Total ..	44,08	20,46	20,50	20,50	20,50	1,26,04

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—With disease-free seeds and suitable manuring the production of potatoes on the existing acreage can be doubled. A sum of Rs. 13,20,000 may be annually recovered from the sale proceeds of the seed potatoes from the third year onward.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Returned service personnel will be considered for employment if they possess necessary qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Cold storage plant and equipment.
(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture, equipment and building materials.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Two thousand rising up to 3,000 persons (during peck-period) per day, for loading, unloading, grading and sorting of potatoes in the cold storage.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeedisg five-year periods.**—It is intended further to increase the production of potatoes so as to make this province self-supporting.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Production of healthy disease-free seed potatoes is fundamental in the improvement of the qualities of the crop and the yield per acre.

SCHEME No. 26.

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Botanical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for a course of practical training in Horticulture and Gardening at the Royal Botanic Gardeus, Calcutta.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—There is a great dearth of trained gardeners and horticulturists both in Bengal and in India with the result that not merely is civil gardening of various types gradually falling into decay, but knowledge about the thousands of medicinal and other herbs available in Bengal and in India is also dying out. It has always been found difficult to obtain suitable gardeners even for the few posts in Bengal Gardeners' Service to look after the State Gardens.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—A three years' course of instruction and practical training for student gardeners will be conducted in an institution to be opened near the Royal Botanic Gardens. The State Gardens situated in Bengal and the hill and forest areas, etc., lying in and about Bengal would furnish adequate grounds for both practical and theoretical training. Students from Bengal will generally be admitted to the studentship of this Institute, but students from other provinces may also be admitted if Provincial Governments of such provinces agree to contribute towards the cost of the Institute. It is proposed to admit 20 students including 6 stipend holders.

5. **Area selected for application.**—The Institution is proposed to be established in newly constructed buildings in the premises of the Royal Botanic Gardens.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—(*a*) The superior staff will consist of one Instructor for the Institution and a number of part-time lecturers.

(*b*) The subordinate staff would consist of a laboratory assistant, a clerk typist and a peon with one or two clerical assistants when the Institution starts functioning.

Of the superior staff a suitable highly qualified gardener holding N.D.H. of high merit in Horticulture, trained in Kew, Wisley or John Innes Horticultural Institution having sufficient experience in Indian gardening will have to be recruited from abroad. The Director of Botanical Survey in India, the Curator of the Herbarium and the Curators of the Royal Botanic Gardens will be able to deliver the necessary courses of lectures on a part-time basis.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,00	..	..	..	..	1,00
Recurring	22	22	22	22	22	1,10
Total ..	1,22	22	22	22	22	2,10

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No part of the cost is recoverable, but a small income can be derived by charging a fee of about Rs. 5 per month from each of the students, other than stipend holders.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment and stores.**—

(1) *To be obtained from abroad*—Microscope and other equipment.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Central Government's assistance will be necessary for obtaining a suitable Instructor for the proposed Institution from the United Kingdom. Their assistance may also be necessary for obtaining some of the scientific instruments and apparatus which will be needed for the Institution.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The first set of trained gardeners will come out at the end of the fifth or sixth year. In every succeeding year a set of six gardeners will be similarly trained. These gardeners will then be available for popularising civil gardens and Botanical Gardens for medicinal plants, etc., in different parts of the Province. It would also be possible to supply such gardeners to other Provinces and Native States.

16. **And other remarks or information.**—It is expected that in post-war years there will be a great demand for trained gardeners for the culture of fruit and flower gardens, especially of plantations of vegetable drugs, rubber, oil and fibre yielding plants and also of medicinal herbs. Development in these directions can scarcely take place properly unless we have an adequate supply of trained horticulturists and gardeners.

SCHEME No. 27.

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Botanical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the establishment of a Provincial Physic Garden.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—There is a considerable demand for medicinal herbs and plants by various manufacturing firms in India and countries overseas. Bengal has a very large number of physicians following the Ayurvedic cult, who are in need of proper herbal medicines for their professional work. No attempt has hitherto been made for establishing suitable gardens wherefrom raw indigenous medicinal plants and plant products can be supplied to meet these increasing demands. The present Scheme proposes to establish a physic garden in Calcutta to give an impetus to the cultivation of medicinal and other useful plants.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme envisages the collection of common medicinal and other useful plants and cultivation thereof in the physic garden, of popularising the cultivation of such plants in different parts of the Province where the various kinds of plants can be grown comparatively easily, and generally to ensure the supply of such plants to the principal drug and other manufacturing concerns.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—It is proposed to acquire a block of about 15 acres of land adjoining the Royal Botanic Gardens and to construct necessary buildings, etc., in a part thereof for purposes of the garden. The collection of herbal plants, etc., will, however, be made from all parts of the Province and in respect of plants and herbs considered useful, but not generally grown in Bengal, from outside also.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—It would take about five years for the garden to start functioning properly. It will naturally develop and become more useful year after year thereafter.

8. **Brief details of the staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—(*a*) The upper staff will consist of a Botanical Officer in the Gardener's service with a couple of trained Overseers to assist in the collection of herbs and plants and maintenance of the garden.

(*b*) The lower staff would consist of a clerk, a head mali, two assistant malis, about 25 labourers, one blacksmith carpenter, one peon and two durwans.

The upper staff would have to be obtained by recruiting suitable graduates in Botany and giving them necessary training, unless suitably qualified staff is directly available.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	60	..	..	..	..	60
Recurring	20	20	20	20	20	1,00
Total ..	80	20	20	20	20	1,60

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—When the garden is properly equipped and a sufficient collection of medicinal herbs and plants has been made, some income can be expected by the sale of such products to indigenous manufacturers of medicines. No other part of the cost is likely to be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A number of such persons may be taken in the garden and some of them, after suitable training, may be employed in a subordinate capacity for collection of plants, etc.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be obtained from abroad*—Certain instruments and equipment which will be needed for the garden.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The garden will be enriched year after year by the addition of new plants, etc., and, if the demand for the plants and herbs obtainable from the garden justifies such a course, additional gardens may have to be opened in other parts of the Province in future.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The provincial resources of medicinal plants and vegetable drugs in the country are enormous. Many medicines are now imported from other provinces and countries which can, given necessary arrangements, be prepared in Bengal itself.

SCHEME No. 28. (Dropped.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Development) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Collection of crop statistics and data about economic condition of the agriculturists and about the economics of agriculture.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The objectives of the scheme are:—

(*a*) To ascertain, for each year, the acreage under various crops grown in the Province during the three principal seasons of the year.

(*b*) To ascertain the average total yield of principal crops of the Province by extensive crop cutting experiments.

(*c*) To ascertain the nature, extent and location of current fallow, culturable and unculturable waste land, etc., to enable agricultural development being properly planned and to assess the results of the various development schemes.

(*d*) To carry on a continuous study of the economics of agriculture, including the cost of cultivation and economic condition of agriculturists for the preparation and maintenance of the cost of living index.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to carry out—

(*a*) A combined random sample survey for ascertaining in respect of various parts of the Province, the—

(1) acreage under principal crops,
(2) rates of yield of such crops,
(3) total production of principal crops,
(4) cost of cultivation of various crops,
(5) economic condition and cost of living index of the agricultural population, and
(6) rates of consumption of food-grains and other consumer goods, etc., from year to year according to modern statistical methods.

(*b*) A plot to plot enumeration of all lands of the Province once every 5 years to ascertain the effect of different development schemes on the one hand, and to check and obtain basic data regarding the acreage and yield of principal crops with a view to watching crop rotation, changes of crops and other factors affecting agricultural improvement and to obtain detailed information regarding the extent, nature and location of various types of cropped and waste lands.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of the Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Statistical Bureau of the Finance Department for planning and developing the technique of the work.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—A basic survey so far as the crop statistics' part of the scheme is concerned, was sanctioned by Government in 1944-45 for 3 years. This survey is being conducted by both the complete enumeration and the random sampling systems. The present scheme is for continuation of that work by combining the two methods as described so that the best results may be obtained at minimum cost. The scheme will continue permanently.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—In 3 years survey already sanctioned by Government, random sampling is being carried out through the agency of the Indian Statistical Institute. For complete enumeration, the staff of the Development Branch has been strengthened by the addition of 2 to 4 crop recorders per union, and a small number of superior staff.

For the present scheme the staff necessary for the annual work would be as follows:—

(1) One Director of Statistical Surveys on Rs. 800—1,250 per month.
(2) One Deputy Director on Rs. 400—800 per month.
(3) 6 Assistant Directors on Rs. 150—650 per month each.
(4) 30 Chief Inspectors on Rs. 100—250 per month each.
(5) 120 Inspectors on Rs. 75—150 per month each.
(6) 480 Investigators on Rs. 50—100 per month each.

And for the statistical part of the work—

(7) 1 Chief Statistician on Rs. 500—1,000 per month.
(8) 4 Statisticians on Rs. 250—700 per month each.
(9) 16 Assistant Statisticians on Rs. 150—400 per month each.
(10) 64 Computors and Statistical Clerks on Rs. 60—125 per month each.
(11) 48 Junior (routine computors) on Rs. 45—90 per month each.

with the usual office and menial staff, travelling and other allowances and contingencies. The staff will be available locally by selection from the present sample survey staff and recruitment and training of suitable outsiders.

For the larger operation once in 5 years, the development staff and sample survey staff between them with the help of the necessary locally recruited and trained crop recorders will manage.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—The annual cost for complete enumeration in the first 3 years of the scheme, is of the order of Rs. 40 lakhs (inclusive of the allocated cost of services of the Development staff). The annual cost of the statistical survey already sanctioned, is about Rs. 8 lakhs. In the present scheme, the cost will be as follows, the cost in the fifth-year being higher, as the additional complete enumeration work will be done in that year:—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,50	..	..	..	3,50	5,00
Recurring	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	30,00	80,00
Total ..	14,00	12,50	12,50	12,50	33,50	85,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will be indirectly productive in the sense that it would provide the reliable basic data, essential for all planning for the development of agriculture and food administration, etc. No part of the cost will be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A limited number of service personnel possessing necessary qualifications may be absorbed in the scheme after proper training.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Calculating machines.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Typewriting machines, crop cutting instruments and measurement frames and co-ordinatetograph.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—*See* under paragraph 7 above.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The present scheme is subject to alteration on the basis of recommendations of the Administration Enquiry Committee on the subject of crop surveys and statistics.

SCHEME No. 29.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Development) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A scheme for the eradication and prevention of the growth of water-hyacinth in the Province.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The water-hyacinth pest—

(*a*) destroys crops worth crores of rupees,
(*b*) endangers and impedes communications in *khals* and rivers,
(*c*) is believed to have an injurious effect on rural health by breeding mosquitoes and by polluting drinking water,
(*d*) prevents the growth of aquatic fodders, which afford the only food available for cattle in many parts of East Bengal.

Unfortunately, no effective means have yet been discovered for eradicating or even controlling this pest. A determined effort is called for to control and, if possible, to eradicate this evil. This scheme aims at achieving this object by the methods described below.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme consists of 5 parts—

(*a*) Destruction of water-hyacinth in stagnant and still waters like *beels*, tanks, ponds and other private and quasi-private areas. It is proposed to enforce the Water-hyacinth Act rigorously in such areas. Where the owners are too poor to meet the cost, it is proposed to help them with some subsidy. Under this scheme a particular fortnight will be fixed beforehand in the dry season, during which the plant will be collected simultaneously in all parts of the Province. Attempts will be made to convert the water-hyacinth so collected into compost wherever possible; otherwise it will be burnt.

(*b*) Destruction of water-hyacinth in public canals and other waterways under the control of local bodies. The procedure under (*a*) will be followed in this case also; local bodies with slender resources being assisted with subsidy. The clearance campaign will be carried out during the same fortnight as is fixed for the areas under private ownership. This period should synchronise with the time when ordinary labourers and cultivators have little or no work in the fields.

(*c*) Destruction of water-hyacinth in flowing rivers and other areas under the control of Government. It is proposed to select certain suitable points along the course of rivers, etc., and to post pickets of labourers at each such point with small boats and strong ropes. When the river is not too wide, a strong rope barrier will be fixed across the river a few inches above water to hold up the water-hyacinth floating down the current. The labourers at the station will then collect it and dry it on the bank or some specially constructed bamboo platforms and either convert it into compost or destroy it by burning. In the case of very wide rivers, these pickets will be posted at the confluence of such rivers with big canals to prevent the ingress of this pest into the canals but to let it drift down the river into the sea.

(*d*) Prevention of water-hyacinth coming into the Province from other Provinces. The method suggested under (*c*) will be followed generally. In some cases, it may be found more economic to set up quasi-permanent wooden barriers to prevent the ingress of water-hyacinth into the Province.

(*e*) Preventing the growing and spreading of water-hyacinth afterwards. This will have to be ensured by compelling all owners of lands and waterways under pain of heavy penalties to prevent the regrowth of water-hyacinth in areas under their control.

Action on above lines will have to continue to keep the waterways and fields clear of this pest.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of the Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department for the construction of large barriers where necessary.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year for the first eradication, four following years for prevention of regrowth by which time it is expected that all roots and stalks would be effectively destroyed. If this hope does not materialise, certain parts of the scheme may have to be continued for a further period.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—It is proposed to select about 500 "strategic points" for the posting of labour pickets. Each picket operating under a Supervisor will consist of 10 to 20 labourers, depending on the amount of work to be done at the station it is posted. The planning and controlling authority would consist of—

(1) One Controller to plan, direct and co-ordinate the entire operation.
(2) Two Deputy Controllers and 20 Assistant Controllers, for carrying out the plan and supervising the work.
(3) Five Assistant Engineers for supervising the construction of barricades and barriers where needed.
(4) Two hundred Inspectors for inspecting the works of the pickets and the work of individuals and local bodies. About 30 clerks and 130 menials will be needed for the above staff. The superior staff would be obtained by direct recruitment. The entire labour force and the full complement of Inspectors and Supervisors will be recruited as far as possible from among demobilized personnel.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	25,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	65,00
Recurring	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	1,00,00
Total ..	45,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	1,65,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will be productive in the sense that it would save crops worth crores of rupees annually, in addition to resulting in considerable improvement in public health, communications and drinking water-supply. No part of the cost will be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.** About 7,500 *ex*-soldiers and non-commissioned officers can be directly employed in the labour units and a number of demobilized officers may be employed in the inspecting and senior ranks.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—One thousand boats, ordinary furniture, ropes, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—About 7,000.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—If the pest cannot be completely eradicated during the first five-year period, the scheme will be continued for a further period.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 30. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of department.**—Agriculture (Development) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the excavation and re-excavation of silted up small irrigation and drainage channels in different parts of the Province.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—In different parts of the Province, specially in the western districts, there were at one time numerous small drainage and irrigation channels, which used to serve the purpose of draining out water from water-logged areas and drawing water from larger reservoirs for irrigational purposes. In process of time, most of these channels have become silted up thereby damaging the drainage and irrigational facilities in the villages. The Irrigation Department will deal with major projects. This Scheme deals with minor projects which are very small projects in themselves, but for want of initiative and in some places for lack of funds the local people have not been able to execute them. The object of the present scheme is to give a lead in this matter and with the help of local leaders, Union Boards, Palli Mangal Samities (Village Welfare Societies), etc., to execute them, where necessary with financial assistance from Government.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The Development staff will select the projects in consultation with the local leaders on the one hand and the Irrigation Department on the other and arrange them in order of priority judging by the urgency and the benefit likely to accrue from each such project. Where the local people can afford to bear a portion of the expenditure, Government will only help by providing part of the cost but in economically backward areas it may be necessary for Government to bear the entire cost of specific projects.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of the Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—The Irrigation Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The preliminary survey, planning, supervision and execution of the scheme will be carried out by the officers of the Development Department. For technical help and supervision, a staff of about 20 overseers will be provided for assisting in the execution of comparatively larger schemes. The technical advice and assistance of the local Irrigation Officers and of the District Engineers will also be taken whenever necessary.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—Assuming an average expenditure of Rs. 2,000 per union, excluding the local contribution, the total cost in the first five years would be as shown below. The cost will be non-recurring, as maintenance will be the responsibility of the Union Boards concerned.

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	10,00	20,00	25,00	25,00	20,00	1,00,00
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,00	20,00	25,00	25,00	20,00	1,00,00

N.B.—The pay of the small staff of overseers and clerks, where needed, will be covered by the above estimate.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No part of the cost is recoverable, but the scheme will be indirectly productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Some implements for excavation work.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The continuation of the scheme will depend on the results achieved during the first five-year period.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 31. (Postponed.)

1. **Name of department.**—Agriculture (Development) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Rural Welfare Centres.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Recreation and education in the broad sense of the rural population.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme involves the establishment of a rural welfare centre in each rural thana for the entertainment and education of the rural population. Each welfare centre will have—

(*a*) a radio receiving set (run by dry battery where needed) in a suitable centre in each thana for receiving broadcasts on various aspects of rural life including information about the day to day prices of agricultural commodities in addition to broadcasts of music;

(*b*) a circulating library through which specially prepared books, leaflets, etc., will be popularised. The itinerant publicity units of the various departments will also regularly visit these centres. The centres would ordinarily be located in some existing school building; but where this cannot be suitably arranged, a small village hall may be established wholly or partially at Government cost, Government bearing the entire expense only in an extremely backward area. Where a school selected for the purpose has no playground, attempts will be made to provide a play-ground to encourage sports.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of the Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Education and other development departments needing publicity.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—It is proposed that each centre will be placed in charge of a selected teacher of the school to which the centre may be attached. In some cases, it may be possible to secure honorary services of school teachers. In others it may be necessary to pay a small honorarium per month to a teacher or other selected individual for looking after the radio set and of the library, and seeing that they are used to the best advantage. It is estimated that the honorarium and petty contingent expenses needed for each centre, would not exceed Rs. 15 per month per centre on an average. Initial organisation and supervision, will be undertaken by the staff of the Development Commissioner and no separate staff will be needed, except clerks at headquarters and one at each of the Divisional Offices to deal with correspondence, etc.

Lower staff.

(1) Clerks—15.
(2) Radio mechanics—20.
(3) Peons, etc.—10.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	*6th year.	Total.
Capital ..	75	1,38	1,25	1,72	1,72	..	6,82
Recurring ..	15	52	95	1,34	1,90	*(2,40)	4,86
Total ..	90	1,90	2,20	3,06	3,62	(2,40)	11,68

Capital cost includes provision for radio sets and dynamos, playgrounds and buildings, where necessary, library, furniture, etc.

Recurring cost includes provision for staff, honoraria, repairs, etc.

*Expenditure not taken into account.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No part of the cost will be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant equipment or stores—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—(*a*) 10 dynamos with equipment for charging the dry batteries and (*b*) 550 radio receiving sets.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Five hundred and fifty dry batteries, books, furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Central Government's assistance may be necessary for obtaining the dynamos and radio sets from abroad.

15. **Brief description, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.** If the working of the scheme during the first five years justifies such a course, more such centres will be established in subsequent years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This scheme is supplementary to the Adult Education Scheme (Scheme No. 131) of the Education Department.

SCHEME No. 32. (Linked up with Scheme No. 16.)

1. **Name of department.**—Agriculture (Development) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A scheme for the introduction of experimental joint farming by agriculturists.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Owing to a variety of causes, the agriculturists of Bengal have very small holdings which are generally so scattered that economic farming becomes almost impossible. In some countries collective farming has been introduced resulting in considerable economy in the cost of cultivation and increase in the yield of produce. The present scheme aims at introducing, as an experimental measure, joint farming in five selected villages in five different regions of the Province.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to select five suitable villages in five distinct agricultural regions of the Province. Intensive work will be taken up in these villages for inducing the owners of all cultivable lands to come to an agreement for farming all such lands jointly according to a plan. As an inducement Government would provide, either free or at a subsidised price, irrigation facilities, manure, improved seeds and expert advice and, if necessary, improved cattle, so as to ensure success of the scheme in the first stages. Later such facilities excepting technical advice would have to be paid for as part of the costs of cultivation. As work proceeds the difficulties about assessing the shares of owners possessing more or less fertile lands and other problems involved in joint farming will be carefully studied with a view to finding a suitable solution.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Five selected villages in five distinct agricultural regions of the Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Agriculture, Irrigation and Public Health Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

Upper staff.

Planning and supervision will be carried out by the superior staff of the Development Department. There will be one officer in the scale of Rs. 125—300 in charge of each selected village.

Lower staff.

The Officer-in-charge of each village will be given an Agricultural Assistant (Rs. 50—100) and an Irrigational Overseer (Rs. 75—150) and two ordinary assistants (Rs. 40—80). One extra clerk and a few menials would also be needed. Technical advice necessary will be supplied by the officers of the Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation and Public Health Departments in their respective spheres.

The entire staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—In addition to the cost of the staff it will be necessary to provide some simple improved manure, etc., free or at subsidised rates in the first two or three years. It may be necessary also to undertake the

improvement of existing sources of irrigation either wholly or partly at Government cost. Allowing for these and the cost of the staff, the cost of the scheme is estimated as follows:—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	30	20	10	5	..	65
Recurring	32	32	32	32	32	1,60
Total ..	62	52	42	37	32	2,25

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will benefit the Province indirectly. No part of the cost will be recovered.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Some simple improved appliances may have to be imported for agricultural and irrigational operations.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—*Vide* last part of description under paragraph 4 above.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 33.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Fishery) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Expansion of the Department of Fisheries, Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—An essential preliminary to the effective development of inland fisheries and exploitation of marine and estuarine fisheries is the expansion of the department to a strength adequate for the purpose. The objective is to strengthen not only the headquarters staff but also the circle and district staff so as to have ultimately at least one District Fishery Officer in each district with a number of field assistants and fishermen-attendants.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Besides a Director, an Additional Director and four Deputy Directors of Fisheries at headquarters, there will be a Superintendent in charge of two or three districts and at least one Fishery Officer in each district, with a staff of 10 Field Assistants, and 10 Fishermen-attendants.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of the Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Upper Staff.

(1) One Director in the scale of Rs. 650—1,100 per month.
(2) One Additional Director (Administration) in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per month.
(3) Four Deputy Directors in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per month each.
(4) Ten Superintendents in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per month each.
(5) One Personal Assistant in the scale of Rs. 150—500 per month.

Lower Staff.

(1) Forty District Fishery Officers in the scale of Rs. 125—250 per month each.
(2) 270 Field Assistants in the scale of Rs. 50—115 per month each.
(3) 80 clerks in the scale of Rs. 35—80 per month each.
(4) 270 Fishermen Attendants in the scale of Rs. 20—35 per month each.

The Directors, the Deputy Directors, at least six Superintendents, 32 District Fishery Officers and 90 Field Assistants have either already been recruited or are in the process of being recruited. It should not be difficult to obtain the remaining staff within India in the first five-year period after the war. The training of Superintendents and subordinate staff will be arranged departmentally as is already being done in the case of recently recruited staff.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	40	1,60	..	..	..	2,00
Recurring	7,00	8,00	9,00	10,00	10,00	44,00
Total ..	7,40	9,60	9,00	10,00	10,00	46,00

N.B.—The capital cost includes the cost of three steam-launches.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The Province will benefit indirectly. No part of the cost will be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Persons with suitable qualifications may be absorbed in some of the higher posts and some ex-service personnel may find employment also as Field Assistants and Fishermen Attendants.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Launches, microscopes, refrigerators, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, in importing equipment from abroad.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—If, as is hoped, the appointment of the staff under the present scheme results in successful development and exploitation of fisheries in the first five-year period, the staff will be further strengthened in the subsequent five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—A large part of the staff including the Director, four Deputy Directors, eight Superintendents, 32 District Fishery Officers and 90 Field Assistants has already been sanctioned.

SCHEME No. 34.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Fishery) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the development of tank fisheries, Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at increasing the production of fish in the Province by acquiring private tanks for the development of fish culture under direct Government control and also by improving private tanks for pisciculture, by advice and assistance.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to acquire 10 large tanks of about 10 acres each, in each district and to improve them in order to make them suitable for fish culture. In the matter of selection suitability from the point of view of transport facilities and guarding the tank will be taken into consideration, e.g., tanks near rail-heads or public highways and those attached to or near public institutions such as schools, thanas, khas mahal *kacharis*, jails, etc., and as such easier to guard will be preferred. These tanks will serve also as demonstration units. For each tank two choukidars will be provided to keep watch and ward.

Owners of private tanks will be persuaded to utilise their tanks for pisciculture by subsidised supply of carp fry and by the offer of short-term loans at usual rates of interest for the improvement of tanks. The aim will be to develop on an average 500 private tanks in each district.

Ten nursery tanks will also be set up in each district in a concentrated area for meeting the fry requirements of the district. There will be two whole-time fishermen attendants for the nursery tanks.

For each district there will be a service party of six fishermen attendants, who will be equipped with hand pumps for dewatering tanks, nets for disturbing water for the elimination of poisonous gases and giving exercise to fish, and other appliances for improving tanks.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal by stages.—

1st year—8 districts.

2nd year—8 districts.

3rd year—10 districts.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how the staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The District Fisheries Staff will be in charge of the general supervision of the scheme. The additional lower staff will consist of 156 fishermen attendants for the peripatetic service parties and 52 stationery attendants for nursery tanks. The pay of the fishermen attendants will be Rs. 30 per month. All the staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	16,92	16,92	21,15	..	..	54,99
Recurring	1,51	3,02	4,91	4,91	4,91	19,26
Total ..	18,43	19,94	26,06	4,91	4,91	74,25

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The expected sale-proceeds of fish obtained from the Government tanks and the recovery of loan are shown below year by year in thousand rupees.

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Sale of fish	..	1,20	2,40	3,90	3,90	11,40
Loan recovery ..	..	..	2,40	4,80	7,80	15,00
Total ..	..	1,20	4,80	8,70	11,70	26,40

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—In recruiting fishermen attendants some returned service personnel may be employed.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.
(2) *To be obtained in India*—Hand pumps, nets and hand dredgers.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Some labourers will be required for the improvement and occasional silt clearance of tanks but they will be available locally.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme may be extended in subsequent years if it meets with success.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Considering the importance of the scheme and immediate necessity for increasing production of fish in the Province, it is proposed to give partial effect to the scheme before April 1947. It is also proposed to consider legislation to enable Government to take over a tank which is lying undeveloped and cannot be developed owing to differences among co-sharers, and to make it over to a local body or a private person for development.

SCHEME No. 35. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Fishery) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of a technological station for experiments in fish processing and utilisation of fish wastes.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at practical application of the results of research in fish curing and utilisation of fish wastes obtained in the Central Technological Laboratory, set up by the Government of India or that proposed under Scheme No. 39. The station will also serve as a demonstration centre of modern method of fish curing.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Plants will be set up for the curing of fish and utilisation of fish wastes by the following methods:—

(*i*) Salt curing and sun drying, (*ii*) Smoking, (*iii*) Dehydration under controlled conditions of temperature and humidity, (*iv*) Extraction of fish oil for medicinal and other industrial purposes and (*v*) Preparation of fish meals, fish guano and glue.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—A place in Central Bengal which is a good fish producing and assembly centre.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

(1) One Technologist in the scale of Rs. 250—750 per month.
(2) Two Assistant Technologists in the scale of Rs. 150—350 per month each.

Lower Staff.

(1) One Mechanical Foreman in the scale of Rs. 75—150 per month.
(2) Two Master Curers in the scale of Rs. 35—75 per month each.
(3) Two Attendants in the scale of Rs. 25 per month each.
(4) One clerk and one store-keeper in the scale of Rs. 45—80 per month each.
(5) One durwan in the scale of Rs. 13 per month.

The staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	85	..	..	..	..	85
Recurring	15	15	15	15	15	75
Total ..	1,00	15	15	15	15	1,60

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—A portion of the expenditure will be recoverable from the sale of processed fish produced at the experimental station; exact amount cannot be estimated at present.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Suitably qualified persons may be absorbed both in the upper and lower ranks from demobilised service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Curing, dehydrating and similar equipment.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture, ordinary equipment and stores.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Assistance will be required for procuring equipment, the import of which may be controlled by the Central Government.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The work will be continued and developed in the following five-year period, but the lines of development cannot be foreseen now.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme will assist in the utilisation of such fish as is surplus to local requirements and now goes waste in estuarine and other areas where adequate transport and refrigeration facilities do not exist.

A small fish curing yard which will ultimately form part of this scheme has already been sanctioned for the district of Midnapore.

SCHEME No. 36. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Fishery) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Sundarban Abad areas fishery development scheme.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—(*i*) To increase production of fish through demonstration of paddy *cum* fish culture in suitable areas, (*ii*) development of *bhasa badha* fisheries and mullet fisheries in the low-lying unproductive areas, and (*iii*) improvement of tanks, beels and canals by making them suitable for fish culture.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The owners of suitable paddy fields will be persuaded to start paddy *cum* fish culture with an offer of subsidised supply of carp fry and short-term loans at usual rates of interest. In selected estuarine areas suitable for *bhasa-bhada* fisheries, owners will be persuaded to start *bhasa-bhada* and mullet fisheries. Simultaneously nursery tanks for the supply of fry will be set up in order that each centre in the district may be self-contained in respect of fry supply.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Sundarbans of 24-Parganas and Khulna.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Upper Staff.

(1) One Superintendent at Rs. 250 per month.
(2) Two Fishery Officers at Rs. 150 each per month.
(3) Eight Demonstrators at Rs. 50 each per month.
(4) Three clerks at Rs. 40 each per month.
(5) One Artist Photographer at Rs. 75 per month.

Lower Staff.

(1) Eight fishermen attendants at Rs. 20 each per month.
(2) Six peons and sweepers at Rs. 13 each per month.
(3) Eight boatmen at Rs. 13 each per month.

All the staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	46	..	..	..	..	46
Recurring	64	64	64	64	64	3,20
Total ..	1,10	64	64	64	64	3,66

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The amount of loan of Rs. 40,000 will be recoverable in five years, commencing at the rate of Rs. 8,000 per year from the third year after payment.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Returned service personnel may get employment as fishermen-attendants and boatmen.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Boats, fishing implements, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme may have to be extended to other suitable districts of Bengal in the second five-year period.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme has already been put into operation in part and encouraging results have been achieved.

SCHEME No. 37. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Fishery) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Exploitation of coastal and estuarine fisheries.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Exploitation of coastal and estuarine fisheries by providing a fishing fleet and arranging for the regular supply of fish to principal centres of consumption at controlled rates.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at exploiting fore-shore, off-shore and estuarine fisheries along the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Provision will be made for 15 Seiners of the Danish type and 20 smacks of the Chinese junk type. While the Seiners and smacks will remain engaged in fishing, a fleet of 10 gasoline boats and 10 motor barges, all furnished with cold storage equipment, will carry the catches from the fish collecting centres through the Hooghly, Matla, Gauagba, Hariabhanga, Malancha, Pusur, Tetulia and Meghna rivers to Diamond Harbour, Port Canning, Hasnabad, Khulna, Barisal, Chandpur and Chittagong, where there will be arrangements for cold storage, dehydration factories and curing yards.

Provision will also be made for a number of steam launches equipped with cold storage to visit fish assembly centres at scheduled times where local fishermen will bring their catches. These launches will carry the fish to the rail-heads or road communication centres for despatch therefrom through railways, steamers or lorries. Cold storage arrangements will be provided at various stages of transport and where refrigeration is not possible fish will be despatched packed in ice. Distribution of fish in principal consuming centres such as Calcutta, Darjeeling, Dacca and Chittagong will whenever necessary be confined to approved wholesale and retail dealers who will sell at controlled rates. Such control will only be necessary at times of local or general scarcity to ensure (*i*) that fish reaches areas where there is scarcity of food and (*ii*) that it is sold at reasonable prices.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Seinable area along the coast of Bay of Bengal spreading from Puri to Cox's Bazar and the high seas up to a distance of 100 miles and the estuarine tracks. The carrier service will feed the principal consuming centres all over the Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

(1) One expert in trawler fishing in the scale of Rs. 1,000 per month.
(2) One expert in fish preservation (refrigeration, canning, etc.) and marketing in the scale of Rs. 2,000 per month.

Lower Staff.

	No.	Allowance and pay per month each.
		Rs.
(*i*) Staff for Seiners—		
(1) Seine net, Draft net and long line experts ..	15	500
(2) Serangs	15	100
(3) Mate	15	60
(4) Crews	60	40
(5) Fishermen-Attendants	30	30
(6) Apprentices	30	30
(7) Engineers	5	200

	No.	Allowance and pay per month each.
		Rs.
(*ii*) Staff for the fishing smacks—		
(1) Crews	120	30
(2) Master fishermen	40	40
(3) Fishermen-Attendants	60	20
(*iii*) Staff for the gasoline boats, barges and steam launches—		
(1) Serang	25	80
(2) Mate	25	40
(3) Crews	100	30
(4) Fishermen-Attendants	75	20
(5) Clerks	25	40

The experts will have to be obtained from United Kingdom and will have to be employed for a period of 5 years by which time local staff may be in a position to replace them. Five District Fishery Officers and thirty Field Assistants will work on deputation. The staff for gasoline boats and barges and other lower staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	Nil	8,00	7,00	4,00	..	19,00
Recurring ..	Nil	4,36	4,86	5,36	5,36	19,94
Total	..	12,36	11,86	9,36	5,36	38,94

A. Capital cost includes (in thousand rupees)—

	Rs.
(*i*) Cost of 15 Danish Seiners (motor cutters) with 30 small short boats ...	500
(*ii*) Cost of 10 gasoline boats and 10 barges with insulated fish holes ...	325
(*iii*) Cost of 20 smacks with fishing implements/or estuarine fishing ...	235
(*iv*) Cost of 5 steam launches with equipment ...	200
(*v*) Cost of implements ...	140
(*vi*) Refrigeration plants and plants and equipment of the fish factories ...	500

B. The recurring cost will include (*a*) establishment, (*b*) contingencies and (*c*) running expenses of seine boats, gasoline boats, barges, fishing smacks, fish factories, etc.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**— It is expected that each seine boat will on the average have a daily catch of 25 mds. of fish. Assuming the working days to be 150 seining days in a calendar year, the total catch will amount to 56,250 maunds a year which would fetch a sum of about Rs. 8,00,000 annually. It is also expected that there will be a net income of Rs. 9,00,000 a year from the catch of the fishing smacks.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—There is possibility of absorbing a number of skilled service personnel specially the ratings and crews of the Royal Indian Navy.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Motor cutters (seiners), gasoline boats and motor barges, steam launches, dehydration and refrigeration plants.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—The other equipment available in India.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, in obtaining seiners, etc.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—If encouraging results are obtained in the first five years the scheme may be extended subsequently.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—There are no reliable data on the basis of which a more definite scheme can be formulated. In fact considerable preliminary survey and exploration will be necessary before the scheme can be put into full operation and the first year will be entirely devoted to the carrying out of preliminary investigations.

SCHEME No. 38. (Deleted.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Fishery) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Fishery research and training.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—(*i*) To make a thorough study of the life history, feeding habits and environmental conditions necessary for the growth of fish and (*ii*) to arrange for a refresher course of training for the subordinate staff and training of private persons interested in the development of their fisheries.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to have two fish farms, one for fresh water fish to be situated either in Calcutta or Dacca and the other for brackish water fish to be situated in the 24-Parganas. A Superintendent will be in charge of this research and training scheme and will be directly under the Director of Fisheries.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Calcutta or Dacca and some places in 24-Parganas.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

(1) One Superintendent of Fisheries in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per month.
(2) Two Research Officers in the scale of Rs. 140—250 per month each.
(3) Four Research Assistants in the scale of Rs. 100—150 per month each.
(4) Two Laboratory Assistants in the scale of Rs. 75—175 per month each.
(5) One Artist in the scale of Rs. 75—175 per month.
(6) Two clerks in the scale of Rs. 40—105 per month each.

Lower Staff.

(1) Two Laboratory Attendants in the scale of Rs. 20—35 per month each.
(2) Five peons and orderlies in the scale of Rs. 13—17 per month each.
(3) Eight fishermen attendants in the scale of Rs. 20—35 per month each.
(4) Four watchmen in the scale of Rs. 20—35 per month each.
(5) Two Mechanics in the scale of Rs. 50—75 per month each.
(6) Two Foremen in the scale of Rs. 40—50 per month each.

The staff will be recruited in the Province by the method of selection.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	71	..	..	..	..	71
Recurring	31	31	31	31	31	1,55
Total ..	1,02	31	31	31	31	2,26

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No part of the cost will be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Suitably qualified persons may be recruited to higher posts. The menial staff may be recruited from returned service personnel.

12 **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—One or two items of laboratory equipment.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Chemicals and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Labour required for digging tanks in the fish farm will be locally available.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The number of farms will be increased and the scope of study widened during the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—A proposal for the establishment of 4 fish farms is being considered. A six months' course of training in fishery has already been instituted by the Government of India and is in progress now. No decision has been taken on the continuance of this training course.

SCHEME No. 39. (Deleted.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Fishery) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of a Central Technological Research Laboratory.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To investigate the nutritive value of different kinds of fish and to experiment in different methods of processing. Study of different kinds of nets for scientific exploitation of fisheries will also form part of the work of the laboratory.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—*See* paragraph 3 above.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Calcutta.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

(1) One Chief Chemist in the scale of Rs. 250—750 per month.
(2) Two Research Chemists in the scale of Rs. 150—350 per month each.

Lower Staff.

(1) Three Laboratory Assistants in the scale of Rs. 75—150 per month each.
(2) Three Laboratory attendants in the scale of Rs. 25 per month each.
(3) One Storekeeper in the scale of Rs. 45—80 per month.
(4) One sweeper in the scale of Rs. 13 per month.

The staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	70	..	..	..	..	70
Recurring	10	10	10	10	10	50
Total ..	80	10	10	10	10	1,20

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The Province will be benefitted indirectly. No part of the cost will be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Such Laboratory equipment, apparatus and chemicals as are not available in India.
(2) *To be obtained in India.*—All except those mentioned in (1) above.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, assistance will be required in respect of articles the import of which is controlled.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—No indication can be given at present.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 40. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Marketing) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Expansion of the Department of Agriculture Marketing.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The objective of the scheme is to provide improved, scientifically planned and organised marketing facilities for the agricultural produce of Bengal without which in the anticipated post-war largely increased production and competition, the agriculturists can never expect to get adequate prices for their commodities.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—This scheme aims at providing an adequate, trained machinery to assist in the marketing of agricultural produce at all stages to the best advantage of the agriculturist and of the province as a whole. The scheme envisages the following items of work:—

(1) Organisation of a Market Intelligence Service to deal with the collection, collation, and dissemination of market intelligence—publication of market reviews, periodical broadcasting of information regarding prices, etc.

(2) Undertaking marketing surveys and conducting supplementary enquiries with a view to keeping the marketing surveys up to date.

(3) Collection of samples, setting up a central museum and a laboratory for analysing all agricultural produce (except jute) and laying down standard grades and quality specifications.

(4) Extension of cleaning, grading, and marking operations in the assembling and distributing markets.

(5) Exploring markets for surplus products, both inside and outside Bengal, and pushing forward the sales of "Agmark" products by setting up emphoria and commission shops in important consuming markets.

(6) Conversion of existing markets into regulated markets, and establishment of new regulated markets where necessary—their inspection and supervision.

(7) Introduction and supervision of standard weights and measures throughout the province.

(8) Inspection and supervision of licensed warehouses which may be set up for storing agricultural produce.

(9) Assisting co-operative societies in cleaning, grading and profitable disposal of agricultural produce.

(10) Standardisation of containers and rendering assistance in the transport of agricultural produce.

Note.—In order to enable the Department to perform the functions visualised in this scheme, it will be necessary to put legislation concerning the following through before April 1947—

(1) Regulated Markets,
(2) Standardisation of Weights and Measures, and
(3) Establishment of Licensed Warehouses.

5. **Areas selected for application**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned**—

Co-operative Department—Co-operative marketing and financing of warehouses.

Industries Department—Weights and measures.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years to put the machinery into full operation.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Upper staff.

One Director of Agricultural Marketing in the scale of Rs. 1,500—50—1,800 per month.

Three Deputy Directors of Agricultural Marketing in the scale of Rs. 300—50/2—700—75/2—1,000 per month each.

Seven Assistant Directors of Agricultural Marketing in the scale of Rs. 150—25—200—25/2—300—50/2—650 per month each (2 for headquarters and 5 for Divisional Centres).

One Personal Assistant in the scale of Rs. 150—25—200—25/2—300—50/2—650 per month.

Fourty-one Agricultural Marketing Officers in the scale of Rs. 125—125—150—20/2—350—375—400 per month each. (One for each district, 3 for Mymensingh, 2 for Midnapore, 3 for headquarters and 5 for assisting co-operative societies in their produce marketing schemes, plus leave reserve.)

Lower staff.

One hundred and twenty-eight Inspectors of Agricultural Marketing in the scale of Rs. 125—5/2—130—10/2—150—15/2—180—10/2—250 per month each. (Ordinarily one per subdivision, but 2 to 3 in each big subdivision, and 5 for headquarters, plus leave reserve.)

Two hundred and fifty-six Assistant Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 75—3/2—84—4/2—100—5/2—130 per month each. (Two Assistant Inspectors will usually be attached to each Inspector.)

Headquarters.

One Head Assistant—Rs. 175—15/2—220 per month.

One Statistician—Rs. 140—5/2—145—10/2—175—5/2—180—10/2—250 per month.

Six Upper Division Assistants—Rs. 110—12/2—170—5/2—175 per month each.

One Computor—Rs. 50—6/2—80—5/2—115 per month.

Twenty-five Lower Division Assistants—Rs. 45—45—50—6/2—80—5/2—105 per month each.

One Stenographer—Rs. 80—5/2—105—10/2—155.

Five Typists—Rs. 45—5/2—70 per month each.

Two Record Suppliers—Rs. 20—1/3—27 per month each.

Mufassal.

Thirty-five Head Clerks-cum-Accountants—Rs. 75—7/2—110 per month each (including leave reserve for Divisional and District Offices).

Six hundred and twenty Clerks, Tabulator Clerks, Typist-clerks—Rs. 35—35—40—4/2—68—3/2—80 per month each.

Five hundred and seventy-five Orderlies and peons (for head office and mufassal)—Rs. 13—1/5—17 per month each.

The services of one Special Officer may be obtained on contract from abroad for about 3 years to advise on matters connected with agricultural marketing, storage, collective sales, etc. It is further suggested that a

suitable person from Bengal be sent abroad, preferably to United States of America, for training in agricultural marketing and finance.

Note.—The staff provided in the scheme will be recruited gradually over a period of 5 years. Training courses will be arranged for Marketing Officers and Inspectors, which will include theoretical and practical training both in Bengal and other provinces.

The Deputy and Assistant Directors will be recruited from qualified graduates in Economics, Commerce and Agriculture, as well as from the officers of this Department.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,71	..	83	..	..	2,54
Recurring	12,60	12,61	19,44	19,44	19,44	83,53
Total ..	14,31	12,61	20,27	19,44	19,44	86,07

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No part of the cost is recoverable. The scheme would be productive in that the following benefits would accrue—

(*a*) higher return to growers out of the prices ultimately paid by consumers,
(*b*) sale on grade basis, thereby creating incentive among growers to produce better crops,
(*c*) elimination of waste and full utilisation of the produce,
(*d*) rational distribution of agricultural produce,
(*e*) safeguarding the interest of consumers through fixation of standards of quality and ensuring cleanliness, and
(*f*) canalising trade and assisting in finding new markets for the produce of Bengal.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Servicemen possessing necessary qualifications will be given preference.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—thirty-eight typewriters and two calculating machines.
(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—None.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The assistance of the Central Government will be required in securing the services of an expert from abroad and arranging for training one person from Bengal in the United States or United Kingdom.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—

Stages.—In the first five years, it is proposed to recruit and train the staff and organise the Department, basic data will be collected and the establishment of various institutions undertaken. During the next five years, these organisations will be standardised in the light of experience gained and development will take place accordingly. In the third period of five years, there will be further expansion so that every suitable area unit of the province has its own marketing machinery.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 41. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agricultural (Marketing) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Expansion of the commodity grading scheme.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—At present there are four Egg Grading, one Tobacco Grading and one Peripatetic Hide Grading and Flaying Demonstration Party for the whole province. The schemes are working according to the specifications laid down under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, and aim at enabling the producers to get higher prices for better qualities and ensuring that consumers receive goods of clean and uniform quality. The existing schemes are much too inadequate and it is proposed to expand the work considerably so that a large number of producers may be benefitted. This would not only help to standardise qualities but also encourage the production of improved varieties.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—At present, the Peripatetic Hide Grading and Flaying Demonstration Party visits important slaughter houses and markets of the province and demonstrates proper methods of flaying hides to butchers who, through ignorance and carelessness, do not flay hides and skins properly thereby spoiling their quality.

In addition to the existing stations, it is proposed to organise 8 other Egg Grading Stations—two each in Dacca and Mymensingh districts and one each in Chittagong, Tippera, Noakhali and Bogra districts—6 Tobacco Grading stations in Rangpur and Jalpaiguri districts, and two Peripatetic Hide Grading and Flaying Demonstration Party in each Division.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—

Egg Grading—Serajganj (Pabna), Calcutta, Daulatgunge (Tippera), Lalgola (Murshidabad), existing—and two centres each in Dacca and Mymensingh districts and one each in Chittagong, Tippera, Noakhali and Bogra districts.

Tobacco Grading—Important centres in Rangpur and Jalpaiguri districts.

Peripatetic Hide Grading and Flaying Demonstration Parties—Two in each Division.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The total ultimate strength, including the present and proposed schemes, is shown here:—

Egg Grading.

Twelve Grader-Recorders in the scale of Rs. 50—6/2—80 per month each.

Twelve Head Egg Testers in the scale of Rs. 25—30—2/2—50 per month each.

Seventy-eight Testers (7 testers each for 9 stations and 5 testers each for 3 stations) in the scale of Rs. 20—2/2—30 per month each.

Tobacco Grading.

Seven Grader-Recorders in the scale of Rs. 50—6/2—80 per month each.

Fourteen Helpers in the scale of Rs. 20—2/2—30 per month each.

Peripatetic Hide Grading and Flaying Party.

Ten Graders in the scale of Rs. 75—3/2—84—4/2—100—5/2—130 per month each.

Ten Recorders in the scale of Rs. 40—40—45—5/2—75—3/2—90 per month each.

Ten Flayers in the scale of Rs. 30—5/2—55 per month each.

Twenty Chamars in the scale of Rs. 25—30—2/2—50 per month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	9	..	3	..	..	12
Recurring	88	88	1,05	1,05	1,06	4,92
Total ..	97	88	1,08	1,05	1,06	5,04

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is productive indirectly.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Preference will be given to suitable ex-servicemen.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Grading machines, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Will continue permanently, and may be expanded during the next five years if results justify it.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 42.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Marketing) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Licensing, inspection and supervision of warehouses to be established under Legislation.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at the licensing, inspection and supervision of the warehouses which it is proposed to establish through organising a limited liability company which can command the resources and experience necessary for handling and warehousing agricultural produce on a large scale throughout the Province as well as through transport agencies and co-operative societies. The immediate object is to have one licensed warehouse in each revenue circle during the first five year period and ultimately to have one such warehouse in each union or group of unions. The warehouses will provide the following among other facilities to agriculturists—

(*a*) safe and adequate storage,
(*b*) individual or pooled sales through warehouses, and
(*c*) provision of finance on the hypothecation of warehoused goods.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It will be open to private enterprise, limited liability companies, transport agencies and co-operative societies to establish warehouses, which will be licensed and inspected and supervised by the Department of Agricultural Marketing. The Chief Purchasing Agents now employed by the Department of Civil Supplies, Bengal, for large scale purchase, handling and storage of foodgrains will also be invited to organise themselves into a limited liability company to establish licenesd warehouses throughout the province. Government godowns already put up by the Civil Supplies Department may be made over to the company or other agencies for this purpose on agreed terms; but, where no such godowns exist, the company or agencies will be expected to hire or construct the necessary godowns: no advance will be made for this purpose by the Government. The financing of warehoused produce, as well as assisting co-operative societies to construct their own godowns, may be left to the Provincial Co-operative Bank, the reorganisation of which on the lines of Credit Agricole d'Egypte is now contemplated by Government (Scheme No. 109).

As a very close watch will be necessary over the working of the warehouses, not more than 10 warehouses will be put under one Agricultural Marketing Inspector. Thus, 20 such officers will be required on the assumption that 200 such warehouses will be set up in the first 5 years. Their duties will include seeing (*a*) that accounts are properly maintained, (*b*) that goods are properly stored and punctually released, (*c*) that weighment is correctly made, (*d*) that warehouse receipts are properly issued, (*e*) that warehouse owners do not deal on private account in the commodities which are stored in the godown, etc.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Throughout Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—(1) Co-operative Department, (2) Directorate of Agriculture, (3) Civil Supplies Department (in connection with their godowns only).

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years for the first stage of the scheme.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

Provided for in Scheme No. 40.

Lower staff.

Twenty Agricultural Marketing Inspectors (Warehouses) in the scale of Rs. 125—5/2—130—10/2—150—15/2—180—10/2—250 per month each.

Forty clerks in the scale of Rs. 35—35—40—4/2—68—3/2—80 per month each, and

Forty peons on usual pay.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	9	...	3	..	..	12
Recurring	75	76	98	98	98	4,45
Total ..	84	76	1,01	98	98	4,57

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Part of the cost may be recovered in the form of licensing fees.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Suitable ex-servicemen may be employed as clerks, durwans, weighmen, etc.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Nil.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Once the first set of about 200 warehouses gain popularity and achieve success, private enterprise will probably start setting up more licensed warehouses, the location of which will be controlled through licenses. The Inspectorate may, therefore, have to be strengthened in the subsequent 5 years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The idea of warehousing agricultural produce is so new to this province, that extensive propaganda will be necessary to explain the working of this scheme if it is to succeed. This function will be allotted to the Publicity Units, proposed in another scheme (Scheme No. 15) for agricultural publicity under the Director of Agriculture. They will also undertake propaganda in connection with collective marketing and cleaning, grading and marking of produce, etc.

SCHEME No. 43. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Marketing) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the establishment of a Museum-cum-Laboratory of agricultural produce in Calcutta.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at the establishment of a Museum-cum-Laboratory for (*i*) the collection of samples of all the varieties of agricultural produce grown in Bengal, (*ii*) their analysis and classification, and (*iii*) the prescription of grade specifications. A knowledge of the different varieties of produce and their classification is essential for effective marketing.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The Museum will furnish avenue for exhibiting all agricultural commodities produced in Bengal and should greatly help produce merchants and industrialists. Their requirements and preferences could then be communicated to the Agricultural Marketing Department, which in turn can advise the departments and parties concerned to grow such varieties as are most in demand and likely to be particularly remunerative. The Laboratory will help in determining grade specifications of different agricultural products.

During the first two years, arrangements will be made for organising the Museum and collecting samples of different varieties of agricultural produce in Bengal. Later, the Laboratory will be established and the work of testing and grading taken in hand.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The scheme has been conceived in the interest of the entire province, but the Museum will be located at Calcutta. The Laboratory will probably be located in Dacca, the centre of agricultural research.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Staff required.					
Museum staff.					
Curator—Rs. 150—25—200—25/2—300—50/2—650 per month	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Curator—Rs. 125—25—200—25/2—300—50/2—400 per month each ..	2	2	4	4	4
Office Assistants—Rs. 45—45—50—6/2—80—5/2—105 per month each	3	3	4	4	4
Typist—Rs. 45—5/2—70 per month ..	1	1	1	1	1
Peons—Rs. 13—1/5—17 + 2 Compensatory allowance per month each	8	8	12	12	12
Laboratory staff.					
Scientific Officer—Rs. 150—25—200—25/2—300—50/2—650 per month	..	..	1	1	1
Research Assistant—Rs. 125—25—200—25/2—300—50/2—400 per month each ..	..	..	4	6	6
Laboratory Assistant—Rs. 50—6/2—80—5/2—115 per month each	..	..	4	6	6
Peons Rs. 13—1/5—17 + 2 Compensatory allowance per month each			4	6	6

The staff is proposed to be obtained locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	5	..	10	5	5	25
Recurring	22	22	56	64	64	2,28
Total ..	27	22	66	69	69	2,53

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is not directly productive, but will help creating markets for some of the produce of Bengal outside the province and abroad.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Not likely.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Laboratory equipment.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Office furniture, and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—May be required for obtaining laboratory equipment.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will continue permanently and may be extended subsequently if experience warrants it.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 44.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Veterinary) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Expansion and reorganisation of the Bengal Veterinary College and of Veterinary Vaccine Section.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at a substantial increase in the annual output of qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons from the Bengal Veterinary College and at a general improvement in Veterinary Research and the quality of Veterinary education.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The Bengal Veterinary College at present can produce about 50 Veterinary Graduates annually. The need of Veterinary Officers in the Province is so large that it is essential to increase the capacity of the college so that at least 100 graduates can be turned out annually. For this purpose it is proposed to have two sets of candidates admitted into the college at an interval of six months. The scheme provides for the necessary staff and facilities that would be needed for this purpose. It is also proposed to transfer the present vaccine station to the Bengal Veterinary College and to develop it into a full-fledged Research Institute so that facilities for research may be increased and the quality of Veterinary education in the college improved.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia, Calcutta.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

Upper staff.

(1) One Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in the Bengal Higher Veterinary Service in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per month.
(2) Three Research Officers in the Bengal Higher Veterinary Service in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per month each.
(3) Two whole-time lecturers in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per month each.

Lower staff.

(1) One clerk (Rs. 35—60) per month.
(2) Three peons (Rs. 13—17) per month each.

The Deputy Director's post may be filled up by promotion of the present Superintendent of the Veterinary Vaccine Section. The remaining staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	10	..	..	..	..	10
Recurring	35	35	35	35	35	1,75
Total ..	45	35	35	35	35	1,85

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.** The scheme will be productive indirectly in the sense that it will provide qualified veterinary personnel necessary for the Province, but no part of the cost will be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Returned service personnel may be employed in the upper staff if they possess adequate qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Microscopes.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and other laboratory equipment and appliances.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—None.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—There is a great dearth of qualified Veterinary Officers in Bengal.

No development and improvement in the position of Veterinary Services is possible without an immediate large increase in the number of qualified Veterinary Surgeons. In view of its urgency, the expansion of the Veterinary College will be taken up as from the next session.

The scheme has been sanctioned by Government.

SCHEME No. 45.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Veterinary) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Training of candidates abroad in Veterinary Science.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Training of University Graduates of this Province in the United Kingdom for M.R.C.V.S. diploma, to have qualified men in the superior ranks of Veterinary Services.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to send five graduates in the first year, two in the second year and one each year thereafter, the total number of candidates to be sent abroad being ten. The duration of the course will be five years in each case.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Does not arise.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Nine years. The first batch of five students will complete their training and return to India at the end of the 5th year.

8. **Brief details of staff and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Does not arise.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	23 (£1,740)	27 (£1,966)	29 (£2,140)	32 (£2,396)	42 (£3,142)	1,53 (£11,384)
Total ..	23 (£1,740)	27 (£1,966)	29 (£2,140)	32 (£2,396)	42 (£3,142)	1,53 (£11,384)

N.B.—A further sum of £3,306 or about Rs. 44,000 will be required in the next four years to get all the men trained in the proposed course.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No part of the cost is recoverable. The scheme will be productive in the sense that it will remove the present shortage of officers with high qualifications in the Veterinary Department.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Does not arise.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Government of India have agreed to contribute 50 per cent. of the cost.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—No further training of candidates at Government cost is contemplated.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—There is a great dearth of qualified Veterinary Officers in the Department and it is necessary that immediate steps should be taken to get the required men trained abroad to take up superior posts in the expanded department in the post-war period. In view of the urgency of the matter, steps have already been taken for sending the first batch of five students this year.

SCHEME No. 46.

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Veterinary) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the reorganisation of the Veterinary Services in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at providing better and wider facilities for the protection of livestock against various contagious and non-contagious diseases and nutritional disorders by making available the services of qualified Veterinary workers to the owners of cattle all over the Province.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme provides for a qualified itinerant Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for each thana and maintenance of a properly equipped Veterinary dispensary with a stationary Veterinary Surgeon, in each subdivision. The scheme also contemplates the provision of one Veterinary Officer in each district and a number of Deputy Directors of Veterinary Services for general supervision. The itinerant Surgeons will be normally engaged in looking after the general improvement of the health of the cattle of the area but in times of epidemics they will be mobilised for employment in the particular localities where epidemics break out.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of the Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Local Self-Government Branch of Public Health and Local Self-Government Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

(1) Five Deputy Directors in the Bengal Higher Veterinary Service in the scale of Rs. 300—1,000 per month each. One or two of these may be obtained locally by promotion but the rest will have to be secured from outside Bengal or by sending scholars for M.R.C.V.S. training.

(2) Twenty District Veterinary Officers in the Bengal Lower Veterinary Service, Rs. 150—650 per month each. About 15 of these will be available locally by promotion or local recruitment. The others will have to be obtained from outside Bengal or by giving post-graduate training to a number of experienced Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

(3) A Personal Assistant for the Director of Veterinary Services in the scale of Rs. 200—500 per month.

(4) 650 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the scale of Rs. 50—115 per month each for the Itinerant and Stationary posts including the usual leave reserve. Out of these about 200 will be available from the existing personnel of the department. The remaining 450 are proposed to be trained in five years in the enlarged Veterinary College proposed in Scheme No. 44.

(5) Fifty-three Senior Clerks in the scale of Rs. 45—105 per month each.

(6) Sixty-six Junior Clerks in the scale of Rs. 40—90 per month each.

(7) 653 peons in the scale of Rs. 13—17 per month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	30	15	15	15	20	95
Recurring	3,00	6,00	9,00	9,00	11,00	38,00
Total ..	3,30	6,15	9,15	9,15	11,20	38,95

It is proposed that the entire cost of the stationary dispensaries excluding the salary of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon should be borne by the district boards concerned. The cost of the dispensaries has therefore been excluded from the above estimates.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will not bring any direct income.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is hoped that Veterinary Assistant Surgeons now on duty in the Army will be available for some of the posts proposed to be created.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Medical and surgical requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Further expansion of the staff and establishment of more Veterinary Aid Centres in the next five years will be considered on the results achieved under the present scheme.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Bengal has over 25 millions of Bovine cattle. The present strength of the Veterinary Department (about 200 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons) is quite inadequate to deal with the problem of rendering necessary Veterinary aid. The proposed scheme will meet the urgent needs of the Province, but to have one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for every 25,000 of cattle, as suggested by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the staff will have to be later increased by another 50 per cent.

SCHEME No. 47.

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture (Veterinary) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Provision of a mobile publicity-*cum*-dispensary unit in each district for Veterinary publicity and treatment.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at carrying out intensive propaganda amongst the rural people concerning animal nutrition, animal breeding, animal diseases and pests, animal industries, etc., and at providing treatment of animal diseases on the spot.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to have one publicity-*cum*-dispensary unit for each district, two units being provided for large districts like Mymensingh and Midnapore. The unit will consist of a motor van in the dry districts and of a boat in the riverine districts of eastern Bengal, which will carry a complete publicity outfit such as cinema (film-strip) projectors, loudspeakers, magic lanterns, gramophone records, models, charts and posters, etc. Some medical and surgical requisites will also be carried in an attached trailer for the treatment of cattle on the spot. In the event of epidemics, these units will be mobilised and concentrated in areas most seriously affected. The necessary publicity material will be supplied by the Publicity Department. Eight units will be started in the first year and five units per year in the remaining four years.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Publicity and Agriculture Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(1) Twenty-eight Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the scale of Rs. 125—250 per month each.

(2) Twenty-eight Stockmen in the scale of Rs. 30—50 per month each.

(3) Twenty-nine peons in the scale of Rs. 13—17 per month each.

The staff will be available locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,44	90	90	90	90	5,04
Recurring	38	60	83	1,05	1,28	4,14
Total ..	1,82	1,50	1,73	1,95	2,18	9,18

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No part of the cost is recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Returned service personnel possessing required qualifications may be absorbed as Unit Officers or Stockmen.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Cinema (filmstrip) projectors.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for importing cinema projectors.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Scheme may, if necessary, be expanded.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 48.

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of department.**—Agriculture (Veterinary) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the establishment of thana out-door Veterinary dispensaries.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The objective is to provide adequate facilities for the treatment of cattle and for mass inoculation of cattle.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—In another scheme (Scheme No. 46) provision has been made for having one fully equipped Veterinary dispensary in each subdivision and also for having one Itinerant Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for each thana. The present scheme provides for the establishment of a small out-door dispensary at the headquarters of every thana to serve as a treatment centre for the cattle of the area. It is also proposed to have a number of trained dresser-*cum*-vaccinators under each thana dispensary for treating the ordinary ailments of cattle in the villages, where necessary, at the houses of the cultivators. These inoculations will periodically be carried out by the vaccinators. These workers will work under the supervision of the Itinerant Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in charge of the thana dispensary.

The Bengal Veterinary College can train about 600 dresser-vaccinators every year. It is proposed to train a set of 600 such vaccinators every year for a period of five years for the present and to attach them to thana dispensaries after their training. Each trainee will be given a stipend at Rs. 20 per month. At the end of the fifth year it would thus be possible to have one dresser-vaccinator for every two unions. If subsequently it appears that this is insufficient, the scheme may be expanded in the subsequent five years to provide for one such assistant for every union. The duties of these Itinerant Dresser-Vaccinators (including the one on duty at the thana dispensary) would include—

(*a*) mass inoculation of cattle against all preventible diseases;

(*b*) treatment of all diseases of cattle, poultry, etc.;

(*c*) control of epidemics and endemics; and

(*d*) extensive propaganda amongst cultivators regarding the improvement of health of livestock and the methods of cattle feeding and maintenance.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department for construction of thana dispensaries.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—About 3,000 Dresser-Vaccinators in the scale of Rs. 30—50 per month each will be required for the purpose. It is proposed to train these at the rate of 600 per year at the Bengal Veterinary College.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	7,60	4,00	2,00	2,05	2,05	17,70
Recurring	..	4,56	7,48	10,18	12,49	34,71
Total ..	7,60	8,56	9,48	12,23	14,54	52,41

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The Province will be benefitted from the scheme indirectly as it will lead to widespread improvement in the health and longivity of cattle. No part of the cost will be directly recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A fairly large number of persons released from the Indian Army Veterinary Corps may be employed as Dresser-Vaccinators and other service personnel with suitable qualifications may also be trained to fill such posts.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.
(2) *To be obtained in India*—Medical and surgical requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—*See* paragraph 4 above.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Local epidemics in Bengal have recently been of fairly frequent occurrence. A large number of cattle die untimely every year because of want of proper treatment. This causes a great national waste. The organisation of an efficient Veterinary Service which can cater for the needs of the rural people and be within their easy reach will reduce considerably this serious inroad on the cattle wealth of Bengal.

A scheme for mass inoculation of cattle in the areas generally affected by epidemics has already been sanctioned for two years at an estimated annual cost of Rs. 1,17,000 per annum. This scheme will be absorbed in the scheme now proposed.

SCHEME No. 49.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Organisation of a Salt Development Department in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To encourage and assist the development of salt industry in Bengal.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at implementing a four-fold programme of (*i*) encouraging and assisting production of salt by cottage workers, (*ii*) providing adequate facilities and favourable conditions to attract private enterprise to salt manufacture, (*iii*) assisting existing salt works to stabilise their position, and (*iv*) planning the production of salt in such a manner that ancillary industries may be developed.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Forest Department, Irrigation Department and Central Excise and Salt Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About one year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

Upper staff.

One Special Salt Development Officer at Rs. 1,500 per month.
Two Assistant Salt Development Officers at Rs. 600 per month each.
One Assistant Engineer at Rs. 150 per month.
Four Inspectors at Rs. 125 per month each.
One Office Superintendent at Rs. 150 per month.
One Accountant at Rs. 110 per month.
One Upper Division Clerk at Rs. 110 per month.
One Draftsman at Rs. 100 per month.
Three Lower Division Clerks at Rs. 45 per month each.
One Stenographer at Rs. 80 per month.
Two Typists at Rs. 45 per month each.

Lower staff.

Four Chainmen at Rs. 20 per month each.
One Serang at Rs. 35 per month.
One Engine Driver at Rs. 30 per month.
Five Crewmen at Rs. 25 per month each.
Ten Peons at Rs. 13 per month each.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rought estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	60	..	..	..	..	60
Recurring	54	54	54	54	54	2,70
Total ..	1,14	54	54	54	54	3,30

*Includes cost of office equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Only indirectly productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some *ex*-service personnel with requisite qualifications may be employed.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Office equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The proposed organisation is on the lines recommended by the Salt Industry Sub-Committee of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee. Government have already sanctioned the posts of one Special Salt Development Officer and one Special Salt Officer. The designation of the latter will be changed into that of Assistant Salt Development Officer to fit into the proposed organisation.

SCHEME No. 50.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for a Salt Advisory Committee.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The Committee is to advise Government on the following matters:—

(*a*) development of the salt industry on a factory scale as well as on a cottage industry basis;
(*b*) how to withstand competition from imported salt;
(*c*) development of ancillary industries connected with salt; and
(*d*) co-ordination of the policies of the various Departments, viz., Forest and Excise, Irrigation, Commerce, Labour and Industries and Central Excise and Salt Departments.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The Committee will consist of the following:—

Chairman.

(1) Minister-in-charge, Commerce, Labour and Industries.

Members.

(2) Director of Industries, Bengal.
(3) A Representative of the Central Excise and Salt Department.
(4) A Representative of the Forest Department, Bengal.
(5) A Representative of the Irrigation Department, Bengal.
(6) A Scientist (on the Applied side).
(7) An Economist.
(8) A Chemical Engineer.
(9) A Representative of the Trade.
(10), (11) Two Representatives of the Industry.
(12) Special Salt Development Officer, *ex-officio* Secretary.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Irrigation Department, Forest and Excise Department and Central Excise and Salt Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

Upper staff.

One Secretary (Special Salt Development Officer, *ex-officio*).
One Upper Division Clerk at Rs. 110 per month.
One Lower Division Clerk at Rs. 45 per month.
One Typist at Rs. 45 per month.

Lower staff.

Four peons at Rs. 15 per month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	2	..	..	..	..	2
Recurring	11	11	11	11	11	55
Total ..	13	11	11	11	11	57

*Includes cost of office equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Only indirectly productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—All requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 51. (Since revised—amalgamating Schemes Nos. 51, 52, 54 and 76.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th February 1946.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of the Department of Sericulture.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To stabilize and expand the sericultural industry of Bengal.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme provides for the expansion of the administrative organisation of the department so that a well considered programme of development and consolidation in respect of differnent branches of the industry, viz., rearing, reeling and throwing, and weaving can be carried out.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Rajshahi, Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About one year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

Upper staff.

One Director of Sericulture at Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,800 per month;
One Deputy Director of Sericulutre at Rs. 300 to Rs. 900 per month;
Two Superintendents of Sericulture at Rs. 150 to Rs. 650 each per month;
One Seed Production Officer; and
One Marketing and Publicity Officer } at Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 per month.

The office staff to consist of one Personal Assistant to the Director, one Head Assistant, one Chief Accountant, two Accountants and Auditors, two Head Clerks, five Upper Division Clerks, one Stenographer, 40 Clerks, nine Typists, two Leave Reservists, one Librarian and one Care-taker.

Lower staff.

Two Records Suppliers, nine Orderly Peons, seven Duftris, 15 peons, six Darwans and two Office Guards.

The staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	40	19	..	..	..	59
Recurring	1,00	1,50	1,92	1,93	1,93	8,28
Total ..	1,40	1,69	1,92	1,93	1,93	8,97

*Includes cost of office equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.** —Some posts may be offered to ex-service personnel possessing requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Special equipment and plant.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—All other requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for special material and machinery.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued on a long-term basis.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The existing departmental organisation is inadequate for the sustained development and research work which is required at every stage of the industry. The industry is entirely State controlled in Kashmir, and partially so in Mysore. Here also the intention is to nationalise the industry by gradual stages.

Steps to recruit a Director of Sericulture are being taken. The other superior staff will be gradually appointed on his advice as and when suitable men become available.

SCHEME No. 52. (Amalgamated with revised Scheme No. 51.)

1. **Name of department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of the existing seven Nurseries and creation of nine new Nurseries.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—

(*i*) Research in mulberry cultivation;
(*ii*) Rearing of better races of worms;
(*iii*) Adequate supply of industrial seeds; and
(*iv*) Maintenance of mother stocks in suitable climatic conditions.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—

(*a*) During the first two-years, the existing seven nurseries will be reorganised so as to widen their scope of work and increase their capacity for seed production.

(*b*) Nine new nurseries will be established in the subsequent three years. Of these, three will be mother-stock supplying nurseries to be located at Kurseong, Diamond Harbour and Plassey.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Rajshahi, Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department for buildings.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained**—

Upper staff.

15 Nursey Superintendents at Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per month each.
28 Assistant Superintendents at Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 per month each.
55 Supervisors at Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month each.
115 Overseers at Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per month each.

Lower staff.

16 Clerks at Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per month each.
16 Peons at Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month each.
16 Durwans at Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month each.

The staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	4,25	4,02	5,68	5,68	5,68	25,31
Recurring	1,57	1,77	6,53	6,53	6,53	22,93
Total ..	5,82	5,79	12,21	12,21	12,21	48,24

*Includes cost of land, equipment and building.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Indirectly productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some posts may be offered to ex-service personnel possessing requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Refrigerators, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Other requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for special equipment.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued and extended in the light of experience gained.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The existing seven nurseries are so inadequately equipped that they can supply barely 15 per cent. of seed cocoons required. Supply of seeds from selected rearers is also very small. It is estimated that of the total requirements of cocoon seeds, the existing seven nurseries, when reorganised, will yield about 48 per cent., while the rest will be produced by the new nurseries as and when established. As such, the proposed scheme is expected to meet present requirements fully in course of a few years.

Research in mulberry cultivation and culture of superior seeds will be greatly facilitated by the reorganisation of existing nurseries and establishment of new nurseries, specially the three mother-stock rearing nurseries.

SCHEME No. 53. (Revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th February 1946.

1. **Name of department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for a Bengal Sericultural Training Institute.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To train sericultural staff for development work in the villages on scientific lines.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The Institute will offer—

(1) a junior course of training for non-matric students; and

(2) a senior course of training for students possessing higher academic qualifications.

Each course will be for two years.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

Upper staff.

One Superintendent on Rs. 200—400 per month.
Four Assistant Lecturers on Rs. 100—250 per month each.
Six Demonstrators on Rs. 75—100 per month each.
One Reeling Lecturer on Rs. 100—200 per month.
One Accountant on Rs. 100—150 per month.
One General Clerk on Rs. 75—120 per month.
One Typist Clerk on Rs. 40—90 per month.
One Store Clerk on Rs. 50—100 per month.
One Librarian on Rs. 40—90 per month.
One Mechanic on Rs. 75—100 per month.

Lower staff.

Three peons on Rs. 15—20 per month each.
One darwan on Rs. 15—20 per month.
Six Laboratory boys on Rs. 25—45 per month each.
Two reelers on Rs. 25—45 per month each.
Four watchmen on Rs. 15—20 per month each.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	3,53	..	..	..	..	3,53
Recurring	84	86	87	89	91	4,37
Total ..	4,37	86	87	89	91	7,90

*Includes cost of lands, buildings and equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—*Ex*-service personnel with suitable qualifications may be employed in the teaching staff or may also be admitted as students.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Certain chemicals and apparatus.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for chemicals and machinery.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be retained on a permanent basis.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Existing personnel having had little or no training, schemes of improvement have not achieved much success. The Training College will, therefore, be an essential part of the programme to stabilise the sericultural industry.

SCHEME No. 54. (Amalgamated with revised Scheme No. 51.)

1. **Name of department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of the Peddie Reeling Institute, Malda.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To improve reeling technique in all its aspects and train reelers in skilled reeling.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Under the scheme, it is proposed to (*i*) engage expert Chinese reelers so as to impart efficient training in reeling operations and (*ii*) expand the reeling establishment attached to the Institute.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

Upper staff.

One Chinese Reeling Expert at Rs. 700 (fixed) per month.
Two Chinese Reelers at Rs. 100 (fixed) per month each.
One Officer-in-charge at Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per month.
One Assistant-in-charge at Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 per month.
Five Assistants-in-charge at Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month each.
One Mechanic-in-charge at Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 per month.
One Store-keeper at Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month.
One Clerk at Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per month.

Some of the staff will have to be recruited from abroad.

Lower staff.

Two Peons at Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month each.
One Darwan at Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	11	..	..	..	..	11
Recurring	1,69	1,70	1,70	1,71	1,72	8,52
Total ..	1,80	1,70	1,70	1,71	1,72	8,63

*Includes cost of machinery and equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Some amount will be recovered from the sale proceeds of finished goods, but no exact estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some of the posts may be offered to ex-service personnel with requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Certain kinds of equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Fifty reelers.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—For three reeling experts from China.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued and extended in the light of experience gained.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The reeling establishment attached to the Institute is proposed to be expanded into a demonstration filature, to serve as a model to private concerns. The Chinese experts attached to it will occasionally tour and advise the reelers.

SCHEME No. 55.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Appointment of Power Engineers and staff for the development of electricity in this Province.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To carry out expert survey and prepare concrete schemes for the development of electricity in the Province and to co-operate with the Central Technical Power Board.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Appointment of three Power Engineers, three Junior Engineers, six Technical assistants and one Special Officer with practical, commercial and scientific knowledge with wide business experience including that of electricity supply.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three years in the first instance and to be continued thereafter with larger staff, if necessary.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

(1) A Thermo Power Station Engineer—Pay Rs. 2,500—3,000 per month according to qualification.
(2) A Rural Distribution Engineer—Pay Rs. 1,000—1,500 per month. according to qualification.
(3) A Hydro-Electric Station Engineer—Pay Rs.1,000—1,500 per month according to qualification.
(4) Three Junior Engineers—Pay Rs. 350—600 per month according to qualification, each.
(5) Six Technical Assistants—Pay Rs. 150—350 per month according to qualification, each.
(6) A Special Officer—Pay Rs. 3,000 per month or more.

Lower staff.

Peons—13 in number on Rs. 15 per month *plus* usual dearness allowance each.

The staff to be appointed on contract for three years for the present.

Upper—(1), (2), (3) and (6) to be recruited in India or if necessary from abroad. (4) and (5) to be recruited locally.

Lower—To be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	3†	..	..	..	..	3
*Recurring	1,32	1,32	1,32	1,32	1,32	6,60
Total ..	1,35	1,32	1,32	1,32	1,32	6,63

†For furniture, etc.
*Includes travelling expenses at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some posts may be available for ex-service personnel having requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—This will be decided after the Power Engineers are appointed.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and other equipments.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—To be decided later on.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The assistance of the Central Government may be necessary.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme may have to be continued on a larger scale in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The immediate need of the Province is for an expert survey of its electrical resources and preparation of concrete schemes based thereon. In due course, it is proposed to set up an Electricity Power Board for trading in Electricity. The Special Officer is expected to advise Government on the composition and the manner of working of the Power Board. The bulk of the staff will, it is hoped, be taken over by the Board.

SCHEME No. 56.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of B. G. Technical School, Rangpur.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To strengthen the staff and equipment of the School so as to render the training it offers more efficient and practical.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme comprises—

(*i*) Trade classes in—

(*a*) manufacture of Tobacco products—two years' course;

(*b*) motor car repairing—two years' course; and

(*c*) jute spinning, dyeing and weaving—two years' course.

(*ii*) Additional staff and equipment for the existing Carpentry and Smithy Sections.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Rangpur area.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year or so.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

One Chemist at Rs. 125 per month.
One Instructor at Rs. 125 per month.
Four Instructors at Rs. 75 per month each.
Three Assistants at Rs. 50 per month each.
One Weaver at Rs. 50 per month.
One Dyeing Teacher at Rs. 50 per month.
One Spinning Master at Rs. 50 per month.

Lower staff.

Six Menials at Rs. 15 per month each.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	60	4	..	..	..	64
Recurring	24	27	27	27	27	1,32
Total ..	84	31	27	27	27	1,96

*Includes cost of machinery and equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Some amount will be recovered from the sale proceeds of finished goods, but no exact estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—*Ex*-service personnel with suitable qualifications may be employed in the teaching staff.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) To be imported from abroad—Special machinery for tobacco manufacture.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Other requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for chemicals and some items of tools and machinery.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Tobacco is a special product of Rangpur so also jute. The district is also good in roads. The new subjects of training have been designed to exploit these advantages.

SCHEME No. 57.

1. **Name of department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of E. B. Technical School, Pabna.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To strengthen the staff and equipment of the School so as to render the training it offers more efficient and practical.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Under the scheme, there will be training courses for persons who want to qualify as (*i*) Machinists, (*ii*) Electricians, (*iii*) Overseers and (*iv*) Hosiery factory workers.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Pabna area.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—The Communications and Works Department only in respect of the Overseer's course.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(1) Machinist course.	(2) Electrician course.	(3) Overseer course.	(4) Trade classes Hosiery.
(*a*) *Upper staff.*	(*a*) *Upper staff.*	(*a*) *Upper staff.*	(*a*) *Upper staff.*
1 Foreman at Rs. 150 per mensem.	1 Instructor at Rs. 150 per mensem.	1 Teacher at Rs. 200 per mensem.	1 Instructor at Rs. 125 per mensem.
1 Mistry at Rs. 60 per mensem.	1 Mistry at Rs. 75 per mensem.	1 Teacher at Rs. 150 per mensem.	1 Knitter at Rs. 70 per mensem.
1 Mistry at Rs. 50 per mensem.			1 Knitter at Rs. 50 per mensem.
			1 Tailor at Rs. 60 per mensem.
			1 Calenderer at Rs. 60 per mensem.
(*b*) *Lower staff.*	(*b*) *Lower staff.*	(*b*) *Lower staff.*	(*b*) *Lower staff.*
2 Menials at Rs. 15 per mensem each.	1 Menial at Rs. 15 per mensem.	1 Store Clerk at Rs. 60 per mensem.	2 Menials at Rs. 15 per mensem each.
		1 Clerk at Rs. 45 per mensem.	
		2 Menials at Rs. 15 per mensem each.	

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	1,52	..	..	..	..	1,52
Recurring	39	39	39	39	39	1,95
Total ..	1,91	39	39	39	39	3,47

*Includes cost of buildings and machinery.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Some amount will be recovered from the sale proceeds of finished goods, but no exact estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—*Ex*-service personnel with suitable qualifications may be employed in the teaching staff.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Various types of machines, tools, survey instruments, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Certain types of machinery and office equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for machinery, tools and instruments.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued in the subsequent five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—To meet local demand, training in certain engineering trades has been provided in this scheme. Pabna is also an important centre for the manufacture of hosiery goods on a cottage and small industry basis and provision has been made for training in this industry.

SCHEME No. 58.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of the Edward Industrial School, Bogra.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To strengthen the staff and equipment of the School so as to render the training it offers more efficient and practical.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme comprises—

(*a*) trade classes in—

(1) Jute weaving and dyeing—one year's course.

(2) Cutlery—two years' course; 15 students will be admitted every year; and

(*b*) additional staff and equipment for the existing Carpentry and Blacksmithy Sections.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Bogra area.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *Upper staff.*

Two Instructors at Rs. 100 per month each.
One Assistant Instructor at Rs. 60 per month.
One Dyeing Teacher at Rs. 60 per month.
One Weaver at Rs. 60 per month.
One Spinning Master at Rs. 60 per month.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

Two Mistris at Rs. 50 per month each.
Four Menials at Rs. 15 per month each.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	49	..	..	..	..	49
Recurring	17	18	18	18	18	89
Total ..	66	18	18	18	18	1,38

*Includes cost of buildings and machinery.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Some amount will be recovered from the sale-proceeds of finished goods, but no exact estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some *ex*-service personnel with suitable qualifications may be employed in the teaching staff.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Shaping machines, milling machines and other tools.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Other requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for machinery and tools.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued in the subsequent five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 59.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of the Government Technical School, Barisal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To strengthen the staff and equipment of the School so as to render the training it offers more efficient and practical.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme comprises—

(*a*) Trade classes in—

(*i*) Coir manufacture and weaving—two years' course.

(*ii*) Cutlery—two years' course; and

(*b*) Additional staff and equipment for the existing carpentry and blacksmithy sections.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Barisal Area.

6. **Other departments concerned**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *Upper staff.*

Two Instructors at Rs. 100 per month each.

Two Assistant Instructors at Rs. 60 per month each.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

One Mistry at Rs. 75 per month.

One Mistry at Rs. 50 per month.

Four Menials at Rs. 15 per month each.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	46	..	..	..	..	46
Recurring	13	15	15	15	15	73
Total ..	59	15	15	15	15	1,19

*Includes cost of machinery and buildings.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Some amount will be recoverable from the sale proceeds of finished goods, but no exact estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.** —*Ex*-service personnel with suitable qualifications may be employed in the teaching staff.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Milling machine, oil engine and electric motor, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Other requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for machinery and machine parts.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued in subsequent five-year period.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Barisal abounds in cocoanuts and the manufacture of cutlery goods on a cottage industry basis is also carried on at a number of centres. The training provided will improve existing methods of cutlery and coir manufacture.

SCHEME No. 60.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for sending students abroad for training in various courses of Technology.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To ensure an adequate supply of technical personnel trained in various branches of science and technology, so that the requirements of the post-war period may be met to some extent.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—This is a Central Government scheme in which the Provincial Governments have been asked to participate, the expenditure involved being shared by the Central and Provincial Governments on a half and half basis. The Provincial Government have decided to send 75 students for higher training abroad, viz., 16 in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science and 59 in various branches of technology. This scheme is confined to the latter 59 students.

The subjects for training with number of students to be sent in each are:

(*i*) (*a*) Mechanical Engineering (one will undergo post-graduate course in Mechanical Engineering and Hydro-Electric Development), and (*b*) Civil Engineering (two will undergo post-graduate course in Technology of high dams and river training and control)—Five each.

(*ii*) (*a*) Architecture, Regional Planning and buildings construction, (*b*) Electrical Engineering, (*c*) Public Health Engineering and (*d*) Silk Technology—Four each.

(*iii*) (*a*) Chemical Engineering and (*b*) Metallurgy—Three each.

(*iv*) (*a*) Aeronautical Engineering, (*b*) Applied Chemistry, (*c*) Applied Physics, (*d*) Geology, (*e*) Special training in high pressure and ordinary boilers, (*f*) Automobile Engineering and (*g*) Radio Manufacture—Two each.

(*v*) (*a*) Marine Engineering, (*b*) Textile (Cotton), (*c*) Fire Engineering, (*d*) Hydro-Electric installation and generation of Electricity, (*e*) Ceramics, (*f*) Paints and Varnishes, (*g*) Fuel Technology, (*h*) Tar and Tar Products, (*i*) Liquefaction of coal, (*j*) Plastics, (*k*) Manufacture of Synthetic Dye-stuffs, (*l*) Manufacture of Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals and (*m*) Machine Tool Manufacture—One each.

Total—59.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—All other departments of Government.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Nil.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	2,36	2,36	2,36	..	..	7,08*
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,36	2,36	2,36	..	..	7,08

*Share of the Provincial Government only.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—It is an educational scheme.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Does not arise.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The Central Government will arrange for facilities of training abroad.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The Scheme may be continued in the light of experience.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This is an approved scheme. Necessary steps have been taken for the selection of candidates for training in the subjects detailed above in consultation with an *ad hoc* Selection Board set up for the purpose.

SCHEME No. 61.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for sending abroad selected officials to receive training in specific subjects and to study post-war developments in industry and industrial organisation.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To ensure to the Province the benefit of technical knowledge and experience of industrial development in the United Kingdom and United States of America.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—This is a Central Government Scheme in which this Province has agreed to participate.

	Subjects for training and study.	Number of persons proposed to be deputed.
1.	Mechanical Engineering	1
2.	Civil Engineering	2
3.	Generation of Electricity	1
4.	Chemical Technology	2
5.	Leather Technology	2
6.	Ceramics	1
7.	Paints and Varnish	2
8.	Silk Conditioning	1
9.	Textile Engineering	2
10.	Cotton Dyeing	1
11.	Dairy farming and manufacture of Dairy Products.	1
12.	Utilization of coal-tar products in Dyes and Plastics.	1
13.	Industrial application of X'Rays ..	1
	Total ..	18

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—All departments of Bengal Government.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One to two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Nil.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,44	1,44	..	..	..	2,88*
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,44	1,44	..	..	..	2,88

*Share of the Provincial Government only.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—It is an educational scheme, the cost of which will be met wholly from the Provincial revenues.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Does not arise.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the materials, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for arrangements for training and study abroad.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Training is expected to take one to two years. Further training may be arranged in the light of experience.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This is an approved scheme. The names of officers selected, for advanced training in the subjects mentioned above, in consultation with the departments concerned, have already been sent up to the Government of India.

SCHEME No. 62.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of the Department of Industries, Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To strengthen the organisation of the department so as to enable it to cope successfully with the work of post-war development.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at creating a few additional executive posts to ensure more efficient working of the department.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Upper Staff.

One Deputy Director of Industries (Development) at Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 per month.

One Deputy Director of Industries (Textiles) at Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 per month.

One Assistant Director of Industries (Stores Purchase) at Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per month.

*One Assistant Director of Industries (Industrial and Trade Statistics) at Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per month.

Five Divisional Superintendents of Industries at Rs. 175 to Rs. 500 per month each.

One Superintendent of Textile Demonstrations at Rs. 175 to Rs. 450 per month.

One Assistant Inspector of Weaving Schools at Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 per month.

Four Industrial Investigators (attached to the Intelligence Section) at Rs. 125 to Rs. 850 per month each.

Note.—*Cost of this officer has been provided for in the Scheme for the establishment of a Stores Purchase Organization. (Scheme No. 87).

Lower Staff.

Four Upper Division Assistants at Rs. 110 to Rs. 175 per month each.

One Stenographer at Rs. 80 to Rs. 155 per month.

Six Lower Division Clerks at Rs. 45 to Rs. 105 per month each.

Ten Typists at Rs. 45 to Rs. 70 per month each.

Five Head Clerks-*cum*-Accountants at Rs. 80 to Rs. 105 per month each.

Five Clerks-*cum*-Cashiers at Rs. 35 to Rs. 80 per month each.

Twenty-two peons at Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month each.

All Staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	26	..	..	..	..	26
Recurring	1,05	1,05	1,05	1,05	1,05	5,25
Total ..	1,31	1,05	1,05	1,05	1,05	5,51

*Includes cost of office equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not directly productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—If suitable *ex*-service men are available, some of the posts may be offered to them.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—All requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—None.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued in subsequent five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The proposals are based mainly on the recommendations of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee.

SCHEME No. 63. (Degraded to Class III.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Introduction of Standard Weights and Measures in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To introduce standard weights as determined by the Central Standards of Weight Act, 1939, and to standardise measures by a Provincial Act.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Standard Weights and Measures will be applied to the whole Province in four different stages at an interval of six months between one stage and another. The first stage will cover three districts, the second stage four districts, the third stage eleven districts and the fourth stage nine districts.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Agriculture and Public Health and Local Self-Government Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

One Chief Inspector at Rs. 600 per month. Grade: Rs. 300 to Rs. 900.
One Deputy Chief Inspector at Rs. 300 per month. Grade: Rs. 175 to Rs. 500.
Twenty-seven District Inspectors at Rs. 150 per month each. Grade: Rs. 150 to Rs. 450.
105 Inspectors at Rs. 125 per month each. Grade: Rs. 125 to Rs. 350.
105 Technical Assistants at Rs. 80 per month each. Grade: Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

Lower Staff.

One Head Assistant (Upper Division) at Rs. 110 per month. Grade: Rs. 110 to Rs. 175.
Seven Lower Division Assistants at Rs. 45 per month each. Grade: Rs. 45 to Rs. 105.
Twenty-seven Clerk-Typists at Rs. 45 per month each. Grade: Rs. 45 to Rs. 105.
One Stenographer at Rs. 80 per month. Grade: Rs. 80 to Rs. 155.
Four Typists at Rs. 45 per month each. Grade: Rs. 45 to Rs. 70.
139 peons at Rs. 13 per month each. Grade: Rs. 13 to Rs. 17.

The staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	2,52	4,12	..	..	..	6,64
Recurring	1,75	5,77	6,57	6,57	6,57	27,23
Total ..	4,27	9,89	6,57	6,57	6,57	33,87

*Includes cost of machinery and equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will yield a surplus of about Rs. 2 lakhs annually, if fees are levied for stamping and verification, on the lines of the Bombay Legislation.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A certain percentage of the posts may be available for *ex*-service personnel possessing requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Secondary standard weights and weighing balances.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—All other requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for obtaining standard weights and weighing balances.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued on a permanent basis.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme is based on the recommendations of the Weights and Measures Enquiry Committee.

SCHEME No. 64. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A Training Centre for demobilised personnel at Calcutta.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To train *ex*-service personnel in certain specified trades so that, after completion of the training, they may find employment in related industries as skilled or semi-skilled mechanics, or set up independent business of their own.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—A centre to comprise trade classes in—

(*i*) Bakery and Confectionery—six months' course.

(*ii*) Manufacture of Toys and Toy Motives—six months' course.

(*iii*) Manufacture of Sporting Goods—six months' course.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About one year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(i) Bakery and Confectionery.	(ii) Toys and Toy Motives.	(iii) Sporting goods.
Upper.	*Upper.*	*Upper.*
One Instructor at Rs. 150 per mensem.	One Superintendent at Rs. 300 per mensem.	One Instructor at Rs. 200 per mensem.
Three Assistant Teachers at Rs. 75 per mensem each.	One Assistant Superintendent at Rs. 150 per mensem.	Two Assistant Teachers at Rs. 80 per mensem each.
	One Painter at Rs. 60 per mensem.	Two Mistries at Rs. 75 per mensem each.
Lower.	*Lower.*	*Lower.*
Four menials at Rs. 15 per mensem each.	Two menials at Rs. 15 per mensem each.	Two menials at Rs. 15 per mensem each.

Both upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital ..	3,20	..	..	..	..	3,20
Recurring	53	53	53	53	53	2,65
Total ..	3,73	53	53	53	53	5,85

*Includes cost of buildings and machinery.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Some amount will be recoverable from the sale-proceeds of finished goods, but no exact estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The Centre will train 180 *ex*-servicemen each year.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—All machines and raw materials.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for certain tools and machineries.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—These trade classes will be retained as junior trade classes either on an independent basis or as adjuncts to any of the technical institutions in Calcutta.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This training centre is proposed to be attached to the Government of India Training Centre at Ballygunge College of Engineering.

SCHEME No. 65. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A training centre for demobilised personnel at Dacca.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To train *ex*-service personnel in some specified trades so that, after completion of the training, they may either find employment in related industries as skilled or semi-skilled mechanics, or set up small manufactories of their own.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—A centre to comprise trade classes in—

(*i*) Manufacture of sporting goods—six months' course.
(*ii*) Bakery and Confectionery—six months' course.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Dacca and neighbouring areas.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About one year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Office staff.

Upper.

One Officer-in-charge of the Centre at Rs. 350 per month.
One Clerk at Rs. 45 per month.
One Typist at Rs. 45 per month.

Lower.

One peon at Rs. 15 per month.

Staff for the Trade Classes.

(*i*) Sporting Goods—

Upper.

One Instructor at Rs. 200 per month.
Three Assistant Teachers at Rs. 80 per month each.
Two Mistries at Rs. 75 per month each.

Lower.

Two menials at Rs. 15 per month each.

(*ii*) Bakery and Confectionery—

Upper.

One Instructor at Rs. 150 per month.
Three Assistant Teachers at Rs. 75 per month each.

Lower.

Four menials at Rs. 15 per month each.

Both upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	1,80	..	..	..	..	1,80
Recurring	36	36	36	36	36	1,80
Total ..	2,16	36	36	36	36	3,60

*Includes cost of buildings and machinery.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Some amounts will be recoverable from the sale-proceeds of finished products, but no exact estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The Centre will train up 130 *ex*-servicemen each year.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—All requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for chemicals, certain types of tools and appliances.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The trade classes are intended, in due course, to be placed on a permanent footing, as trade schools.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The Officer-in-charge will keep himself informed of local requirements of technical personnel and assist trainees to find employment or set up in independent business.

SCHEME No. 66. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A Training Centre for demobilised personnel at Chittagong.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To train *ex*-servicemen in certain specified trades so that, after completion of the training, they may find employment in related industries as skilled or semi-skilled mechanics, or may be in a position to start independent business of their own on a small scale.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—A Centre to comprise a trade class in manufacture of sporting goods and toys.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Chittagong Area.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About a year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

One Instructor at Rs. 200 per month.
Two Assistant Teachers at Rs. 80 per month each.
Two Mistries at Rs. 75 per month each.
One Clerk-Typist at Rs. 45 per month.

Lower staff.

Two menials at Rs. 15 per month each.

Both upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	1,00	..	..	..	..	1,00
Recurring	17	17	17	17	17	85
Total ..	1,17	17	17	17	17	1,85

*Includes cost of buildings and machinery.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Some amount will be recoverable from the sale-proceeds of finished goods, but no exact estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The Centre will train 80 *ex*-servicemen each year.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—All requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for certain machines and tools.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The trade class will, in due course, be retained on a permanent basis as a trade school.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 67. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A Training Centre for demobilised personnel at Burdwan.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To train *ex*-servicemen in certain specified trades so that, after completion of training, they may find employment in related industries as skilled or semi-skilled mechanics or set up independent business of their own on a small scale.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—A Centre to comprise a trade class in manufacture of sporting goods and toys—six months' course.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Burdwan Area.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About one year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Office staff.

Upper.

Officer-in-charge, B. C. Technical School, Burdwan, at Rs. 50 per month as supervisory allowance.
One Clerk-Typist at Rs. 45 per month.

Lower.

One peon at Rs. 15 per month.

Staff for the Trade Classes.

Upper.

One Instructor at Rs. 200 per month.
Three Assistant Teachers at Rs. 80 per month each.
Two Mistries at Rs. 75 per month each.

Lower.

Two menials at Rs. 15 per month each.

Both upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	1,00	..	..	..	..	1,00
Recurring	18	18	18	18	18	90
Total ..	1,18	18	18	18	18	1,90

*Includes cost of buildings and machinery.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Some amount will be recoverable from the sale-proceeds of finished goods, but no exact estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The Centre will train 80 *ex*-servicemen each year.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—All requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for certain tools and appliances.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The trade class will, in due course, be placed on a permanent basis as a trade school or as an adjunct to Bijoy Chand Technical School.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The Centre is proposed to be attached to Bijoy Chand Technical School, Burdwan. The Officer-in-charge will keep himself informed of local requirements of technical personnel and assist trainees to find employment or to be set up in independent business.

SCHEME No. 68. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A Training Centre for demobilised personnel at Rangpur.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To train up *ex*-service personnel in a specified trade so that, after completion of the training, they may either find employment in related industries as skilled or semi-skilled mechanics, or set up small manufactories of their own.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—A Centre to comprise a trade class in preparation of tobacco products—one year's course.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Rangpur Area.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About one year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Office staff.

Upper.

Superintendent, B. G. Technical School, Rangpur, at Rs. 50 per month as supervisory allowance.
One Clerk-Typist at Rs. 45 per month.

Lower.

One peon at Rs. 13 per month.

Staff for the Trade Classes.

Upper.

One Instructor at Rs. 150 per month.
One Assistant Teacher at Rs. 75 per month.
One Chemist at Rs. 100 per month.
Four Workers at Rs. 40 per month each.

Lower.

Two menials at Rs. 15 per month each.

Both upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	73	..	..	..	..	73
Recurring	14	14	14	14	14	70
Total ..	87	14	14	14	14	1,43

*Includes cost of buildings and machinery.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Some amount will be recovered from the sale proceeds of finished goods, but no exact estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The Centre will train 50 *ex*-servicemen each year.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Some tools and appliances.

(2) *To be obtained locally*—All other requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for chemicals and certain tools and appliances.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The trade class will, in due course, be merged in B. G. Technical School, Rangpur.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The Centre will be attached to B. G. Technical School, Rangpur.

SCHEME No. 69.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of one Government salt factory on the Contai Sea Board.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To produce salt on a commercial basis mainly with a view to demonstrate the possibilities of salt manufacture in Bengal.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The factory will cover an area of approximately 1,000 acres. Production will be mainly by the solar evaporation method. When the factory reaches full working stage, 10 lakh mds. of salt is expected to be produced, per annum. In the first working year, a production of 3 to 4 lakh mds. is estimated.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Midnapore.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Department of Irrigation, Department of Forest and Department of Central Excise and Salt.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

One Superintendent at Rs. 500 per month.
Six Overseers at Rs. 150 per month each.
Eight Supervisors at Rs. 75 per month each.
Two Science Trained Assistants at Rs. 100 per month each.
Five Engine Drivers at Rs. 60 per month each.
Five Assistants to Drivers at Rs. 30 per month each.
Six Godown Keepers-in-charge at Rs. 50 per month each.
Five Weighmen Clerks at Rs. 50 per month each.
Ten Watchmen at Rs. 30 per month each.
One Doctor at Rs. 100 per month.
One Compounder at Rs. 50 per month.
One Accountant at Rs. 150 per month.
One Cashier-*cum*-clerk at Rs. 80 per month.
One Typist at Rs. 45 per month.

Lower staff.

Three Lower Division Clerks at Rs. 45 per month each.
250 coolies for seven months at Rs. 25 per month each.
30 Panmen for seven months at Rs. 30 per month each.
150 Malungis for five months at Rs. 40 per month each.
Six Bearers at Rs 30 per month each.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	..	32,29	..	..	..	32,29
Recurring	..	2,56	2,56	2,56	2,56	10,24
Total ..	..	34,85	2,56	2,56	2,56	42,53

*Includes cost of lands and equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is expected to be productive and dividend-paying, but no estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some of the posts will be available to *ex*-service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Condenser, pumps, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Office equipments.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—500.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for securing plants, etc.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued and expanded in the light of experience.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The existing factories are small units and handicapped by lack of finance and technical personnel. Their total production does not exceed 30,000 mds. a year. The Government model factory will be entirely State-owned and State-managed.

In case prices of salt decline precipitately and reach the pre-war levels with the cessation of war, it is apprehended that some loss may be incurred during the first five years. It is hoped that Government of India will consider, in due course, the question of an *ad hoc* grant from the Central Revenues, to cover any initial losses. Since the maximization of salt production in the Eastern Zone is essential for defence purposes such assistance from the Central Revenues, if the need arises at all, would be justified.

SCHEME No. 70.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of a Salt Institute in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To collect detailed data and information regarding brine, salt production, yield from salt beds, humidity, rate of condensation, etc., and to explore the possibilities of utilising bye-products.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to establish the Institute in an area of about 50 acres at Diamond Harbour which will be easily accessible from salt factories. The Institute will be manned by expert technical staff.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—District of 24-Parganas in Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Irrigation Department, Forest Department and Central Excise and Salt Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About one year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

Two Chemists (Rs. 300 to Rs. 900 per month each).
One Assistant Engineer (Rs. 150 to Rs. 650 per month).
One Surveyor (Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 per month).
Two Draftsmen (Rs. 100 to Rs. 140 per month each).
Three Designers (Rs. 100 to Rs. 140 per month each).
One Accountant-*cum*-Cashier (Rs. 110 to 175 per month).
One Estimator (Rs. 125 to 250 per month).
One Lower Division Clerk (Rs. 45 to Rs. 105 per month).
Four Laboratory Assistants (Rs. 100 to Rs. 140 per month each).
One Typist (Rs. 45 to Rs. 70 per month).

Lower staff.

Three Laboratory Bearers (Rs. 13 per month each).
One Chainman (Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per month).

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	1,30	..	..	..	..	1,30
Recurring	27	39	41	42	44	1,93
Total ..	1,57	39	41	42	44	3,23

*Includes cost of lands and buildings.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Indirectly productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some *ex*-service personnel with suitable qualifications may be employed in the Institute.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Electrolytic plants, laboratory appliances, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Office equipments.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for machinery and plants.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued in subsequent five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme is based on the recommendations of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee in their Report on Salt Industry.

SCHEME No. 71. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Participation in the Government of India scheme for the production of artificial fertilisers.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To ensure supply of fertilisers to Bengal's cultivators at reasonable rates.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—There is considerable scope for the use of fertilisers in the Province. It was intended to set up a small factory for the purpose in the Province, but in view of the decision of the Government of India to set up a large factory at Sindri, Bihar, it has been decided by this Government to participate in it by subscribing Rs. 75 lakhs towards the capital cost.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Department of Agriculture.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Nil.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	15,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	75,00
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	15,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	75,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—In setting up returned service personnel, in agricultural farms.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—The factory will be set up under the auspices of the Central Government.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—The factory will be set up under the auspices of the Central Government.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The factory is expected to produce 3,50,000 tons of fertiliser a year. Bengal expects to take 50,000 tons a year.

The question of setting up a sales organisation for the disposal of the fertiliser is being considered by the Department of Agriculture.

SCHEME No. 72. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Increased provision for aid to industries.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide increased financial assistance to new, nascent and deserving industries of the Province.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—At present a sum of Rs. 10,000 only is provided every year in the budget for State-aid in the shape of loans to industries. This sum is considered totally inadequate, having regard to the development schemes proposed to be taken up after the war. It is accordingly proposed to increase the annual provision to at least Rs. 10 lakhs for the first five years.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The existing staff will be sufficient for the purpose.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	50,00
Total ..	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	50,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Allowing for bad debts to the extent of 10 per cent., the rest of the money will be recoverable in due course. About Rs. 15 lakhs would be recoverable during the first five-year plan.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The increased provision will be utilised partly in financing small industrial undertakings started by *ex*-service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It is not intended that the scheme should be continued on the proposed scale indefinitely. After the requirements of the *ex*-service personnel are met the provision may be reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs only for meeting normal requirements.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Since the working of the State-aid to Industries Act has not achieved satisfactory results, a Draft Bill in modification of the existing one is under consideration, involving also the reform of the administrative machinery.

SCHEME No. 73. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Names of scheme.**—Reorganisation of the Ceramic Institute.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—

(*i*) Training technicians in different branches of the Ceramic industry;
(*ii*) Standardisation of Ceramic goods produced with Indian raw materials; and
(*iii*) Manufacture of pottery goods on a commercial scale in the attached demonstration factory.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme comprises the following:—

(1) (*a*) Training in an Artisan course which now exists; and
(*b*) A higher and specialised training up to a degree standard.
(2) Research in the utilisation of Indian raw materials.
(3) Application of results of research in commercial production in the demonstration factory attached to the Institute.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

One Superintendent, Rs. 600 to Rs. 750 per month.
One Assistant Superintendent, Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month.
One Research Chemist, Rs. 300 to Rs. 900 per month.
Two Assistant Chemists, Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per month each.
One Foreman Instructor, Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month.
Two Assistant Foremen, Rs. 125 to Rs. 350 per month each.
One Draftsman, Rs. 125 to Rs. 245 per month.
One Artist and One Modeller, Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per month each.

Other Staff.

25 Skilled Operatives, 1 Moulder, 2 Skilled Mistris, 1 Fitter, 1 Grinder, 1 Potter, 1 Viceman, 1 Latheman, 150 Technical Assistants, 1 Sales Manager, 1 Assistant Manager, 1 Head Clerk, 5 Clerk-typists, 1 Storekeeper, 1 Cashier and 13 menials.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	2,00	..	..	..	..	2,00
Recurring	3,92	3,92	3,92	3,92	3,92	19,60
Total ..	5,92	3,92	3,92	3,92	3,92	21,60

*Includes cost of lands, buildings and machinery.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—There will be a recovery of approximately Rs. 2 lakhs a year from the sale-proceeds of finished goods.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some of the posts may be offered to *ex*-service personnel possessing requisite qualfications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—The tunnel kiln with accessories.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Other requisites.

13. **Labour force required in case of large schemes.**—About 800.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for materials and machinery.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be extended in the next five years by the addition of two factories for enamel and glass manufacture.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 74. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To impart higher theoretical and practical training in different branches of Textile Industry (Jute and Cotton).

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme provides for—

(*a*) A Higher Course (Degree Course) for three years. The minimum qualification required for admission will be the passing of the I.Sc. Examination of a recognised Indian University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as special subjects.

(*b*) An Operatives' Training Course for six months, there being two sessions per year.

(*c*) An 'Artisans' Course for one year.

(*d*) Adequate expert staff, laboratory equipment and research facilities.

(*e*) A number of research scholarships.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Technical Staff.

(*a*) Upper.

One Principal at Rs. 1,250—1,500 per month.
Two Professors at Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 per month each.
Seven Lecturers at Rs. 150—700 per month each.
One Personal Assistant to the Principal at Rs. 220 to Rs. 300 per month.
Two Lecturers, 1 Instructor, 1 Research Assistant and 2 Demonstrators at Rs. 125 to Rs. 350 per month each.
One Assistant Instructor, 3 Laboratory Instructors, and 1 Physical Instructor at Rs. 75—175 per month each.
One Master Mechanic at Rs. 75—110 per month.
Seventeen Operatives, 1 Mechanic and 6 Jobbers at Rs. 60 per month each.
Four Store and Production Recorders at Rs. 80 to Rs. 105 per month each.

(*b*) Lower.

Two Machine Attendants, 4 Oilmen and Chargers, 1 Boiler Attendant, 1 Tindal, 2 Pupil Teachers, 1 Turner Fitter, 1 Sizer, 1 Back Sizer, 1 Warper, 1 Dresser, 8 Winders, 11 Weavers, 1 Sewing Operator, 2 Artisan Assistants, 2 Store-keepers, 2 Drawer Researchers, 1 Compounder and Dispenser, 1 Oilman and Cleaner, 1 Assistant Mechanic, 1 Carpenter and 1 Assistant Carpenter.

Office staff.

(*a*) Upper.

One Head Clerk at Rs. 130 to Rs. 220 per month.
One Accountant at Rs. 90 to Rs. 175 per month.
One Cashier at Rs. 75 to Rs. 105 per month.
One Stenographer at Rs. 80 to Rs. 155 per month.
Four Clerks at Rs. 40 to Rs. 90 per month each.
One Librarian at Rs. 80 to Rs. 105 per month.
One Caretaker at Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per month.

(*b*) Lower.

Nine Peons, 5 darwans, 10 Labourers, 8 Bearers, 1 Contingent Menial, 1 Gasman, 1 Duftry, 1 Mali and 2 Sweepers.

The staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	5,35	..	..	..	..	5,35
Recurring	1,61	1,63	1,70	1,70	1,79	8,43
Total ..	6,96	1,63	1,70	1,70	1,79	13,78

*Includes cost of machinery and buildings.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—A small return to the extent of Rs. 10,000 per annum is expected from fees and sale-proceeds.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve a certain percentage of the posts for *ex*-service personnel with requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Weaving, Dyeing and Spinning Machinery.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture, miscellaneous equipment and accessories.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for machinery and special equipment.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Further development will depend on experience gained.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Total number of new admissions into the First Year Higher Class would be 40 per annum.

Total number of students to be admitted into the Operatives' Training Course would be 112 per annum.

Total number of new admissions into the Artisans' Course would be 60 per annum.

In order to maintain a steady output of research work a few post-graduate research scholarships have been provided for in the scheme.

SCHEME No. 75.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Itinerant Industrial Publicity Units.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The object of the scheme is to publicise improved technique employed in small scale industries, and to supplement the work of the Sericulture Development staff working in the villages (Scheme No. 76) and the training given at the various technical training schools (Schemes Nos. 53, 54, 56-59, 64-68, 73, 74, 78, 79, 84 and 86) by providing such visual aids to technical education as lantern slides and the Cinema (filmstrip), etc. These units will help also to publicise the work done and the training given at the technical training Centres set up by Government.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed that there should be 10 Itinerant Publicity Units; two will deal with sericultural development in the districts where this industry is concentrated and the remaining units will visit the technical training schools referred to above and the neighbouring districts and will treat such subjects as manufacture of cocoanut and coir products, ceramic and textile industries, improved weaving and tanning methods, etc., taught at these institutions. Each unit will consist of a motor van (supplemented where necessary by hired boats in riverine districts) fitted with Cinema (filmstrip) projectors, lantern slides, gramophones, etc.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The silk-producing districts and the technical training schools referred to above and their neighbourhood.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year, but the scheme will continue thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Ten Publicity Assistants—Rs. 120—10/1—250 per month each.

Ten Operators—Rs. 50 per month each.

Two Drivers—Rs. 40 per month each.

Two Cleaners—Rs. 20 per month each.

Ten Peons—Rs. 13 per month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,33	..	..	..	..	1,33
Recurring	40	40	40	40	40	2,00
Total ..	1,73	40	40	40	40	3,33

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will benefit the Province indirectly. No part of the cost is recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Returned service personnel of suitable qualifications may be employed as Van Drivers, Cinema Operators or Publicity Assistants under the scheme.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Cinema (filmstrip) outfit.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—The motor vans and other equipment required will be available locally.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scope of the scheme will be expanded in the subsequent five-year period if necessary.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 76. (Since amalgamated with revised Scheme No. 51.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Organization of Sericultural Development work in the villages.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—

(*i*) Expansion of the programme of supplying disease-free tested seeds to village rearers;
(*ii*) Increased production of good quality cocoons;
(*iii*) Giving of technical advice to ordinary rearers on better methods of mulberry cultivation and rearing; and
(*iv*) Financial assistance in and rewards for extension of mulberry cultivation.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to—

(*i*) expand mulberry cultivation in old and new districts;
(*ii*) expand grainage work for supplying cellular seeds to rearers; and
(*iii*) provide protective equipment to rearers against fly pests, etc.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Rajshahi, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Last three years of the first post-war quinquennium.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

9 District Inspectors—Rs. 150—300 per month each.
22 Assistant Inspectors—Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 per month each.
124 Demonstrators—Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month each.
65 Seed Examiners—Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month each.

Lower staff.

12 Clerks—Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per month each.
31 Peons—Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month each.
9 Durwans—Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month each.

All staff will be locally recruited.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	..	..	5,63	4,20	4,20	14,03
Recurring	..	..	5,87	5,87	5,87	17,61
Total ..	..	..	11,50	10,07	10,07	31,64

*Includes cost of equipment and appliances.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Indirectly productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some posts may be offered to ex-service personnel possessing requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Microscopes and some appliances.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—All other requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes. for special equipment and appliances.

15. **Brief indication, where appplicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued and developed in the light of experience gained during the first post-war quinquennium.

16. **Any other remarks on information.**—The scheme will not come into full operation until the whole of the estimated staff has been recruited and trained. The Sericultural Training Institute is expected to turn out suitable officers within two years of its establishment.

SCHEME No. 77.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganization of the Government Silk Conditioning House, Calcutta.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To expand and improve the institution so that the testing of grades of silk and standardisation of silk and silk products can be performed more efficiently.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at (*a*) strengthening the staff and (*b*) increasing their pay, so as to attract capable men. It is also proposed to instal additional machinery and equipment in the institution.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Upper staff.

One Officer-in-charge (gazetted) at Rs. 150 to Rs. 650 per month.
Two Assistants-in-charge, Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 per month each.
Four Sectional Officers, Rs. 100 to Rs. 215 per month each.
Eight Technical Assistants, Rs. 75 to Rs. 115 per month each.
One Mechanic at Rs. 75 to Rs. 115 per month.
Twenty-four Skilled Operators, Rs. 45 to Rs. 90 per month each.
One Head Clerk and Accountant, Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month.
Two Clerks at Rs. 45 to Rs. 100 per month each.
One Typist at Rs. 45 to Rs. 70 per month.

Lower staff.

Two Darwans at Rs. 35 (fixed) per month each.
One Peon at Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month.
Five Menials at Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per month each.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	19	..	..	..	..	19
Recurring	49	50	53	54	57	2,63
Total ..	68	50	53	54	57	2,82

*Includes cost of machinery and equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is necessary for the development of the industry.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some of the posts may be offered to *ex*-service personnel possessing requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—All requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It will be continued and developed in the light of experience gained.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The Government of India have recently provided the Conditioning House with some additional staff and equipment to carry out the testing work on their behalf. This staff and equipment are likely to be shifted elsewhere at the end of the war. The reorganization proposed will ensure that facilities for testing silk do not suffer on transfer of the Central Government equipment and staff from Bengal.

SCHEME No. 78. (Postponed.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganization of the Silk Technological Institute, Berhampore.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To impart higher theoretical and practical training and to carry out research in silk manufacture.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Under the scheme, it is proposed to raise the standard of training imparted at the Institute, by employing more efficient staff and the addition of special equipment.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Details of staff not finally decided.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	..	1,00	..	..	..	1,00
Recurring	..	50	50	50	50	2,00
Total ..	..	1,50	50	50	50	3,00

*Includes cost of machinery and equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Some amount will be recoverable from the sale-proceeds of finished goods, but no exact estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some of the posts may be offered to *ex*-service personnel with requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Textile machinery and equipment.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Other requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for textile machinery.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued in subsequent five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 79. (Raised to Class II.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganization of nine existing weaving schools.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The objectives are to demonstrate and introduce improved and modern methods of weaving and to impart better theoretical and practical training to the professional weaving classes, and also to offer increased inducement to the professional weavers to send their sons and wards to these schools.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It provides for additional teaching staff, equipment and a course of training for two years instead of one year as at present. Special stipends will be given to attract sons and wards of professional weavers. Admission of middle class young men to these schools will be restricted accordingly.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Pabna, Khulna, Bankura, Malda, Noakhali and Birbhum.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(For each School.)

Upper staff.

One Head Master at Rs. 125 to Rs. 350 per month.

One Dyeing and Printing Master at Rs. 90 to Rs. 175 per month.

One Assistant Weaving Master, one Assistant Dyeing Master, two Artisan Assistants, one Drawing Master and one Handloom Jobber at Rs. 60 to Rs. 140 per month each.

One Clerk at Rs. 45 to Rs. 90 per month.

Lower staff.

Eight Menials at Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month each.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total
*Capital	4,00	..	..	..	..	4,00
Recurring	78	78	78	78	78	3,90
Total ..	4,78	78	78	78	78	7,90

*Includes cost of equipment and buildings.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—A small amount may be expected from sale-proceeds of finished goods, but no estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some posts may be available for *ex*-service personnel having requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of the plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—All requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Additional weaving schools will be established in other districts in succeeding five-year periods, if the reorganised schools prove a success.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Experience shows that itinerant demonstration parties are not a success. It is, therefore, proposed to localize training at district weaving schools, reorganised on a more efficient basis.

SCHEME No. 80.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the establishment of five Model Weaving Factories, to be attached to five of the existing district weaving schools in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide practical training to the students of the district weaving schools under commercial conditions.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The idea is that if students after having completed two years' course at the weaving school undergo a course of practical training for one year in the Model Demonstration Factory, they will turn out to be more efficient weavers. At present, the training imparted by the weaving schools is for one year only and is defective on the practical side. The functions of the Model factory will be—

(*i*) to demonstrate the actual industrial processes under commercial conditions;

(*ii*) to teach commercial methods such as costing, salesmanship, marketing, etc.

Each factory is to have 30 looms and the number of students to be trained will be 30 each year.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Certain districts of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(For each Factory.)

(*a*) *Upper staff.*

One Works manager at Rs. 100 per month.
One Overlooker, one Dyer, and one Jobber at Rs. 60 per month each.
One Carpenter and one Warper at Rs. 40 per month each.
One Salesman at Rs. 50 per month.
One Clerk at Rs. 40 per month.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

One darwan, one peon and two coolies at Rs. 13 per month each.

The staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	3,36	..	..	..	..	3,36
Recurring	50	50	50	50	50	2,50
Total ..	3,86	50	50	50	50	5,86

*Includes cost of equipment and buildings.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will be productive and the entire recurring cost will be recoverable from the sale proceeds of finished goods.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some posts may be available for *ex*-service personnel having requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores, etc.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—All requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—1,500.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be further continued and developed in succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme is based on the recommendations of the Technical Education Committee, Bengal. Model factories for only five of the existing schools are proposed as an experiment. If the experiment succeeds, other existing schools and new schools which may be established later will also each have a model factory attached to it.

SCHEME No. 81.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the reorganization of Bengal Industrial Research Board and widening its activities.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—

(*i*) To increase the scope of research under the auspices of the Board.

(*ii*) To enable the Board to function as an independent and self-sufficient organization.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at—

(*i*) employment of better qualified personnel;

(*ii*) making larger grants for research.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Education Department, Agriculture Department and Public Health and Medical Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *Upper staff.*

One Secretary at Rs. 1,000 per month (whole time).
One Assistant Secretary at Rs. 300 per month.
One Technical Officer at Rs. 250 per month.
One Head Assistant at Rs. 110 per month.
One Stenographer at Rs. 80 per month.
One Librarian at Rs. 90 per month.
One Junior Office Assistant at Rs. 45 per month.
Two Typists at Rs. 45 per month each.
One Accountant at Rs. 110 per month.
One Cashier at Rs. 45 per month.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

One Record Supplier at Rs. 25 per month.
One Durwan at Rs. 20 per month.
Six Peons at Rs. 13 per month each.

The staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	2,50	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	22,50
Total ..	2,50	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	22,50

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not directly productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some posts may be offered to *ex*-service personnel with requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—None.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued and further developed in the light of experience gained.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The Bengal Research Board was re-constituted in October 1944, on the basis of the recommendations of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee. Its constitution was expanded to include reputed scientists, expert officers and some practical industrialists.

SCHEME No. 82.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Setting up of a Glace Kid Tannery.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Bengal and its adjoining province Bihar produce a large number of goat skins of very good quality. These have in the past been exported mainly to U.S.A. where glace kid is manufactured and re-exported to this Province. The object of the present scheme is that the Government of Bengal should pioneer the manufacture of Glace Kid in this Province by starting a Glace Kid Tannery and running it until the industry is established and confidence of private capitalists secured in favour of the commercial possibilities of the industry.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Three bighas (i.e., one acre) of land near Calcutta will be purchased on which the necessary building will be constructed and equipped with machinery required for manufacturing Glace Kid.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—In the suburbs of Calcutta.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Revenue Department and Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Staff.

One Tanning Expert at Rs. 300 to Rs. 900 per mensem.
One Lime house foreman at Rs. 75 to Rs. 175 per mensem.
One Sales Manager at Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per mensem.
One Tan Yard Foreman at Rs. 175 to Rs. 220 per mensem.
One Accountant at Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per mensem.
One Dyer and Finisher at Rs. 130 to Rs. 200 per mensem.
One Cashier at Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 per mensem.
About 150 Workers at Rs. 25 (fixed) each per mensem.
One Store-keeper at Rs. 45 to Rs. 80 per mensem.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	1,35	1,92	..	..	..	3,27
Recurring	88	88	88	88	88	4,40
Total ..	2,23	2,80	88	88	88	7,67

*Includes cost of lands and buildings.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.—** The tannery is proposed to be worked on a commercial basis. A profit of 7½ per cent. on the capital outlay (or about Rs. 25 thousand per annum) is expected.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The tannery may employ some *ex*-service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Tanning machinery.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Small tools and furniture.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—About 250 workmen will be required.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government will be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for tanning machinery.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It is intended that the Government will run the tannery for 5 to 10 years and then transfer it (by sale) to a commercial firm.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The pioneer glace kid tannery will train leather technicians including foremen and skilled workmen, introduce the commercial manufacture of leather in Bengal and create a market for it both in India and abroad.

SCHEME No. 83. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A scheme for training in coal mine surveying at Bankura Survey School.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To impart practical training in coal mine surveying.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—In view of the importance of the mining industry and dearth of surveyors, it is proposed to widen the scope of the school by providing for a course of training in coal mine surveying. The training course will be for two years, 15 students being admitted every year.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Bankura, for the time being where the school is now located. But the school may later be shifted nearer the coal fields.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(a) Upper staff.

One Instructor at Rs. 125 per mensem.

Two Assistant Instructors at Rs. 60 per mensem each.

(b) Lower staff.

One Menial at Rs. 15 per mensem.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	14	..	..	..	..	14
Recurring	5	6	6	6	6	29
Total ..	19	6	6	6	6	43

*Includes cost of machinery and equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A few *ex*-service men can be admitted for training in the course.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Compasses, Theodolites, Measuring instruments, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Office equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for some survey instruments.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be retained on a permanent basis as a part of training in the Survey School.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme is now being considered by Survey Education Advisory Board.

SCHEME No. 84. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th November 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Expansion of the Bengal Tanning Institute to be renamed "Bengal Government Institute of Leather Technology".

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To strengthen the staff and equipment of the Institute so as to increase the scope and enhance the efficiency of training in all aspects of leather industry.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme comprises the following expansions:—

(1) Extension of the Demonstration Tannery.
(2) Organization of a New Chemical Laboratory for tanstuffs, treatment of materials and research.
(3) Organization of a Physical Leather Testing Laboratory.
(4) Organization of a Tanning Extract Plant.
(5) Organization of a Glue Making Plant.
(6) Organization of a machine equipped Boot and Shoe and Leather-goods Making Section.
(7) Erection of a Students' Hostel (for 48 boys).
(8) Appointment of additional better qualified staff.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department (regarding buildings, etc.).

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

One Director of the Institute at Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500 per month.
One Chief Chemist and one Chief Tanner at Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,250 per month each.
One Deputy Chief Chemist at Rs. 250 to Rs. 750 per month.
One Assistant Chemist and one Assistant Tanner at Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month each.
One Microscopist and one Tannery Assistant at Rs. 90 to Rs. 175 per month each.
Two Inspectors of Demonstration Parties at Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per month each.
Two Laboratory Assistants at Rs. 75 to Rs. 120 per month each.
One Instructor in Book-keeping and Accountancy at Rs. 110 to Rs. 175 per month.
One Office Superintendent at Rs. 190 to Rs. 250 per month.
One Head Clerk and Accountant at Rs. 110 to Rs. 175 per month.
One Stenographer at Rs. 80 to Rs. 155 per month.
One Librarian at Rs. 40 to Rs. 90 per month.

Lower staff.

Six Peons at 13 to Rs. 17 per month each.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	5,08	2,40	..	..	..	7,48
**Recurring	1,00	1,39	1,39	1,39	1,39	6,56
Total ..	6,08	3,79	1,39	1,39	1,39	14,04

*Includes cost of machinery, equipment and buildings.
***Note.*—Calculated after deducting the present pay of the existing staff.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—A net recovery of Rs. 38,800 per annum is expected from the operation of the scheme.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some *ex*-service personnel with requisite qualifications may be appointed under the scheme.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Some tanning and leather machinery and plant, pilot glue extraction plant, microscopes, leather testing machine, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Other requisites.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for obtaining plant, machinery and parts.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will continue and will be expanded further in the light of requirements.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The proposals are based mainly on the recommendations of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee and the Technical Education Committee.

The existing staff will be absorbed in the proposed staff and will have the benefit of increased scales of pay.

SCHEME No. 85.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the improvement of the quality of Bengal hides and skins.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—

(1) To carry out research on livestock pests like ticks, warbles, etc., and diseases which affect hides and skins.

(2) To teach efficient methods of curing and preservation of hides and skins.

(3) To work out specifications for cured hides and skins and introduce them in the trade.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—An Institute will be set up consisting of (*a*) a livestock shed, (*b*) an Entomological Laboratory, (*c*) a hides and skins curing house, (*d*) a Chemical Laboratory, (*e*) office, stores, students' hostel, etc., about 10 bighas of land will be required. In addition to the main institute, there will be Hides and Skins Improvement Officers and Peripatetic Curing Parties to teach proper methods of curing hides and skins in the districts.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The Institute will be located in the suburbs of Calcutta, but the Hides and Skins Improvement Officers and Peripatetic Curing Parties will work all over Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Agriculture (Marketing) Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About two years.

8. **Brief details of the staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

One Superintendent at Rs. 450 to Rs. 900 per mensem.
One Entomologist at Rs. 220 to Rs. 650 per mensem.
One Assistant Entomologist and one Leather Chemist at Rs. 175 to Rs. 420 per mensem each.
One Curing Expert and one Hides and Skins Grading Expert at Rs. 200 to Rs. 325 per mensem each.
Twenty-six District Hides and Skins Improvement Officers at Rs. 125 to Rs. 350 per mensem each.
One Assistant Curing Expert at Rs. 90 to Rs. 130 per mensem.
One Head Clerk at Rs. 80 to Rs. 105 per mensem.
One Cashier at Rs. 75 to Rs. 90 per mensem.
One Typist at Rs. 45 to Rs. 70 per mensem.
Twenty-seven Clerks at Rs. 35 to Rs. 80 per mensem each.
Two Store-keepers at Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per mensem each.

Lower staff.

Twenty-two Workmen at Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per mensem each.
Two Durwans, four Laboratory Boys and two Cooks at Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per mensem each.
Two Office Peons and 28 Orderlies at Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per mensem each.
Two Malis at Rs. 15 per mensem each.
Two Sweepers at Rs. 12 per mensem each.

All the staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	1,20	95	13	..	..	2,28
Recurring	43	43	1,40	1,40	1,40	5,06
Total ..	1,63	1,38	1,53	1,40	1,40	7,34

*Includes cost of machinery, equipment and buildings.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—About Rs. 10,000 annually.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some posts may be available for *ex*-service personnel having requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Chemicals, laboratory apparatus and curing equipment.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Tools and furniture.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—A few workmen who would be available locally.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for chemicals, equipment and machinery.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued and expanded, if necessary.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Improvements in flaying will be carried out in another scheme sponsored by the Agriculture Department (Scheme No. 41).

SCHEME No. 86.

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries(Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of two District Leather Trades Schools.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To impart training in the manufacture of leather, boots and shoes, and leather goods.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Chamar boys of the mofussil are unable to come down and live in Calcutta to receive training at the Bengal Tanning Institute on account of their poverty. It is, therefore, proposed that in those districts in the mofussil, where the Chamar population preponderates, Leather Trades Schools may be started to impart training in leather industries to such boys to enable them to start business of their own or secure jobs as skilled workers in modern leather and shoe-making establishments.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Dacca and Chittagong.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

One Manager at Rs. 130 to Rs. 220 per month.
One Tanner and two Instructors at Rs. 90 to Rs. 175 per month each.
One Upper Closer at Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month.
One Machine Driver at Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per month.
One Fitter at Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 per month.
One Clerk at Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 per month.
One Hand Shaver at Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 per month.
Two Bottoming Mistris, one Flasher and one Glazer and Staker at Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month each.

Lower staff.

One Drumman at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month.
Four Unskilled Workmen at Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month each.
One Peon at Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	95	..	..	..	..	95
Recurring	31	31	31	31	31	1,55
Total ..	1,26	31	31	31	31	2,50

*Includes cost of machinery and equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Receipts from the two schools are estimated at Rs. 1,300 a year.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A large number of youngmen have been recruited to the fighting forces from Dacca and Chittagong districts. When they are demobilized, the proposed schools will cater for the technical training of such of them as are willing to take up leather industry as a means of livelihood.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(*1*) *To be imported from abroad*—Tanning machinery.

(*2*) *To be obtained in India*—Tanning pits, drum, tool, shoe making tools, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for tanning machinery and the controlled chemicals, dyes and machine parts.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Further development is expected in succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme was administratively approved by Government in 1939, but effect could not be given to it due to war. The scheme has since been reviewed and revised.

SCHEME No. 87.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Industries) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of a Stores Purchase Organisation under the Department of Industries.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To purchase, inspect and supply such stores manufactured by indigenous industries as are required by different Government Departments.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at establishing a Government organisation to purchase stores from indigenous manufacturers at a price preference (usually 5 per cent.) vis-a-vis imported products, so that indigenous industries may receive encouragement.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—All Departments of Bengal Government.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Upper staff.

One Assistant Director of Industries at Rs. 400—600 per month.
Four Inspectors at Rs. 125—350 per month each.
Three Upper Division Clerks at Rs. 110—175 per month each.

Lower staff.

Five Lower Division Clerks at Rs. 45—105 per month each.
Six Peons at Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month each.

All staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	..	7	..	..	..	7
Recurring	..	26	26	26	26	1,04
Total	..	33	26	26	26	1,11

*Includes cost of equipment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No cost will be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—*Ex*-service personnel with requisite qualifications may be appointed to some of the posts.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(*1*) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(*2*) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued on a permanent basis, if it is found to function economically.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme was sanctioned by Government and a lump provision of Rs. 18,000 was made in the budget of 1938-39 and it was repeated in the following two years, but it could not be given effect to owing to the abnormal conditions created by the war.

SCHEME No. 88. (Withdrawn.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Labour) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of a Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at collecting statistics of labour—number, wages, hours, etc.—Capital structure, production, materials used for production, consumption of power, etc.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Collection of statistics as provided for under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two to three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

(1) One Statistician on Rs. 550—75/2—1,000 per mensem.
(2) Two Assistant Statisticians on Rs. 275—25/2—750 per mensem each.
(3) Six Inspectors on Rs. 150—20/2—350 per mensem each.
(4) Seven Statistical Assistants on Rs. 90—10/2—175 per mensem each.
(5) Three Clerks on Rs. 45—5/2—105 per mensem each.

Lower staff.

Sixteen peons at Rs. 16—28 per mensem each.

*Three Special Investigators on Rs. 125 per mensem each.
*One Statistical Assistant on Rs. 100 per mensem each.
*Ten Investigators on Rs. 100 per mensem each.
*One Scrutiny Clerk on Rs. 75 per mensem.

*(They will be discharged after the scheme is in full operation.)

Both upper and lower grade staffs will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	3	..	..	..	..	3
Recurring	80	80	85	85	90	4,20
Total ..	83	80	85	85	90	4,23

*Includes the cost of 2 Facit machines and 1 Electrical Facit machine.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Neither productive nor cost recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 25 per cent. of the posts for *ex*-service personnel possessing the necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(*1*) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(*2*) *To be obtained in India.*—Office furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued on double its scale in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme will help to develop industries on a rational basis in the succeeding five-year periods by providing reliable data on capital, labour and production.

SCHEME No. 89. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Labour) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A conciliation machinery for settling industrial disputes.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at setting up a machinery for settling trade disputes and promoting industrial peace.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Bengal will be divided into 4 zones—each under the charge of an Assistant Labour Commissioner assisted by Labour Officers, etc.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

Upper staff.

Four Assistant Labour Commissioners on Rs. 275—25/2—750 per mensem each.

Six Labour Officers on Rs. 150—20/2—350 per mensem each.

Four Clerks on Rs. 45—5/2—105 per mensem each.

Six Typists on Rs. 45—5/2—90 per mensem each.

One Accountant on Rs. 110—10/2—175 per mensem.

One Record Keeper on Rs. 25—1/2—40 per mensem.

Lower staff.

Seventeen Orderlies and peons on Rs. 16—28 per mensem each.

Both uppper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	12	..	..	..	..	12
Recurring	45	45	49	49	52	2,40
Total ..	57	45	49	49	52	2,52

*Includes one office car, one cycle and 3 typewriters and furniture.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—To the extent lockouts and strikes can be prevented or shortened by the conciliation machinery, it may be considered productive in the saving of many working hours of labour.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 25 per cent. of the posts for *ex*-service personnel possessing the necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(*1*) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(*2*) *To be obtained in India.*—Office furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued and probably amplified in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Of the 4 zones proposed, 3 already have branch offices (of the Labour Commissioner). A branch office will be opened in the 4th zone. The 4 zones will be—

(1) Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

(2) Burdwan Division.

(3) Calcutta Industrial Area.

(4) Rajshahi Division.

The work of the Assistant Labour Commissioners will be co-ordinated by the Deputy Labour Commissioner and the Labour Commissioner.

SCHEME No. 90. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Labour) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Development of Trade Unions on sound lines.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at fostering and developing healthy Trade Unions.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme provides for regular inspection of Trade Unions and training of Trade Union Officials.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

Upper staff.

(1) One Assistant Labour Commissioner at Rs. 275—25/2—750 per mensem.
(2) One Labour Officer at Rs. 150—20/2—350 per mensem.
(3) One Upper Division Assistant at Rs. 110—10/2—175 per mensem.
(4) One Lower Division Assistant at Rs. 45—5/2—105 per mensem.
(5) One Typist at Rs. 45—5/2—90 per mensem.

Lower staff.

Three Peons on Rs. 16—28 per mensem each.

Both upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital	1	..	..	..	..	1
Recurring	9	9	10	10	12	50
Total ..	10	9	10	10	12	51

*For one typewriter and furniture.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not directly productive, but is likely to step up production by reducing friction between employers and labour.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 25 per cent. of the posts for *ex*-service personnel possessing the necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(*1*) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(*2*) *To be obtained in India.*—Office furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued with some modifications in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The present staff of the Labour Commissioner is inadequate to cope with the increasing work of inspection of Trade Unions.

SCHEME No. 91. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Labour) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Opening of new Labour Welfare centres and improvement of existing centres.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at providing information and social centres and developing labour welfare.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Opening of 20 model welfare centres and improving the 32 existing centres and 8 sanctioned centres.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Industrial areas of the province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

Upper staff.

One Deputy Labour Commissioner on Rs. 550—75/2—1,000 per mensem.

One Welfare Officer (Male), on Rs. 150—20/2—350 per mensem.

One Welfare Officer (Female), on Rs. 150—20/2—350 per mensem.

Two Clerks on Rs. 45—5/2—105 per mensem each.

One Typist on Rs. 45—5/2—90 per mensem.

Twenty Assistant Welfare Officers on Rs. 80—5/2—130 per mensem each.

Sixty Labour Welfare Workers on Rs. 50—5/2—100 per mensem each.

Sixty Labour Welfare Workers on Rs. 35—4/2—75 per mensem each.

Lower staff.

Twenty Durwans for model centres on Rs. 16—28 per mensem each.

Five Orderlies and peons on Rs. 16—28 per mensem each.

Both upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	45	41	40	40	40	2,06
Recurring	1,10	1,10	1,25	1,25	1,35	6,05
Total ..	1,55	1,51	1,65	1,65	1,75	8,11

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is not directly productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 25 per cent. of the posts for *ex*-service personnel possessing the necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(*1*) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(*2*) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued on double its scale in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Twenty model centres will be opened in important industrial areas. The other 40 centres will be improved in the following manner:—

(*a*) Well qualified Labour Welfare Workers will be appointed for each centre, one specially in charge of recreation.

(*b*) The centres will have better accommodation, play grounds, lecture halls, etc.

(*c*) Indoor and outdoor games, gymnasia, wrestling pits, etc., will be provided.

(*d*) Arrangements for radio, cinema shows, travelling library, theatricals and education of adults and children will be provided.

(*e*) Provision for cheap medical aid will be made.

(*f*) Complaints of workers as to conditions of service will be received at these centres.

SCHEME No. 92.

1. **Name of Department.**—Commerce, Labour and Industries (Labour) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Labour Publicity Units.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The object of the scheme is not only to publicise matters concerning labour welfare, but also to display in areas where labour is concentrated, *e.g.*, Calcutta, Asansol and Narayanganj, films dealing with Public Health matters and activities of other Development Departments of Government as part of labour's general education.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The proposal is to have 6 Publicity Units, each consisting of cinema (filmstrip) projectors, lantern slides, radio and gramophone, etc.; 4 of these units will be employed in the Calcutta Industrial area, one each in the Asansol and the Narayanganj industrial areas.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Calcutta, Asansol and Narayanganj industrial areas.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Publicity Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year, but the scheme will continue thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—**

Six Publicity Assistants on Rs. 120—10/1—250 per month each.
Six Operators on Rs. 50 per month each.
Six Peons on Rs. 15 per month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	40	..	..	..	..	40
Recurring	25	25	25	25	25	1,25
Total ..	65	25	25	25	25	1,65

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is intended to entertain and educate labour and thereby enhance its effectiveness and productivity. The question whether any part of the cost should be recovered from the employers will be considered.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Suitable Publicity Assistants may be found from amongst returned service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Cinema (filmstrip) outfit.
(2) *To be obtained in India.*—The remaining equipment necessary.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will, if necessary, be expanded in the subsequent five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 93. (Raised to Class I.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Chief Minister's (Common Services) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Supply of furniture by Government on hire in the official residences of different classes of officers.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—(*a*) To remove the difficulty experienced by officers in carrying their furniture from one station to another.

(*b*) To curtail the expenditure of Government in paying freight charges for the furniture of Government officers during their transfer from one station to another.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—This is a proposal to furnish official residence of different classes of Government officers limited up to Provincial services, with necessary furniture according to their rank and position. The scheme is based on the system adopted by the Government of India who supply furniture to their officers on hire at Delhi and Simla.

5. **Area selected for application.**—All over the Province of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years during the 4th and 5th year of the first post-war quinquennium.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—No additional staff will be required.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	8,32	8,33	16,65
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	8,32	8,33	16,65

A recurring cost of Rs. 1,41,000 per annum will be incurred for maintenance, repairs and renewal later.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will not be productive but it will not be unremunerative as the hire charges including the cost of repairs, maintenance and replacements with interest on the capital cost will be realised from officers in the shape of rent.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of the plant, equipment or stores.**—Different kinds of furniture for use in residence.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—No further development is contemplated.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 94.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Collection of hydrological data in the Mymensingh and Eastern Divisions.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Collection of data with a view to initiating schemes for improvement of drainage and irrigation in the areas concerned. Ultimately, sanitation and agriculture will also be improved.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Collection of hydrological data—gauge and discharge observation of the principal rivers and silt and salinity observation.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Mymensingh, Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali and Chittagong districts.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Staff already sanctioned will attend to this work in addition, 2 Overseers and 16 Gauge Readers would be required.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	33	33	33	33	33	1,65
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	33	33	33	33	33	1,65

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 95.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Planning of a comprehensive Irrigation and Drainage scheme for the whole of Bengal excepting Western Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To draw up a comprehensive scheme for the barraging of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and the Teesta rivers and general improvement of irrigation, drainage and waterways in the areas concerned.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—*Vide* paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole of Bengal excepting Western Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year—but may extend beyond that period.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

For planning—One Superintending Engineer and some subordinate staff.

For execution—Nil.

Lower staff.

For planning—An orderly and a peon.

For execution—Nil.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	25	..	..	..	..	25
Total ..	25	..	..	..	..	25

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Nil.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 96. (Deleted.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Silt clearance of Baliaghye drain.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at providing better navigation facilities in the channel, better sanitation in the area and also giving relief to the drainage congestion of 94 square miles in Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district, thereby increasing agricultural production of the area.

Note.—This scheme has been deleted, as it is already nearing completion.

SCHEME No. 97.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Damodar Flood Control Scheme.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—

(*a*) *Immediate objective.*—The immediate objective of the scheme is to control the floods in the Damodar river and to reduce the maximum discharge to a magnitude that the river can pass without damage to the embankment on the left bank and to the open spill areas on the right bank.

(*b*) *Ultimate objective.*—The ultimate objective of the scheme is to develop a basin-wide multi-purpose scheme for flood control, hydro-electric power, irrigation and flushing.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Dams are proposed to be constructed at several sites on the Damodar River and its tributaries. The resulting reservoirs will serve the purpose of flood-detention and also for storing water for use during the dry season. Part of the flood water and the whole of the effective storage water are proposed to be utilised for generating power. The increased dry weather discharge is proposed to be used for extending irrigation in the lower reaches of the river. A separate statement to cover this part of the project will follow.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The dam will be situated on the Damodar River and its tributaries in the Province of Bihar.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—The other authorities concerned are the Governments of India and Bihar and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years for building the dams (which may be six in number) for flood control.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *For planning*—

* Engineer Officers—10.
Subordinates—20.
Estimators—4.
Draftsmen and Tracers—10.
Clerks, etc.—35.

(*b*) *For execution*—

* Engineer Officers—40.
Subordinates—100.
Estimators—40.
Draftsmen and Tracers—80.
Clerks, etc.—90.

*For details *see* statement at the end.

The staff will be obtained for (*a*)—(*i*) from the existing staff and (*ii*) by temporary recruitment; and for (*b*)—(*i*) and (*ii*) as above.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,90,00	3,80,00	3,80,00	3,80,00	1,70,00	15,00,00
Recurring	7,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	47,00
Total ..	1,97,00	3,90,00	3,90,00	3,90,00	1,80,00	15,47,00

The detailed estimate has not yet been prepared, but the scheme would probably cost about Rs. 15 crores.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Revenue will be derived from the sale of power and from irrigation water rates. The scheme is expected to be productive at least on the portion allocated to power-generation and irrigation. No portion of the cost is, however, likely to be recoverable during the first five years.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A large number of technical and unskilled returned service personnel can be employed on the scheme. Soldiers and Pioneer forces recruited from the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah and Bankura if owning interest for cultivable land will also be benefited.

12. **General description of plant, equipment of stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Stone-crushing plant, compressors, drills, hoists, cranes, locomotives, tipwagons, concrete mixers, conveyors, vibrators, pumps, lighting and generating plants, grouting machinery, steam rollers, excavators, testing machinery, engineering tools, gates, valves penstocks, turbines and hydro-electrical generators.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Cement, aggregate, sand, steel, coal, fuel, and lubricating oils and miscellaneous stores.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Three dams are expected to be under construction at a time. Though no exact estimate of the labour force required can be made at present, it may be taken that the labour force of a strength of about 10,000 will be required on the work.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes,

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The ultimate and basin-wide multi-purpose scheme is contemplated to be taken in hand in the succeeding five-year period.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

STATEMENT.

STAFF REQUIRED FOR DAMODAR FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR SCHEME.

For Planning.

Chief Engineer—Nil.
Superintending Engineer—1.
Executive Engineers—3.
Assistant Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineers—6.
Overseers—20.
Estimators—4.
Draftsmen and Tracers—10.
Clerks, etc.—35.

For Execution.

Chief Engineer—1.
Superintending Engineers—2.
Executive Engineers—8.
Assistant Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineers—29.
Overseers—100.
Estimators—40.
Draftsmen and Tracers—80.
Clerks, etc.—90.

SCHEME No. 98. (Raised to Class I partly.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Moor Reservoir Project.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Irrigation in the district of Birbhum and western part of the district of Murshidabad and generation of hydro-electric power at the dam site.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The areas on the north and south bank of river Moor are proposed to be irrigated by heading up water in river Moor by constructing a weir at Khatanga. The irrigation will be done by distributaries to be fed by two main canals, one for the north bank and the other for the south bank. It is also proposed to make a reservoir by constructing a dam across the Moor river valley at Messanjore in Santhal Parganas. This reservoir will supply water during periods of draught and in cold weather.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—District of Birbhum and area of Murshidabad district adjoining district of Birbhum.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Department of Agriculture.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *For planning*—

* Engineer Officers—6.
Subordinates—10.
Estimators—2.
Draftsmen and Tracers—8.
Clerks, etc.—10.

(*b*) *For execution*—

* Engineer Officers—17.
Subordinates—52.
Draftsmen and Tracers, and Estimators—31.
Clerks, etc.—64.

The staff will be for (*a*) and (*b*)—(*i*) obtained from the existing staff, and (*ii*) by temporary recruitment.

*For details *see* statement at the end.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	36,00	1,31,00	1,58,00	98,00	62,00	4,85,00
Recurring	5,25	8,25	8,25	6,00	6,00	33,75
Total ..	41,25	1,39,25	1,66,25	1,04,00	68,00	5,18,75

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Adequate return will be obtained from Irrigation rates and sale of power, but no proper estimate can be made at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A large number of technical and unskilled returned service personnel can be employed on the scheme. Soldiers and Pioneer forces returned for the locality, if owning interest in cultivated lands, will also be benefited.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Stone crushing plant, compressors, drills, hoists, cranes, locomotives, tipwagons, tracks, concrete mixers, conveyers, vibrators, pumps, lighting and generating plants, steam rollers, excavators, testing machinery, engineering tools, gates.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Cement, aggregate, sand, steel, coal, fuel and lubricating oils and miscellaneous stores.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Exact requirement cannot be stated now. It may be taken that a labour force of an average 15,000 may be necessary during the year when work is in full swing.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—No further large scale developments are contemplated.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

STATEMENT.

Staff required for Moor Reservoir Project.

For Planning.

Chief Engineer—Nil.
Superintending Engineer—Nil.
Executive Engineers—2.
Assistant Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineers—4.
Overseers—10.
Estimators—2.
Draftsmen and Tracers—8.
Clerks, etc.—10.

For Execution.

Chief Engineer—Nil.
Superintending Engineers—2.
Executive Engineers—4.
Assistant Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineers—11.
Overseers—52.
Estimators—10.
Draftsmen and Tracers—21.
Clerks, etc.—64.

SCHEME No. 99.

1. **Name of Department.**—Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Damodar-Hooghly Flushing and Irrigation scheme and a smaller scheme on the right bank of the Damodar river including Dwarkeswar Irrigation Scheme.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Irrigation and flushing of the areas of Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan and Bankura districts lying between Hooghly and Dwarkeswar rivers.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to construct a Barrage across the Damodar above Burdwan and regulators on the heads of the two canals which will take off one on either bank. That on the left bank will carry larger quantities of water than necessary for irrigation alone in order to flush the area with flood waters and thus improve the sanitation. Drainage facilities will also be improved.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Areas of Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan and Bankura districts lying between the Hooghly and Dwarkeswar rivers.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—The Agriculture and the Public Health Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *For planning*—

Engineer Officers—5.
Subordinates—10.
Draftsmen and Tracers—4.
Estimators—2.
Clerks, etc.—10.

(*b*) *For execution*—

Engineer Officers—24.
Subordinates—100.
Draftsmen and Tracers—40.
Estimators—10.
Clerks, etc.—80.

For (*a*)—(*i*) from the Department, (*ii*) by recruitment on temporary basis. For (*b*) as above.

N.B.—All this staff is included in the statement of staff required for minor Provincial and Drainage Projects.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	23,56	1,10,78	1,58,64	1,18,04	57,66	4,68,68
Recurring	6,61	11,31	11,38	10,89	5,20	45,39
Total ..	30,17	1,22,09	1,70,02	1,28,93	62,86	5,14,07

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will be productive, but it cannot be estimated at this stage what part of the cost would be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A large number of technical and unskilled returned service personnel can be employed on the scheme. Soldiers and Pioneer forces recruited from the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah and Bankura, if owning interest in cultivating land, will also be benefited.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Stone crushing plant, compressors, drills, hoists, cranes, locomotives, tipwagons, concrete mixers, concrete conveyors, vibrators, pumps, lighting and generating plant, grouting machinery, steam rollers, excavators, testing machinery, engineering tools, gates, valves will have to be imported from abroad.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Cement, aggregate, sand, steel, coal, fuel and lubricating oils and miscellaneous stores will be obtained in India.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Average number of labour force to work in earth-cutting masonry and other works is 20,000 per day during year when major part will be done.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—No further development is contemplated.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The area between Damodar and Dwarkeswar was previously designed to be irrigated from Dwarkeswar by building weirs across it, but now it will be commanded by the right bank canal from the projected barrage across the Damodar.

SCHEME No. 100. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Forty-seven Minor Provincial Irrigation and Drainage Schemes. (Details are given in Annexure A.)

3. **Objective of the scheme.**—Improvement of irrigation and drainage and, ultimately, of agriculture and sanitation.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Noted against each individual project in Annexure A. Twenty-three of these schemes must be taken up in the first three years of the post-war period; 22 in the next two years; 2 more in the same quinquennium, if possible.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Various districts of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—The Agriculture and the Public Health and Local Self-Government Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

For planning—

For execution—

Lower staff.

For planning—

For execution—

A consolidated statement of the staff is given in Annexure B.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	50,47	1,53,83	2,58,81	2,14,28	1,45,31	8,22,70
Recurring	..	87	4,57	9,53	14,58	29,55
Total ..	50,47	1,54,70	2,63,38	2,23,81	1,59,89	8,52,25

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/ or cost recoverable.**—Some are productive, others are not.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—To a limited extent.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Details are being worked out.
(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Details are being worked out.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Cannot be estimated at this stage.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Some assistance may be necessary.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—More schemes of this type will have to be taken up in succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

ANNEXURE A.

1. Schemes which must be taken up in the first three post-war years beginning April 1947.

Serial No.	Nature of scheme.	Brief description.	Area selected for application.	Other departments concerned.	Rough estimate of cost in thousand rupees.		To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.
					Capital.	Recurring.	
1	Survey ..	Contour survey of the Eastern and the Mymensingh Divisions.	Mymensingh, Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali and Chittagong districts.	Nil	15,35	Nil ..	Not productive—cost not recoverable.
2	Drainage ..	Bidyadhari-Peali Scheme ..	24-Parganas district ..	Agriculture and Public Health Departments.	96,50	3,50	Ditto.
3	Ditto ..	Dantbhanga-Bullee Bil Scheme	24-Parganas and Khulna districts.	Ditto ..	9,70	30	Ditto.
4	Ditto ..	Ghunni-Jatragachi Bils including Bagjola area.	24-Parganas district ..	Ditto ..	39,90	10	Ditto.
5	Ditto ..	Re-excavation of the Saraswati khal for improvement of Rajapur Janai basin.	Hooghly and Howrah districts	Ditto ..	19,40	1,25	Ditto.
6	Embankment ..	Embankment along the Hinglow river.	Birbhum district ..	Ditto ..	1,42	8	Ditto.
7	Irrigation ..	Subhankar-Danra Scheme ..	Bankura district ..	Ditto ..	9,40	15	Productive, but cost recoverable cannot be estimated at present.
8	Drainage ..	Re-excavation of Laltakuri Rajanagar khal.	Murshidabad district ..	Ditto ..	82	3	Not productive—cost not recoverable.
9	Irrigation ..	Kulai khal Irrigation Scheme	Bankura district ..	Ditto ..	80	6	Productive, but cost recoverable cannot be estimated at present.
10	Drainage ..	Silt clearance of the Jibanti and the Banki river.	Murshidabad district ..	Ditto ..	5,60	6	Not productive—cost not recoverable.
11	Irrigation ..	Jhargram Irrigation project ..	Midnapore district ..	Ditto ..	4,94	20	Productive, but cost recoverable cannot be estimated at present.
12	Ditto ..	Rutrangi Irrigation project ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2,50	10	Ditto.
13	Ditto ..	Kurrum Irrigation Scheme ..	Jalpaiguri district ..	Ditto ..	4,00	40	Ditto.
14	Ditto ..	Panga Irrigation Scheme ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	4,00	40	Ditto.

Serial No.	Nature of scheme.	Brief description.	Area selected for application.	Other departments concerned.	Rough estimate of cost in thousand rupees.		To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.
					Capital.	Recurring.	
15	Irrigation ..	Dank Irrigation Scheme ..	Jalpaiguri district ..	Agriculture and Public Health Departments	4,00	60	Productive, but cost recoverable cannot be estimated at present.
16	Drainage ..	Togralhat Nagda Bils ..	Rangpur district ..	Ditto ..	3,00	60	Not productive—cost not recoverable.
17	Irrigation ..	Jampoi Irrigation Scheme ..	Jalpaiguri district ..	Ditto ..	2,00	20	Productive, but cost recoverable cannot be estimated at present.
18	Ditto ..	Jamuna Irrigation Scheme ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2,00	30	Ditto.
19	Drainage ..	Nalaya River Scheme ..	Rangpur district ..	Ditto ..	8,00	80	Not productive—cost not recoverable.
20	Ditto ..	Ghaghat River Scheme ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	5,00	50	Ditto.
21	Ditto ..	Karatoya River Scheme ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	8,00	80	Ditto.
22	Ditto ..	Tangan River Scheme ..	Dinajpur district ..	Ditto ..	3,50	35	Ditto
23	Ditto ..	Sardagari and other bils, Atrai river.	Rangpur district ..	Ditto ..	1,23	18	Ditto.
				Total ..	2,51,06	10,96	

2. Schemes which must be taken up during the subsequent two years at the latest.

1	Flood control and hydro-electric.	Gumti flood control and river improvement Scheme.	Tippera district ..	Tippera Raj State and Public Health Department.	50,00	4,50	Not productive—cost not recoverable.
2	Ditto ..	Karnafuli flood control and river improvement Scheme.	Chittagong Hill Tracts and Chittagong districts.	Chittagong Port Trust, Revenue and Public Health Departments.	42,00	4,10	Ditto.
3	Ditto ..	Halda flood control and river improvement Scheme.	Chittagong district ..	Public Health Department ..	8,00	90	Ditto.
4	Drainage ..	Baranal, Selimpur and Barokalia bils, etc.	Jessore and Khulna districts ..	Agriculture and Public Health Departments.	4,50	Nil	Ditto.
5	Ditto ..	Dakatia-Madhugram bils, etc.	Khulna district ..	Ditto ..	10,20	30	Ditto.
6	Ditto ..	Panipia Scheme ..	Midnapore district ..	Ditto ..	3,42	11	Ditto.
7	Ditto ..	Soadighi-Gangakhali Scheme ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26,00	60	Ditto.

8	Ditto ..	Trans-Damodar internal Drainage.	Hooghly and Howrah districts	Ditto ..	25,00	85	Ditto.
9	Ditto ..	Hijli Drainage project ..	Midnapore district ..	Ditto ..	1,49,00	3,50	Ditto.
10	Ditto ..	Amta Drainage project ..	Howrah district ..	Ditto ..	23,40	1,45	Ditto.
11	Irrigation ..	Bansloi Irrigation Scheme ..	Birbhum district ..	Ditto ..	11,68	Nil	Productive, but cost recoverable cannot be estimated at present.
12	Drainage ..	Re-excavation of Subarnamati river.	Nadia district ..	Ditto ..	1,30	2	Not productive—cost not recoverable.
13	Ditto ..	Improvement of Chandana khal	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2,00	1	Ditto.
14	Ditto ..	Improvement of Gholda khal ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	9,00	3	Ditto.
15	Ditto ..	Drainage and flushing schemes in Nadia district.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	35,00	15	Ditto.
16	Ditto ..	Drainage and flushing schemes in Murshidabad district.	Murshidabad district ..	Ditto ..	35,00	15	Ditto.
17	Irrigation ..	Minor Irrigation schemes in Birbhum district.	Birbhum district ..	Ditto ..	25,00	15	Ditto.
18	Ditto ..	Minor Irrigation schemes in Bankura district.	Bankura district ..	Ditto ..	25,00	15	Ditto.
19	Drainage ..	Koonoor-Khari river-drainage and flushing scheme.	Burdwan district ..	Ditto ..	14,00	3	Ditto.
20	Irrigation ..	Dolong Irrigation project ..	Midnapore district ..	Ditto ..	12,34	Nil	Productive, but cost recoverable cannot be estimated at present.
21	Ditto ..	Satkahonia Irrigation project	Burdwan district ..	Ditto ..	8,80	22	Ditto.
22	Drainage ..	Improvement of tract bounded by Ganges, Kaliganga and Mathabhanga rivers.	Nadia district ..	Ditto ..	5,00	2	Not productive—cost not recoverable.
				Total ..	5,25,64	17,24	

3. Schemes which should be taken up within the first five post-war years, if possible.

1	Drainage ..	Cut connecting the river Kunti and Chandannagar ditch to relieve drainage congestion of the lower area of the Ghea and Kunti rivers.	Hooghly district ..	Agriculture and Public Health Departments.	21,00	55	Not productive—cost not recoverable.
2	Ditto ..	Kaliaghye extension Scheme ..	Midnapore district ..	Ditto ..	25,00	80	Ditto.
				Total ..	46,00	1,35	

ANNEXURE B.

Staff required for Minor Provincial Irrigation and Drainage Projects.

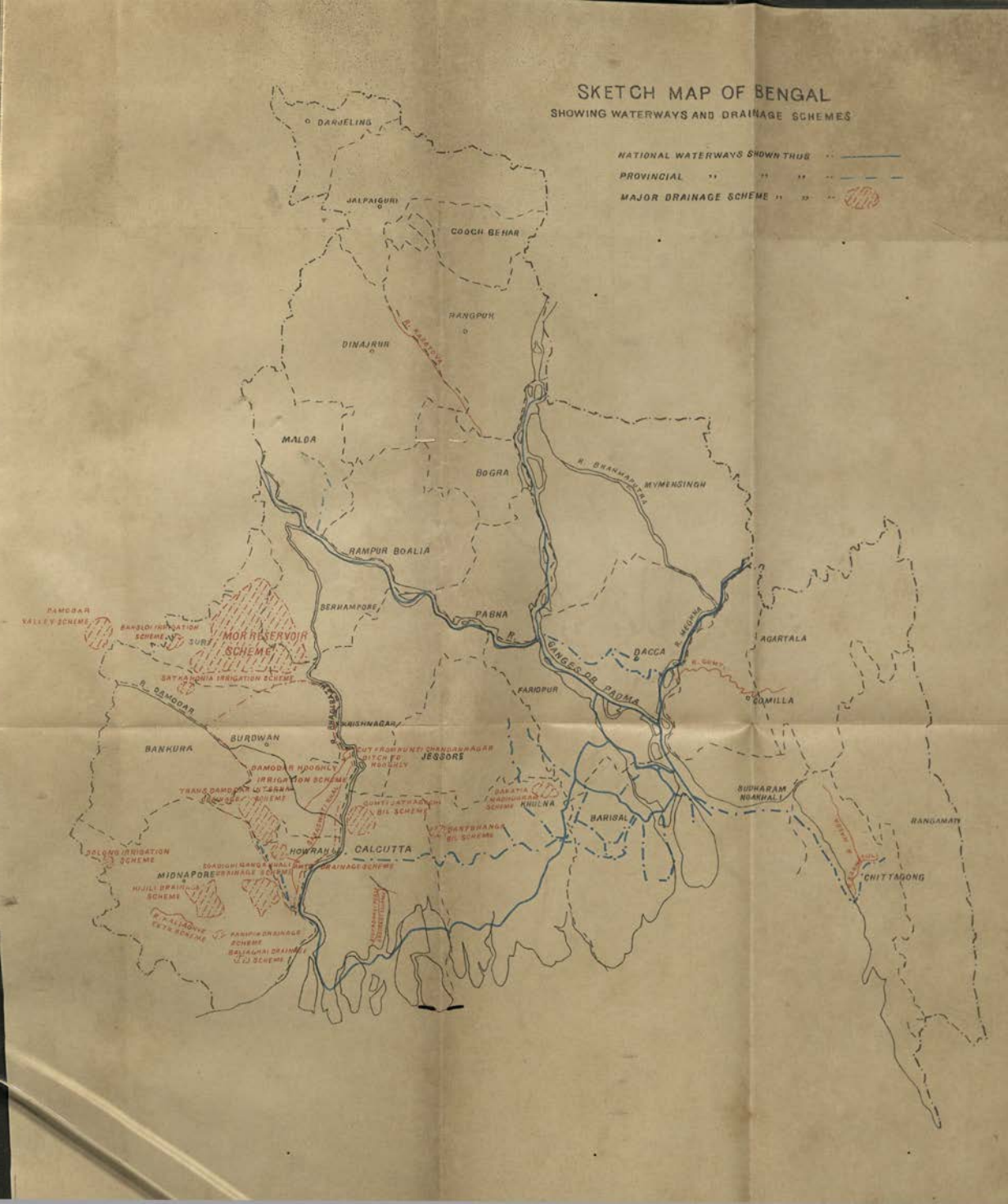
Item.	Number and designation.	Scale.
(1) Upper staff for—		
(*a*) Planning ..	2 Superintending Engineers.	Rs. 1,750—100—2,150 per month each.
	7 Executive Engineers	Rs. 500—50/2—1,000 per month each.
	29 Assistant Engineers	Rs. 150—25—200—50/2—450—25/2—550—50/2—650 per month each.
(*b*) Execution ..	4 Superintending Engineers.	Rs. 1,750—100—2,150 per month each.
	13 Executive Engineers.	Rs. 500—50/2—1,000 per month each.
	54 Assistant Engineers	Rs. 150—25—200—50/2—450—25/2—550—50/2—650 per month each.
(2) Lower staff for—		
(*a*) Planning ..	413 Overseers ..	Rs. 60—65—5/2—70—10/2—140—20/2—200 per month each.
	88 Office staff ..	Different scales of pay.
(*b*) Execution ..	267 Overseers ..	Rs. 60—65—5/2—70—10/2—140—20/2—200 per month each.
	277 Office staff ..	Different scales of pay.

(3) *How staff to be obtained*—The technical staff will be obtained—

(1) Partly by promotion from within the Department;

(2) Partly by recruitment from the market of men without war service; and

(3) Partly by recruitment of men with war service from the Defence forces.


SKETCH MAP OF BENGAL
SHOWING WATERWAYS AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES
NATIONAL WATERWAYS SHOWN THUS
PROVINCIAL
MAJOR DRAINAGE SCHEME
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
RAMPUR BOALIA
BERHAMPORE
PABNA
DACCA
AGARTALA
COMILLA
FARIDPUR
KRISHNAGAR
BURDWAN
BANKURA
JESSORE
KHULNA
BARISAL
SUKHARAM NOAKHALI
CHITTAGONG
RANGAMATI
CALCUTTA
HOWRAH
MIDNAPORE
MOR RESERVOIR SCHEME
DAMODAR VALLEY SCHEME
BANSLOI IRRIGATION SCHEME
SATKANIA IRRIGATION SCHEME
DAMODAR HOOGHLY IRRIGATION SCHEME
JOLONG IRRIGATION SCHEME
HIJILI DRAINAGE SCHEME
BALIAGHAI DRAINAGE SCHEME
BARATIA KHARIGHAT SCHEME
R. BRAHMAPUTRA
R. MEGHNA
R. GANGES OR PADMA
R. DAMODAR

SCHEME No. 101.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th November 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Communications and Works (Communications) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Road Development in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To construct a system of roads throughout Bengal which when connected with similar systems in adjoining Provinces will give uninterrupted road communication throughout India.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Improvement of existing roads and construction of new roads as under—

	Miles.
National Highways ...	1,200
Provincial Highways ...	2,242
Major District Roads ...	6,299
Minor District Roads ...	5,780
Village Roads ...	14,220
Total ...	29,741

The entire programme would probably take 20 years to complete though the intention is to complete it in a shorter period. It is proposed in the first five-years to complete the following road lengths, each road being taken up in its order of priority—

	Miles.
National Highways ...	904
Provincial Highways ...	1,937
Major District Roads ...	770
Other District Roads ...	14
Village Roads ...	15

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Twenty years, but we are immediately concerned with the first five-year programme.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Shown separately (*vide* statement A).

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

	Type of Road.	Probable expenditure before April 1947 in thousands (Land Acquisition only).	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
	(*a*) Capital.							
1.	National Highways ..	81,88	6,44,68	5,72,43	68,21	..	..	13,67,20
2.	Provincial ..	3,46	74,21	1,98,30	..	..	..	2,75,97
3.	Major District Roads	4,25	79,77	64,20	6,08,54	6,77,00	6,77,00	21,10,76
4.	Other District Roads	36	2,69	2,70	..	..	..	5,75
5.	Village Roads ...	..	..	1,33	..	..	..	1,33
	Bridges (Major) ..	..	35,70	58,12	67,71	54,79	92,98	3,09,30
	Survey ...	1,36	83	83	83	83	83	5,51
	Special Tools, Additional Technicians and office for a Central Workshop and maintenance.	..	2,00	2,00	2,52	3,06	3,37	12,95
	Total Capital ..	91,31	8,39,88	8,99,91	7,45,81	7,35,68	7,74,18	40,86,77
	(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	91,31	8,39,88	8,99,91	7,45,81	7,35,68	7,74,18	40,86,77

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The cost is not recoverable but better communications should lead to the development of Agriculture and Industry and indirectly to increase of revenue.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is not proposed to specifically reserve vacancies but it is expected that all demobilised personnel possessing the necessary qualifications will be absorbed.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Plant to be obtained through the help of the Central Government has been shown in the Project Estimates submitted separately to the Government of India.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—50,000 to 60,000. Men from Civil Pioneer Force may be employed either as a unit or individually through contractors.

14. **Whether assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—

(*a*) *Plant*—*See* paragraph 12 above.

(*b*) *Technical personnel*—Central Road Board will direct distribution of all skilled and technical personnel.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in the succeeding five-year periods.**—The programme will continue according to the schedule of priorities already decided upon until the scheme is finished in, say, 20 years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—With the road priorities as at present planned the capital cost incurrable during the first five years will be as follows:—

	Lakhs. Rs.
Cost to be incurred before 1st April 1947 ...	91·31
Cost to be incurred in the first three years after April 1947 ...	24,85·60
Cost to be incurred in the subsequent two years	15,09·86

Should it become necessary to take up roads in East Bengal to provide for large scale employment of labour now engaged on military works, after the war ends, existing road priorities will be altered and major roads in East Bengal will be taken up at once. Consideration of the question of changing road priorities to meet such a contingency has already been taken up. In that event the amount to be spent during the above three phases of the five-year plan will vary though the total expenditure incurrable during the first five years will remain unaltered.

STATEMENT A.

(1) Additional Engineering and Office staff required during the first five years.

For Chief Engineer's Office—

	Rs.
One Chief Engineer on Rs. 3,000 per month ...	3,000
One Personal Assistant (Senior Executive Engineer) on Rs. 1,000+Special pay Rs. 200=Rs. 1,200 per month ...	1,200
	4,200

Office—

(*a*) *Communication Branch.*

One Upper Division Assistant on Rs. 300 per month ...	300
Three Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 100 each per month ...	300
	600

(*b*) *Establishment Branch.*

One Upper Division Assistant on Rs. 300 per month ...	300
Three Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 100 each per month ...	300
	600

(*c*) *Accounts Branch.*

One Upper Division Assistant on Rs. 300 per month ...	300
Five Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 100 each per month ...	500
	800

(*d*) *Issue Branch.*

		Rs.
One Stenographer for Chief Engineer on Rs. 150 per month	...	150
Four Typists on Rs. 70 each per month	...	280
		430

(*e*) *Cash and Pay Branch.*

Two Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 100 each per month	...	200

(*f*) *Estimating and Drawing Branches.*

Two Estimators (Engineer) on Rs. 200 each per month	...	400
Five Estimators on Rs. 100 each per month	...	500
Five Draftsmen on Rs. 80 each per month	...	400
		1,300

(*g*) *Record.*

Five Record suppliers on Rs. 25 each per month	...	125

(*h*) *Menials.*

Two Orderlies for Chief Engineer Two Orderlies for Personal Assistant Ten Peons	at Rs. 15 each per month	210

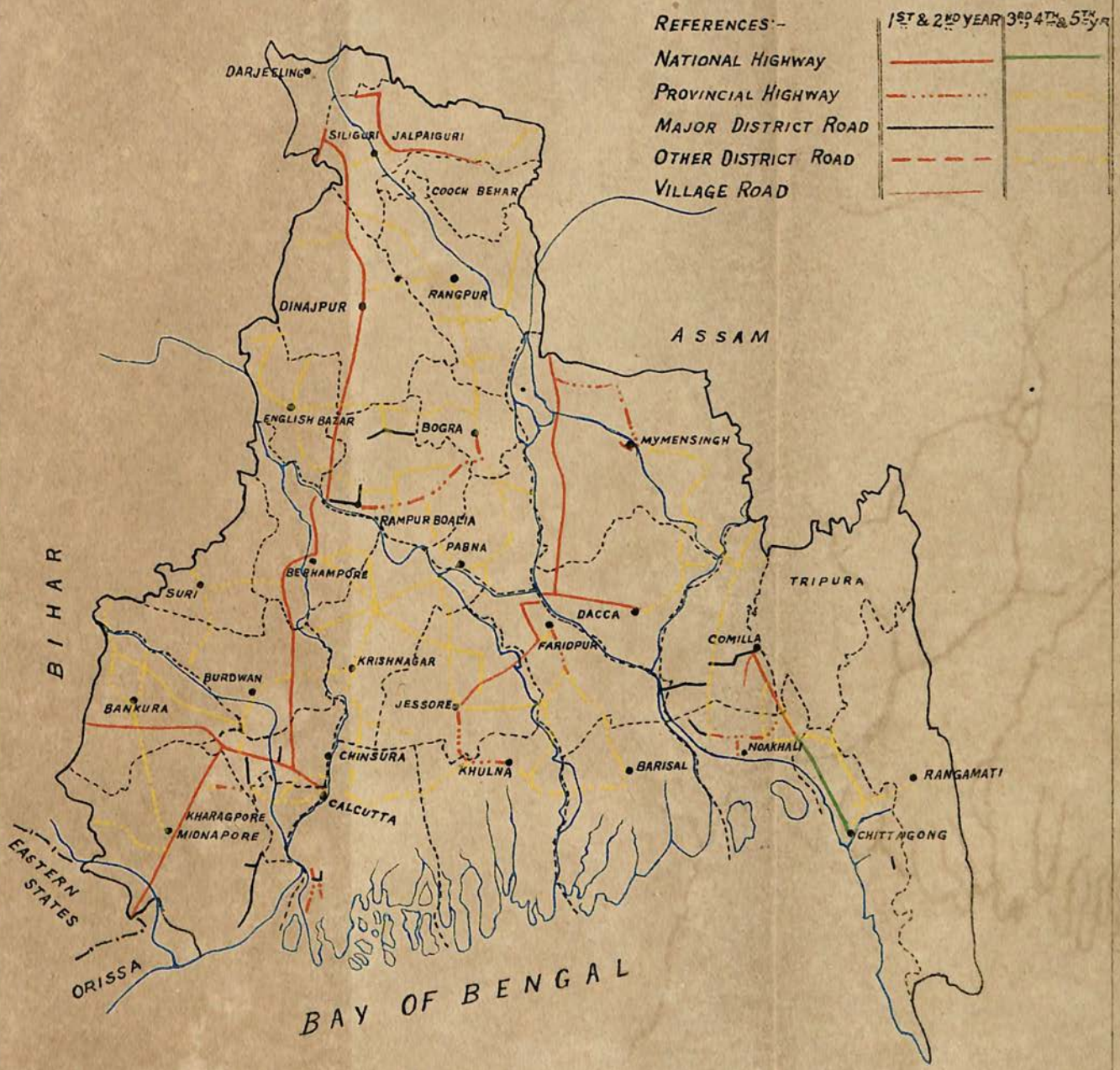
Total per month for Chief Engineer's office Rs. 4,200+Rs. 600+Rs. 600 +Rs. 800+Rs. 430+Rs. 200+Rs. 1,300+Rs. 125+Rs. 210=Rs. 8,465, say Rs. 8,500 per month.

For Superintending Engineer's office—

One Superintending Engineer on Rs. 1,750 per month	...	1,750
One Head Assistant on Rs. 200 per month	...	200
One Senior Assistant on Rs. 110 per month	...	110
Two 3rd. grade Assistants on Rs. 80 each per month	...	160
Eight Junior Assistants on Rs. 40 each per month	...	320
Two Typists on Rs. 45 each per month	...	90
One Record supplier on Rs. 25 per month	...	25
Two Orderlies, 3 peons, 1 chaukidar and I duftry at Rs. 15 each per month	...	105
One Senior Estimator on Rs. 175 per month	...	175
Two Estimators on Rs. 80 each per month	...	160
One Senior Draftsman on Rs. 60 per month	...	60
Two Junior Draftsmen on Rs. 50 each per month	...	100
		3,255

For 2 Superintending Engineers' Office Rs. 3,255 x 2=Rs. 6,510, say Rs. 6,500 per month.

Sketch Map Of Bengal
Showing Post-War Road Development
Scheme For The First Five Years.



		Rs.
For Executive Engineer's Office—		
One Executive Engineer on Rs. 700 per month	...	700
One Accountant on Rs. 150 per month	...	150
Two Accounts clerks (Senior) on Rs. 75 each per month	...	150
Four Accounts clerks (Junior) on Rs. 40 each per month	...	160
One Head clerk on Rs. 80 per month	...	80
Five Junior clerks on Rs. 40 each per month	...	200
One Typist on Rs. 45 per month	...	45
One Duftry, 2 orderlies, 5 peons and 1 chaukidar at Rs. 15 each per month	...	135
Two Estimators on Rs. 80 each per month	...	160
Three Draftsmen on Rs. 50 each per month	...	150
		1,930
say,	...	2,000

For 4 Executive Engineers' office Rs. 2,000 × 4 = Rs. 8,000.

For Subdivisional Officer's office—		
One Assistant Engineer on Rs. 400 per month	...	400
Four Overseers on Rs. 80 each per month	...	320
One Clerk on Rs. 40 per month	...	40
One Orderly, 1 chaukidar and 2 peons at Rs. 15 each per month	...	60
		820

For 8 offices Rs. 820 × 8 = Rs. 6,560, say, Rs. 6,600.

Summary—

For Chief Engineer's office	..	8,500
For 2 Superintending Engineers' office	...	6,500
For 4 Executive Engineers' office	...	8,000
For 8 Subdivisional Officers' office	...	6,600
		29,600

say, Rs. 30,000 per month.

(2) Additional Technicians, etc., required during the first five years.

For one Central Workshop for repairs to Tools and plant, viz., mixers, boilers, pumps, transport lorries, etc.

A. Workshop—

One Superintendent-Manager at Rs. 1,000 per month.
One Foreman at Rs. 500 per month.
Twenty Fitters at Rs. 100 each per month.
Sixty Artisans at Rs. 50 each per month.
Eight Electricians at Rs. 120 each per month.
Eight Welders at Rs. 120 each per month.

B. Office attached to the Workshop—

One Head Clerk and Cashier at Rs. 80 per month.
One Typist at Rs. 50 per month.
Two Clerks at Rs. 60 each per month.
Five Menials at Rs. 15 each per month.

SCHEME No. 102. [Substituted by the Scheme for the purchase of four dredgers for the maintenance and improvement of vital waterways (National and Provincial).]

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Communications and Works (Waterways) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Improvement of four National Waterways of the Province.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at maintaining a navigable route throughout the year at all stages of the tide for steamers and boats plying on the following riverine lines of communications:—

(*a*) Hooghly and other rivers including the Sunderbans Steamer route.
(*b*) Lower Kumar and Bil Route.
(*c*) Brahmaputra in Bengal.
(*d*) Ganges in Bengal from Western end to the confluence of the Meghna.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Owing to (1) formation of shoals in, and (2) silting up of, certain portions of the aforesaid channels, steamers and boats plying in them have to wait for tides to negotiate these shoals. It is proposed to dredge the shoals and silted up portions and improve the rivers by bandalling them where necessary, so as to make the aforesaid Routes navigable throughout the year at all stages of the tide for steamer and boat services.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—24-Parganas, Khulna, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Pabna, Mymensingh, Murshidabad and Nadia.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Agriculture, Public Health and Local Self-Government Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One to five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(1) *Upper Staff for*—

(1) *Planning*—

One Superintending Engineer on Rs. 1,750—100—2,150 per mensem.

(2) *Execution*—

One Superintending Engineer on Rs. 1,750—100—2,150 per mensem.
Two Executive Engineers on Rs. 500—50/2—1,000 per mensem each.
Six Assistant Engineers on Rs. 150—25—200—50/2—450—25/2—550—50/2—650 per mensem each.
Six Dredging Masters (not less than Rs. 605 per mensem each).
Six Dredger Chief Engineers (not less than Rs. 480 per mensem each).
Twelve Junior Dredger Engineers (not less than Rs. 200 per mensem each).

(2) *Lower Staff for*—

(*a*) *Planning*—Nil.

(*b*) *Execution*—

Twenty-four Overseers on Rs. 60—65—5/2—70—10/2—140—20/2—200 per mensem each.
Thirty-nine Office Staff—Different scales, details not given.

How staff to be obtained—The technical staff will be obtained—

(1) partly by promotion from within the department,

(2) partly by recruitment from market of men with War or Defence Force Services, and

(3) partly by recruitment of men from the market or direct from the Defence Force of men with war service.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital ..	2,07,40	7,40	7,40	7,40	7,40	2,37,00
†Recurring	7,80	7,80	7,80	7,80	7,80	39,00
Total ..	2,15,20	15,20	15,20	15,20	15,20	2,76,00

*Includes cost of 4 big dredgers and 9 launches.
†Includes cost of establishment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will be productive to a great extent, but it is difficult to estimate at this stage what cost would be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some *ex*-service khalashies may be employed, if available.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Four dredgers and nine launches will have to be imported from abroad.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Stores required for working the dredgers and launches.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—About 1,000 coolies for earthwork will be required for improvement of the Lower Kumar Bil Route.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes. The dredgers and launches will have to be obtained with the help of the Central Government and possibly technical staff such as Dredging Master and Dredging Engineers.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 103. (Under revision.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Communications and Works (Waterways) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Improvement of sixteen Provincial Waterways of the Province.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at providing better navigation facilities so that passengers, steamers and boats and cargo steamers can ply throughout the year in the sixteen provincial riverine routes mentioned in paragraph 4 below.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to remove the shoals in the following riverine routes by dredging and bandalling the rivers:—

(1) Nabaganga and Chitra from Khulna to Magura.
(2) Line of navigation from Chittagong to Rangamati.
(3) Line of navigation in the river Madhumati from Halifax cut to Boalmari (Nadiar Chandghat).
(4) Route from Dacca to Porabari *via* Dhaleswari and Buriganga.
(5) Route from Calcutta to Khulna *via* inner boat route.
(6) Route from Godagari to English Bazar.
(7) Route from Khulna to Bagerhat and thence to Kachua *via* Alaipur and Bemorta Khals.
(8) Route from Hular Hat to Perojpur.
(9) Route from Barisal to Patuakhali.
(10) Route from Bethua to Kaliganga (Loop of Dhaleswari).
(11) Route from Jhalakati to Barguna.
(12) Geonkhali to Ghatal.
(13) Route from Bhangura to Nakalia.
(14) Route from Khulna to Chapail along Attarabanka.
(15) Route from Khulna to Bagerhat.
(16) Guteakhali Khal to Cut No. 1.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Jessore, Chittagong, Faridpur, Dacca, Mymensingh, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Malda, Rajshahi, Bakarganj, Midnapore, Howrah and Pabna.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Agriculture and Public Health and Local Self-Government Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Please *see* paragraph 8 of the scheme for the improvement of National Waterways (Scheme No. 102). The same staff will do for this scheme as well.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	24,00	24,00	24,00	24,00	24,00	1,20,00
*Recurring ..	7,83	7,83	7,83	7,83	7,83	39,15
Total ..	31,83	31,83	31,83	31,83	31,83	1,59,15

*Cost of works only ; does not include cost of establishment.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No tolls are charged at present from launches and boats plying in majority of these routes, but as better navigation facilities will be provided under this scheme, it is proposed to levy tolls, so that the scheme will be productive to a great extent. The exact amount of cost recoverable cannot, however, be estimated at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Very little.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Same as in the case of the scheme for the improvement of National Waterways (Scheme No. 102).

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Same as in the case of the scheme for the improvement of National Waterways (Scheme No. 102).

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Same as in the case of the scheme for the improvement of National Waterways (Scheme No. 102).

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 104. (Revised.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of the staff of the Co-operative Department in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at increasing the staff to cope with increased work consequent upon the increase in the number of Co-operative Societies.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Strengthening the existing staff, which is inadequate, to cope with the increase in work due to the increase in the number of societies, as shown in paragraph 8.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years for recruitment and training.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Upper Staff.

For planning—Nil.

For execution—

(1) 1 Joint Registrar in the scale of Rs. 1,000—50—1,250 per month.
(2) 4 Deputy Registrars in the scale of Rs. 750—50/2—1,000 per month each.
(3) 10 Assistant Registrars in the scale of Rs. 150—25—200—25/2—300—50/2—650 per month each.
(4) 9 Divisional Auditors in the scale of Rs. 220—10/2—240—20/2—300 per month each.
(5) 26 Audit Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 125—5/2—130—10/2—150—15/2—180—10/2—250 per month each.
(6) 63 Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 125—5/2—130—10/2—150—15/2—180—10/2—250 per month each.
(7) 70 Auditors in the scale of Rs. 75—3/2—84—4/2—100—5/2—130 per month each.
(8) 68 Assistant Auditors in the scale of Rs. 50—50—3/2—80—5/2—90 per month each.
(9) 5 Head Assistants in the scale of Rs. 110—12/2—170—5/2—175 per month each.
(10) 9 Head Assistants in the scale of Rs. 105—5/2—120 per month each.
(11) 6 Stenographers in the scale of Rs. 80—5/2—105—10/2—155 per month each.
(12) 295 Assistants in the scale of Rs. 40—40—45—45—5/2—75—3/2—90 per month each.
(13) 295 Typists in the scale of Rs. 45—5/2—70 per month each.

Lower Staff.

For planning—Nil.

For execution—

(1) 425 Inferior servants in the scale of Rs. 13—1/5—17 per month each.
(2) 68 Inferior servants in the scale of Rs. 10—1/5—15 per month each.
(3) 29 Inferior servants on Rs. 18 (fixed) per month each.

Both upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	21	..	..	..	..	21
Recurring ..	9,45	9,46	9,88	9,89	10,37	49,05
Total ..	9,66	9,46	9,88	9,89	10,37	49,26

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No cost will be recoverable. (Explanation under item 16 below.)

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 40 per cent. of the vacancies for returned service personnel possessing necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Does not arise.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The strength of the present staff was sanctioned on the basis of about 23,553 societies existing in the year 1935. The total number of societies has since gone up to 41,247.

Note.—The cost shown under item 9 is the cost of the additional staff proposed under the scheme. No part of this cost will be recoverable. If, however, the cost of all auditors (existing and proposed) is met from the General Revenues—as contemplated in the detailed scheme, the audit fees levied from societies (out of which the cost of the existing auditors is now met) may be treated as cost recoverable. The audit fees realisable on the basis of present assessment amount to Rs. 4·96 lakhs per year.

SCHEME No. 105.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th November 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A scheme for the training of certain officers of the Co-operative Department and the Manager of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., in the United Kingdom or United States of America in technical subjects.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To meet the requirements of the Department in respect of technical officers for the Post-War Reconstruction Schemes, it is proposed to send 7 selected officers of this department and the Manager of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank abroad for training in Co-operation, Banking and Marketing of Agricultural and Industrial products.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Two officers will be deputed for training in "Co-operation" and three including the Manager of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank in "Banking" and the other three in "Marketing".

One of the two officers trained in "Co-operation" will be employed as Principal of the Co-operative Training Institute and the other will be the Officer-in-charge of the Publicity Section of the Institute (Scheme No. 106).

One of the two departmental officers trained in "Banking" will be attached as a Professor to the Co-operative Training Institute and the other will act as Financial Adviser in the Department and will also be in charge of the execution of the scheme for the Rehabilitation of the Agricultural Credit Movement (Scheme No. 108). The Manager of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank will continue to work as such after training in "Banking".

One of the three officers trained in "Marketing" will be employed in organising the sale of agricultural commodities (Scheme No. 113) and another of industrial products (Scheme No. 111). The third will be attached to the Co-operative Training Institute as a Professor (Scheme No. 106).

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Nil.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	Previous year.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	56(*a*)	48(*b*)	8(*c*)	..	..	..	1,12
Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	56	48	8	..	..	..	1,12

(*a*) Passage money .. .. Rs. 8 thousand.
Allowance at Rs. 500 per month per officer .. Rs. 48 thousand.
Total .. Rs. 56 thousand.

(*b*) Allowance at Rs. 500 per month per officer .. Rs. 48 thousand.
(*c*) Passage money .. .. Rs. 8 thousand.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Rs. 7,000 is recoverable (half the cost of the training of the Manager will be borne by the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited).

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Assistance of the Central Government will be necessary for arranging passages for the officers and also admissions in the institutions selected for training.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The course of training will be two years.

SCHEME No. 106. [Merged with Scheme No. 104 (revised).]

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Co-operative Training and Education.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at—

(1) making adequate provision for the training of the officers of the department as well as the officers and members of Co-operative Societies in the theory and practice of co-operation; and

(2) arranging for the Co-operative education of the rural population generally.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme contemplates construction of a suitable building for the permanent accommodation of the existing Training Institute with a hostel attached to it; provision for staff of the Training Institute; formation of 16 peripatetic instructional and publicity units and addition of a Publicity Section to the Institute which will work under the technical guidance of the Publicity Department of the Government of Bengal and will train co-operative staff in the production of dramas and in other methods of visual publicity generally; training and equipment of at least 3 dramatic parties to tour in the Province; provision for 16 mobile cinema units which will consist of motor vans or boats equipped with films, projectors, loud speakers, gramophone records, etc.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—The Publicity Department and the Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

For planning and execution—

(1) Principal in the scale of Rs. 750—1,000 per month.
(2) Two Professors in the scale of Rs. 150—700 per month each.
(3) Four Lecturers in the scale of Rs. 125—300 per month each.
(4) One Officer-in-charge of the Publicity Section in the scale of Rs. 225—450 per month.
(5) One Head Assistant in the scale of Rs. 105—120 per month.
(6) Two Assistants in the scale of Rs. 40—90 per month each.
(7) One Typist in the scale of Rs. 45—70 per month.

Peripatetic staff—

(8) 16 Instructors (Auditors) in the scale of Rs. 75—130 plus special pay at 10 per cent. per month each.
(9) 16 Assistant Instructors (Assistant Auditors) on Rs. 50 plus special pay at 10 per cent. per month each.
(10) 16 Assistant Publicity Officers in the scale of Rs. 75—130 per month each.
(11) 18 Publicity Assistants (for the 3 dramatic parties) on Rs. 50 each per month.
(12) 16 Operators on Rs. 75 each per month.
(13) 16 Assistant Operators on Rs. 60 each per month.

Lower Staff.

For planning and execution—

72 Inferior servants on Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 each per month.
15 Drivers on Rs. 70 each per month.
15 Cleaners on Rs. 20 each per month.
3 Boatmen on Rs. 20 each per month.

Both upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan (in thousand rupees)—**

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital ..	7,17	..	..	..	..	7,17
†Recurring ..	3,50	3,50	3,50	3,50	3,50	17,50
Total ..	10,67	3,50	3,50	3,50	3,50	24,67

*Cost of construction of a building and equipment of mobile units, etc.
†Maintenance of staff and mobile units.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Cost not recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 40 per cent. of the vacancies for returned soldiers possessing necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Building materials, furniture and other equipments.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme is of a permanent nature and will be continued in succeeding five-year periods also. The instructional units and dramatic parties may be increased after the first five years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—A Co-operative Training Institute was first established in 1937 and was maintained for the first five years out of the Government of India grant. This grant having ceased, the Institute is now being maintained out of provincial revenues, its continuance having been sanctioned for three years up to 1944-45. It is necessary to have a permanent Training Institute with a Publicity Section. The Institute is now housed in a rented building.

SCHEME No. 107. [Amalgamating with Scheme No. 104 (revised).]

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of the service of Supervisors.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at creating a common serivce for the Supervisors of the Central Co-operative Banks, with a time-scale of pay, to improve their prospects and the standard of the service generally.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—To create a common service of 910 Supervisors (for primary supervision of rural credit societies) with a scale of pay of Rs. 40—2/2—70 per month and the benefits of a Contributory Provident Fund.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

For planning—Nil.
For execution—Nil.

Lower Staff.

For planning—Nil.
For execution—910 Supervisors in the scale of Rs. 40—2/2—70 per month, plus fixed travelling allowance at Rs. 20 per month and 910 inferior servants on Rs. 10 each per month.

The staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring ..	8,02	8,02	8,24	8,24	8,46	40,98
Total ..	8,02	8,02	8,24	8,24	8,46	40,98

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Rs. 20,49,000 will be recoverable from the Central Banks as contribution towards the Supervisors' pay as follows:—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.	
4,01	4,01	4,12	4,12	4,23	20,49	(in thousand).

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 40 per cent. of the vacancies for returned service personnel possessing necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Does not arise.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The Supervisors maintained by the Central Banks are in the majority of cases ill-paid. The Central Banks in their present financial position cannot increase their pay. The result is discontent and inefficiency in the service.

If Scheme No. 109 materialises, the cost of the scheme will not fall upon Government.

SCHEME No. 108. [A part of this Scheme has been amalgamated with Scheme No. 104 revised).]

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A scheme for rehabilitation of the Agricultural Credit Movement in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at rehabilitating the Agricultural Credit Movement in Bengal, which is in a state of stagnation.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—

(*i*) The debts of all members of primary credit societies will be scaled down by Debt Settlement Boards to an amount which these members can pay in 15 years on the basis of their actual repaying capacity.

(*ii*) Payment shall be made by annual equated instalments of principal and interest, the interest being calculated at the rate of 7½ per cent.

(*iii*) The loss that this scaling down will involve will be set off in the first place against the owned capital of the Primary Societies and the Central Banks, the balance of the loss will fall on the creditors of the Central Banks whose deposits will be written down accordingly.

(*iv*) In order that the debts of members may be settled as speedily as possible, Government will set up as many additional Co-operative Debt Settlement Boards as may be necessary.

(*v*) Each Central Bank will be put in charge of a departmental officer who will act as its Manager and see that the scheme works properly. There will also be a Banking Expert attached to the Apex Bank (Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank).

(*vi*) Pending completion of the settlement of debts of members by the Boards (this would probably take three or four years) all recoveries made by a Central Bank from the Primary Societies, shall, after meeting the cost of management, be distributed *pro rata* amongst its creditors. Government will give each Central Bank a subsidy to cover the deficit in any year between its cost of management and its revenue income so that this deficit will not have to be met out of its capital recoveries at the expense of the depositors.

(*vii*) As soon as the settlement of the members' debts has been completed the following action will be taken:—

(*a*) The deposits of the creditors of each Central Bank will be scaled down as stated in (*iii*) above.

(*b*) Out of the interest realised at 7½ per cent., 1 per cent. will be retained by the primary society to pay the audit fee and to meet management expenses; the balance of 6½ per cent. will be made over to the Central Banks.

(*c*) All recoveries on capital account shall be devoted to the repayment *pro rata* of the creditors' principal dues.

(*d*) Out of the revenue income of the Bank shall be paid the cost of its management and interest to creditors at 3 per cent. on the scaled down deposits.

(*e*) Government will continue to give the Bank a subsidy to cover the deficit in any year between its cost of management and its

revenue income for a period of 18 years or till the creditors' dues are paid up, whichever is earlier.

(*f*) Government will guarantee the payment of interest to the creditors at 3 per cent. on the scaled down deposits for the same period.

(*g*) Creditors' dues left unpaid after 18 years from the date their deposits are scaled down shall be written off.

(*viii*) The Provincial Bank will rank equally with the other creditors of the Central Banks in the matter of reduction or repayment of its dues. An assurance is, however, included in the scheme that Government will take steps to ensure that the financial stability of the Provincial Bank is not impaired as a result thereof.

Of the existing 119 Central Banks, it is expected that 100 will probably elect to come under this scheme and estimates have been framed accordingly.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—18 years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

For planning—1 Banking Expert on Rs. 2,000 per month.

For execution—1 Banking Expert on Rs. 2,000 per month.

100 Departmental Officers of ranks of the Inspectors and Auditors—40 Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 and 60 Auditors in the scale of Rs. 75 to Rs. 130, per month each.

Lower Staff.

For planning—Nil.

For execution—102 inferior servants in the scale of Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per month each.

Total estimated annual pay of both staffs will be Rs. 1,40,000. Both the upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring ..	5,00	6,00	7,00	8,00	9,95	35,95
Total ..	5,00	6,00	7,00	8,00	9,95	35,95

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Rs. 15,00 (thousand) will probably be recoverable as follows:—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Nil	3,00	3,50	4,00	4,50	15,00 (in thousand)

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 40 per cent. of the vacancies for returned soldiers possessing necessary minimum qualification.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.** The scheme will be continued in succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The cost represents only a rough estimate. It will be possible to make an accurate estimate when the settlement of debts of members by Debt Settlement Boards which is in progress has all been completed, and the financial position of each Central Bank is definitely known. Scheme No. 109, if accepted, will materially alter this scheme.

SCHEME No. 109.

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of an Agricultural Credit Bank on the lines generally of the Credit Agricole d'Egypte.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The main objective of the scheme is to finance Agriculture and kindred operations, involving the financing of Co-operative Societies in general and the financing of Agricultural Warehouses (Scheme No. 42), of Agricultural Marketing, of other Agricultural operations and of selected Cottage Industries.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed that the Provincial Co-operative Bank should be reorganised as an Agricultural Credit Bank on the lines generally of Credit Agricole d' Egypte; Central Banks should be amalgamated so that there is only one Central Bank in each district and reorganised as a branch of the Agricultural Credit Bank. In broad outlines this reorganisation should take the following form:—

(1) The authorised capital of the Provincial Bank should be raised to 4 crores and the subscribed capital to 3 crores; Government should subscribe to shares up to 1 crore and the balance should be subscribed by joint stock banks and co-operative societies, half to be paid up immediately.

(2) Government should guarantee a minimum dividend of 3 per cent. on the paid up shares; but unlike the Credit Agricole, out of the profits 25 per cent. shall first be credited to the Reserve Fund, the dividend shall be paid out of the balance and the maximum dividend payable shall not exceed 7½ per cent. on the paid-up share capital (*vide* bye-law 52, Provincial Bank).

(3) The Board of Directors should consist of 12 Directors, five Directors to be elected by and from amongst the representatives of co-operative societies on the Local Boards [*see* (5) below], one from each Division, three to be elected by the Joint Stock Banks and one by the Urban Co-operative Banks holding shares in the bank; three to be nominated by Government. Government nominees will normally be officials representing the Co-operative, the Agriculture and the Revenue Departments. The President of the bank should be appointed by Government, after considering any recommendation made by the Board in that behalf.

(4) Government may demand a revision of any decision taken by the Board or the General Meeting if they consider such decision to be prejudicial to the bank's interest, provided such demand is made within 15 days of the decision being taken.

(5) A Local Board should be constituted for each branch. It should consist of three elected representatives of co-operative credit and marketing societies, two non-officials to be nominated by Government, the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and the Collector who should be the Chairman. The Local Board should advise the Central Board of Directors on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and should perform such duties as the Central Board may delegate to it.

(6) Unlike the Credit Agricole, the Agricultural Credit Bank will receive deposits in the same manner as the Provincial and Central Banks now do.

The functions of the bank should be as follows:—

(1) There should be a separate department of the bank dealing with co-operative societies; one section of this department should be charged with the execution of the Rehabilitation Scheme (Scheme No. 108), which will undergo consequential modifications, another section will deal with fresh finance and with promotion of the co-operative movement generally on sound lines and a third section will deal with long-term co-operative finance. It follows that the existing Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks will disappear; their business will be taken over by this latter branch which will undertake the issue of debentures to finance all long-term loans on the mortgage of land, etc.

(2) The Bank may issue the following loans:—

(*a*) *Short-term loans* repayable within one year.

(*i*) Cultivation loans including credit sale of seeds and manures, to co-operative societies and *groups* of agriculturists (on the lines of Agricultural loans now issued by Government) but not to individual agriculturists. The Bank will not undertake the issue of loans intended solely for the relief of distress and lacking in the necessary security; this should continue to be the responsibility of the Revenue Department. Loans for seeds and manures will be issued in the form of Delivery Orders on the Seeds and Manure Depots of the Agriculture Department. (Schemes Nos. 3, 3A and 19.)

Short-term loans may also be issued to Co-operative Fishery Societies and other societies engaged in cottage industries and to Urban Co-operative Banks.

(*ii*) Loans against the hypothecation of grain to co-operative societies, groups of agriculturists or individual agriculturists. The bank will also take up the running of licensed warehouses.

(*b*) *Medium-term loans* repayable within five years for the purchase of cattle, agricultural implements and for small irrigation and drainage works calculated to improve agricultural land, to co-operative societies as well as to groups of cultivators and, in special cases, to individual farmers. Under this category will also come medium term loans to finance cottage industries and the grant of such loans, if necessary, to Fishery Societies.

(*c*) *Long-term loans*, repayable within 15 years, to finance redemption of land and public works of irrigation and drainage and other improvements of agricultural land, to individual farmers or groups of farmers. This would cover co-operative land mortgage banking.

(3) To a limited extent, the bank may undertake commercial banking as is being done by the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Central Provinces. This business will include discounting bills of exchange, *hundis* and other negotiable instruments, grant of loans against deposits, gilt-edged securities and railway receipts, etc. Such business may, however, be allowed only to such extent and subject to such conditions as Government may from time to time prescribe.

(4) In order that the primary object of this bank, viz., fostering the growth of the co-operative movement on sound lines, is not overlooked, it will be necessary (*a*) to grant preferential treatment to co-operative societies, e.g., by charging a lower rate of interest to such societies or their members than to others, and (*b*) possibly to lay down a limit up to which only may the funds of the bank be invested outside the co-operative movement. To start with, this limit will naturally have to be high, say, 75 per cent., but will vary from time to time.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The entire Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Agriculture and Revenue Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—A Banking Expert has already been appointed by Government and attached to the Provincial Co-operative Bank. Such staff of the Provincial Co-operative Bank and of the Central Banks as is considered efficient will be absorbed by the proposed bank. Such other staff as may be required will have to be appointed by direct recruitment. Details will have to be worked out later when the reorganisation is taken up.

The Supervisors of the Central Banks will of course be taken over by this bank, barring those who are considered inefficient or who do not possess the necessary qualifications. A common service of Supervisors will thus be automatically created and their scales of pay and prospects improved. If this scheme materialises Scheme No. 107 (Reorganisation of service of Supervisors) will not be necessary.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year for the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	50,00	..	..	..	..	50,00
Recurring ..	4,50	4,50	4,50	4,50	4,50	22,50
Total ..	54,50	4,50	4,50	4,50	4,50	72,50

The above is an estimate of the maximum cost likely to fall upon Government. Capital cost represents the share capital to be paid up by Government immediately the reorganisation is taken up; the recurring cost represents dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. on the total paid up share capital, viz., 1½ crores. Other recurring cost such as the cost of employing staff, etc., will fall upon the bank, and cannot be worked out at this stage.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Government will derive a dividend of rupees one lakh fifty thousand every year as follows:—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	7,50

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Forty per cent. of any additional staff required may be obtained from amongst returned service personnel provided they possess the necessary qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Does not arise.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will of course continue to expand as the business of the proposed Agricultural Credit Bank expands but the cost to Government will not exceed that shown above as the scheme should finance itself.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Legislation necessary will include, among other matters, (*i*) amendment of the definition of "financing

bank" in the Bengal Co-operative Societies Act, 1940, to include the bank proposed so as to confer on it the power to direct suitable amendments in the bye-laws of co-operative societies (section 18 *ibid*) and (*ii*) to make loans issued by the bank to individual cultivators or groups of cultivators a first charge on the crops raised, on the land redeemed or on the cattle, agricultural or industrial implements, warehouses, irrigation facilities, etc., provided with such loans and recoverable summarily as a public demand along the lines of section 47 of the Co-operative Societies Act—loans issued through co-operative societies will be automatically so secured under that section.

The object of proposals made above may now be briefly explained.

(1) Besides relieving Government of direct responsibility for financing agriculture and kindred operations and providing large sums for that purpose, this scheme would enable Government most effectively and at a relatively much smaller cost to themselves to re-establish confidence in co-operative finance and attract and canalise through the bank private capital to finance agriculture generally [paragraphs 4(1), (2) and (4)].

(2) The Provincial and Central Banks are, like similar institutions in other Provinces, now financially cramped; they are unable principally by virtue of their constitution to find sufficient scope for profitable investment and have large sums lying idle or unremuneratively invested. The proposals made above offer wide scope for reasonably safe investment.

(3) The rates of interest now charged by co-operative institutions are, despite every effort made to lower them, still too high. The proposed bank, by being in a position to attract capital at low rates of interest and to invest it in a larger and more profitable field, should be able to lower the burden of interest rates to a level which an industry like agriculture can profitably bear.

(4) Among the most important causes of the failure of the Provincial and Central Banks to run on right lines have been (*a*) political interference by or through interests represented on the Managing Committees, (*b*) control of management by borrowers' representatives, and (*c*) inefficient management owing to these banks' inability to afford a well paid and qualified staff. The proposals made in sub-paragraphs (3) and (5) of paragraph 4 rule out (*a*) and (*b*), while proposals designed to expand scope of business both presume as well as make possible the employment of competent staff.

(5) It has been the experience of this country, and that of Egypt supports this view—that whenever co-operative banking has been combined with commercial or general agricultural banking, the latter has tended to overshadow the former and the interests of the co-operative movement have receded into the background. The constitution of the Central and Local Boards and the safeguards proposed in sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) relating to the functions of the Bank are intended to check this tendency.

It must be made clear that the scheme has not yet received the approval of Government and that neither the scheme nor any of its details commit Government in any way. Further examination of the scheme will be taken up by the Banking Expert and by the Adviser to the Co-operative Movement recently appointed by Government, when the details of the scheme as well as the manner in which it is to be fitted into Scheme No. 108 will be decided. The proposals made above are purely tentative and are intended mainly to serve as an indication of the lines along which the question of establishing an Agricultural Credit Bank in this Province and of reorganising and revitalising the Provincial and Central Co-operative Banks may perhaps be suitably considered.

SCHEME No. 110.

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of the scheme.**—A scheme for the Rehabilitation of fishermen in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at saving the fishermen from exploitation by middlemen by organising them on a co-operative basis with a view to joint working of fisheries and collective and more profitable scale of the catches.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Organisation of ten thousand fishermen through 14 Co-operative Fishermen's Societies—by developing the 7 existing fishermen's societies and setting up 7 new such societies.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Midnapore, Dacca, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Chittagong, Faridpur, Mymensingh and Bakarganj.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Agriculture (Fisheries) Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

For planning and execution—

(*i*) 4 Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 125—250 per month each.

(*ii*) 2 clerks in the scale of Rs. 45—90 per month each.

(*iii*) 14 Executive Officers in the scale of Rs. 75—130 per month each.

Lower Staff.

For planning and execution—

18 inferior servants in the scale of Rs. 13—17 per month each.

Both the upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees)—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital.						
(Cost of boats, nets, coal-tar, medicines, etc.)	4,35	..	..	..	..	4,35
Recurring.						
(Advance to members, payment of rent, supervision cost—departmental) ..	5,52	5,52	5,52	5,52	5,52	27,60
Total ..	9,87	5,52	5,52	5,52	5,52	31,95*

* (1) Interest free loan from Government .. 26,50
(2) Free grant 3,30
(3) Subsidy from Government for one year for staff of societies 1,05
(4) Cost of Departmental staff 1,10

31,95

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The amount of cost recoverable is Rs. 26,50,000 (Rs. 5,30,000 in each of five years).

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Forty per cent. of the vacancies will be reserved for returned soldiers possessing necessary minimum qualification.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Yarn, coal-tar, boat, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—More fishermen will be organised on co-operative basis in the succeeding five-year period.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The existing societies of fishermen are all in a moribund condition. It is proposed to form larger units with better arrangements for joint catches.

As the societies will be of an experimental nature, Government will have to provide the necessary finance in the first five years. Thereafter the societies will be financed by the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank.

The Fisheries Department have schemes for processing and marketing fish. (Schemes Nos. 35 and 37.)

SCHEME No. 111.

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A scheme for the development of the Co-operative Handloom Industry.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—It is proposed to take up the manufacture of yarn, its dyeing and its distribution to handloom weavers, the manufacture of textile goods and their marketing on co-operative lines.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Organisation of 1,500 weavers' societies with 30,000 weavers, establishment of 30 Unions and 63 Sale Depots including 3 at Calcutta. Installation of one spinning mill, one dyeing factory and four sizing and calendering machines. 300 societies will be organised in each of the five years and they will include the existing societies which will be reconstituted.

5. **Areas selected for operation.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Industries.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

For planning—

One Deputy Registrar in the scale of Rs. 1,000—1,250 per mensem.
One Head Assistant on Rs. 105 per month in the scale of Rs. 105 to Rs. 120.
One Clerk on Rs. 40 per month in the scale of Rs. 40—90.
One Typist on Rs. 35 per month in the scale of Rs. 35—80.

For execution—

Two Assistant Registrars in the scale of Rs. 150—650 (with technical qualification) per mensem each.
One Publicity Officer in the scale of Rs. 150—300 per mensem.
One Marketing Officer in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem (with experience in textiles).
Five Assistant Marketing Officers in the scale of Rs. 125—250 per mensem each (with experience in textiles).
Four Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 125—250 per mensem each.
Thirty Canvassers on Rs. 40 per month each, in the scale of Rs. 40—90.
Ten Surveyors-*cum*-Canvassers on Rs. 50 per month each in the scale of Rs. 50—90.
Two Head Assistants on Rs. 105 per month each in the scale of Rs. 105—120.
One Assistant on Rs. 80 per month in the scale of Rs. 80—120.
Eight Assistants on Rs. 45 per month each in the scale of Rs. 45—105.
Two Clerks on Rs. 40 per month each in the scale of Rs. 40—90.
Two Typists on Rs. 35 per month each in the scale of Rs. 35—80.

Lower Staff.

For planning—Three peons on Rs. 13 per month each in the scale of Rs. 13—17.

For execution.—Twenty-four peons on Rs. 13 per month each in the scale of Rs. 13—17.

Both the upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

(In addition, the Unions will maintain an adequate number of Supervisors and other necessary staff which will be recruited locally.)

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	16,65	50	50	50	50	18,65*
Recurring ..	17,19	15,95	15,65	14,41	14,41	77,61**
Total ...	33,84	16,45	1,615	14,91	14,91	96,26

	Cost of plant and machinery, etc.	Improved looms.	Furniture, etc.	Total.	
* Long-term loan (int. bearing) ..	7,03	Nil	Nil.	7,03	(thousand)
* Long-term loan (interest-free) ..	7,72	1,25	Nil	8,97	„
* Grant	1,28	1,25	12	2,65	„
	16,03	2,50	12	18,65	„

** Interest-bearing Long-term loan (working capital) .. Rs. 60,00 (thousand.)
** Subsidy to societies for maintenance of staff .. .. Rs. 11,16 „
** Cost of Departmental staff .. .. .. Rs. 6,45 „
Rs. 77,61 „

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**— Rupees 76,00,000 will be recoverable in the following manner:—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Nil	2,33	3,16	3,98	4,81	14,28 (thousand)

and the balance in the succeeding 15 years.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 40 per cent. of the posts for returned soldiers possessing requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equpiment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Plant and machinery for spinning mill, dyeing factory and calendering and sizing machines.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Parts, fittings and furniture.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Approximately 400 mill operatives will be required.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**— Assistance will be required for the procurement of plants and machineries.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The organisation of more weavers' societies is contemplated and if necessary, another spinning mill and more sizing and calendering machines will be installed.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The total number of handloom weavers in the Province is estimated to be 2 lakhs. The scheme covers 30,000 weavers; others will be gradually brought under it. If Scheme No. 109 materialises, Government will not be required to provide finance for the issue of loans proposed above.

SCHEME No. 112. [Amalgamated with Scheme No. 104 (revised).]

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A scheme for the reorganisation of the Agricultural Co-operative Movement in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at reorganising agricultural co-operative societies into larger units on a limited liability basis with multiple objects to serve the various needs of the agriculturists.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Formation of 12,000 agricultural co-operative societies with membership of between 500 to 1,000 each.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All the districts of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Upper Staff.

For planning—

(1) Two Deputy Registrars on Rs. 750 each per mensem.
(2) Two Assistant Registrars on Rs. 250 each per mensem.
(3) One Head Assistant on Rs. 175 per mensem.
(4) Two Stenographers on Rs. 80 each per mensem.
(5) Two Assistants on Rs. 40 each per mensem.
(6) Two Typists on Rs. 45 each per mensem.

For execution—

(1) 120 Inspectors on Rs. 125 each per mensem.
(2) 400 Assistant Auditors on Rs. 50 each per mensem.

Lower Staff.

For planning—Eight inferior servants on Rs. 13 each per mensem

For execution—

(1) 120 inferior servants on Rs. 13 each per mensem.
(2) 400 inferior servants on Rs. 10 each per mensem.

Both the upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—No separate cost will be involved under this scheme The staff required will be covered by the additional staff proposed under Scheme No. 104.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.—** Does not arise.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 40 per cent. of the vacancies for returned soldiers possessing necessary minimum qualification.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—At present there are 30,000 rural societies (with 9 lakh members) of the unlimited liability type whose sole function is to supply agricultural credit. These societies will be replaced by some 12,000 societies, with limited liability discharging more than one function so that the primary needs of the agriculturists may be met by one and the same organisation. The change from unlimited liability to limited liability will also attract a better class of people into these societies, which should make for better management.

SCHEME No. 113. [Partly amalgamated with Scheme No. 104 (revised).]

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A scheme for the development of Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural produce.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at enabling the agriculturists jointly and profitably to market their produce (paddy and jute) by forming co-operative societies.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—At present there are 49 paddy marketing societies (excluding 4 societies in Birbhum district covered by a separate scheme) and 2 jute marketing societies. It is proposed to revitalise them and also to organise 6 new paddy sale societies and 1 jute sale society in each of the first 5 years. One of the two jute marketing societies will be provided with a baling press.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal excepting the district of Birbhum for which a separate scheme has been drawn up.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

Planning—

(*i*) One Deputy Registrar (the Deputy Registrar provided in Scheme No. 111 will also be in charge of these societies).

(*ii*) One Special Officer in the scale of Rs. 150—650 per mensem.

(*iii*) Two clerks in the scale of Rs. 40—90 per mensem each.

(*iv*) One typist in the scale of Rs. 45—70 per mensem.

Execution—

(*v*) Eleven Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 125—250 per mensem each.

(*vi*) Twenty-six Auditors in the scale of Rs. 75—130 per mensem each.

(*vii*) Seven Assistant Auditors in the scale of Rs. 50—70 per mensem each.

Lower Staff.

Planning—Two menials in the scale of Rs. 13—18 per mensem each.

Execution—Forty-four menials in the scale of Rs. 13—18 per mensem each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*(*a*) Capital ..	2,12	18	18	18	18	2,84
**(*b*) Recurring ..	1,99	2,15	1,50	1,57	1,21	8,42
Total ..	4,11	2,33	1,68	1,75	1,39	11,26

	For setting up a baling press.	For construction of godown.	
*{ Interest-bearing loan (long-term)	29	1,19	(thousand)
*{ Free grant	17	1,19	,,
	46	2,38	,,
**{ Subsidy for societies' staff		7,47	,,
**{ Cost of departmental supervision		95	,,
		8.42	,,

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Rupees 1,48,000 will be recoverable as follows:—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
7	7	7	7	7	35 (thousand)

and the balance in subsequent five-year periods.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 40 per cent. of the appointments for returned soldiers possessing minmum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Godown materials, furniture and other equipments.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be further developed in succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The working capital and the long-term loan required for these marketing societies will be supplied by the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited (or the Agricultural Credit Bank if Scheme No. 109 materialises).

SCHEME No. 114.

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of the scheme.**—A scheme for the development of Irrigation Societies in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at revitalising the existing irrigation societies as also forming more such societies with a view to providing irrigation facilities to the agriculturists.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to select 50 irrigation projects (with installation of 2 pumping plants to serve some of them) each year in consultation with departments concerned and to execute them through existing or new societies and to establish four supervisory unions for the purpose. Preliminary investigation will be taken up immediately with the existing staff.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Midnapore, Bankura, Burdwan and Birbhum.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works (Irrigation) and Agriculture Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Upper Staff.

Planning and execution—

(1) 1 Irrigation Engineer in the scale of Rs. 250—800 per month.
(2) 1 Head Clerk in the scale of Rs. 60—125 per month.
(3) 1 Accountant in the scale of Rs. 40—80 per month.
(4) 2 clerks in the scale of Rs. 40—80 per month each.
(5) 1 typist in the scale of Rs. 45—70 per month.
(6) 4 Overseer-Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 125—250 per month each.
(7) 26 Irrigation Supervisors in the scale of Rs. 45—80 per month each.

Lower Staff.

Planning and execution—

7 inferior servants in the scale of pay of Rs. 13—17 per month each.
25 inferior servants on Rs. 10 each per month.

Both the upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital ..	65	65	65	65	65	3,25
**Recurring ..	60	60	60	62	62	3,04
Total ..	1,25	1,25	1,25	1,27	1,27	6,29

* { Loan for executing the projects and cost of installation of pumps.
Interest bearing long-term loan (repayable in 15 years) .. Rs. 2,50 thousand
Grant from Government .. .. Rs. 75 ,,
Rs. 3,25 thousand

** { Cost of staff.
Recurring cost for staff from Government .. .. Rs. 3,04 thousand.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Rupees 2,50,000 will be recoverable in instalments as follows:—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Nil	3	7	10	13	33 (thousand)

The balance will be recovered in the subsequent 5-year periods.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 40 per cent. of the vacancies for returned service men possessing necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equpiment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Engines and pumps.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—No.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, so far as the pumps and engines are concerned.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in the succeeding five-year periods.**—More irrigation societies will be formed in the next five-year periods according to demand and necessity.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Irrigation societies will, in the first instance, be formed in the districts of Birbhum, Burdwan, Bankura and Midnapore where irrigation facilities are more badly needed. The societies will take up excavation and re-excavation of tanks, erection of irrigation embankments for storage of water and construction of masonry weirs to provide irrigation facilities to the agriculturists.

If Scheme No. 109 materialises, Government will not be required to provide the loans proposed under this scheme.

SCHEME No. 115.

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A scheme for the improvement of supply of milk to the city of Calcutta through the Calcutta Co-operative Milk Societies Union, Ltd.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at obtaining pure milk by organising Co-operative Societies amongst the milk producers and supplying the same to the citizens of Calcutta.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme contemplates the organisation of Milk Societies to obtain supply of 1,000 maunds of milk daily; arrangement for carrying milk from collecting centres by motor vans equipped with cooling arrangements; installation of plant and machinery for pasteurising milk and manufacturing milk bye-products; supply of milch cows and buffaloes to members and maintenance of stud bulls and supply of cattle fodder.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Calcutta and the neighbouring districts of 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Nadia and Jessore.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Department of Agriculture.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper Staff.

For planning—Dairy Expert on Rs. 450 (average) per month.

For execution—

2 Inspectors on Rs. 150 each per month.
10 Supervisors on Rs. 50 each per month.
1 Veterinary Inspector on Rs. 150 per month.

Lower Staff.

For planning—Nil.

For execution—13 inferior servants on Rs. 15 each per month.

The staff both upper and lower will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
*Capital ..	8,26	..	..	..	..	8,26
**Recurring ..	25	25	25	25	25	1,25
Total ..	8,51	25	25	25	25	9,51†

*For plant and machinery, milch cows, buffaloes and stud bulls.
**Cost of staff.
† Interest-bearing loan from Government repayable in five years .. Rs. 8,06 thousand
Subsidy from Government .. .. Rs. 20 „
Cost of departmental staff from Government .. .. Rs. 1,25 „
Rs. 9,51 „

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Rupees 8,06,000 will be recoverable as follows:—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Nil	1,45	1,85	2,36	2,40	8,06 (thousand)

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Forty per cent. of the vacancies will be reserved for returned soldiers with necessary minimum qualification.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Plant and machinery for pasteurising milk and manufacturing of bye-products.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Fittings and accessories.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—400 approximately.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for plant and machinery as at paragraph 12(1) above.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Calcutta Co-operative Milk Societies Union with the existing 130 primary milk producers' societies procures and supplies nearly 200 maunds of milk daily to individual consumers and also some public institutions in the city of Calcutta. The present scheme is one for expanding the activities of the Union.

SCHEME No. 116. (Deleted.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness (Co-operative) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—A scheme for the development and rehabilitation of agricultural co-operation in the district of Birbhum.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at placing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement on a firm footing by linking credit with marketing and also by comprehensively dealing with all aspects of the economic life of an agriculturist through co-operation.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Organisation of 20 Multi-purpose Societies in course of five years at the rate of 4 per year, one Central Multi-purpose Society with one rice mill and 4 Co-operative Farming Societies for the present.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—District of Birbhum.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

For planning—Nil.

Execution—

(*i*) One Inspector in the scale of Rs. 125—5/2—130—10/2—150—15/2—180—10/2—250 per month.

(*ii*) Twenty Auditors in the scale of Rs. 75—3/2—84—4/2—100—5/2 130 per month each.

Lower Staff.

For planning—Nil.

Execution.—21 inferior servants in the scale of Rs. 13—1/5—17 per month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital.						
(*i*) Interest-bearing Long-Term Loan for 10 years (for construction of godown, mill and farm stands). ..	2,05	5	5	5	5	2,25
(*ii*) Free grant (for construction of godowns and mill) ..	30	5	5	5	5	50
Total ..	2,35	10	10	10	10	2,75

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Recurring.						
(*i*) Interest-bearing short-term loan (for working capital)	9,50	10,50	11,50	12,50	13,50	57,50
(*ii*) Cost of Departmental Staff ..	9	15	21	27	33	1,05
(*iii*) Subsidy for staff for societies.	34	34	11	11	8	98
Total ..	9,93	10,99	11,82	12,88	1,391	59,53
Grand Total ..	12,28	11,09	11,92	12,98	14,01	62,28

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Rupees 59,75,000 will be recoverable as follows:—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
9,50	10,71	11;72	12,72	13,73	48,88 (thousand)

and the balance in succeeding ten years.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is proposed to reserve 40 per cent. of the posts for returned soldiers possessing requisite qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Engine and boiler.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Godown materials, furniture and equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Assistance will be required for the procurement of plant and machinery only.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—If successful, the scheme will be gradually extended to other districts.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This scheme does not overlap Scheme No. 113 (Scheme for development of Co-operative Marketing).

If Scheme No. 109 materialises, Government will not be required to finance these societies.

SCHEME No. 117.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Deputation of officers in connection with primary school training.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The ultimate objective is compulsory elementary education of the new type. As this requires a different kind of training, for which there is no provision at present, the object of this scheme is to select and train the best available people to give such training.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The proposal is to select, prepare and equip the staff of the colleges where the staff of primary training schools will be trained. The new primary schools will be of a different type and there are few who are competent to train the new trainers and, later, the new teachers required. Twenty-eight persons, men and women, will be needed, 16 for the training colleges, 10 for the experimental schools and 2 for the nursery school. They will, besides attending a special course organised by the Department, be sent to other provinces to study the methods used for the training of basic school teachers.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Explained above.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year, the year before the beginning of the five-year period.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(1) *Upper staff.*—Four Bengal Senior Educational Service, seven Bengal Educational Service and 17 Subordinate Educational Service officers, 13 men and 15 women.

(2) *Lower staff.*—Nil.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,14	..	..	..	..	1,14
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,14	..	..	..	..	1,14

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive in terms of money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Twenty per cent. of the vacancies will be reserved for them if qualified and suitable persons are available.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Necessary only during the first year.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This has to be done immediately, before any other schemes for the improvement of Primary Education can be initiated. It is the indispensable first step to be undertaken, if possible, in 1945-46. It will be necessary to send some persons abroad for training in special subjects. As this is being dealt with under the Government of India's scheme for sending persons abroad for training, the expenditure has not been included under this scheme.

SCHEME No. 118.

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of the scheme.**—Training abroad of administrative and teaching personnel.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Scheme No. 117 is the very foundation of the reconstruction plans of the Education Department and it is also the first in order of time. While Scheme No. 117 provides for the training and deputation of some of the Education Department officers in India there are several subjects, e.g., craft and art training, nursery school training, etc., in which this country does not provide anything like satisfactory facilities. It is therefore essential that some of our selected persons should be sent abroad for short courses of special training and that at the earliest opportunity.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to send to England seven women and five men early in June next for training in the following courses:—

(1) Two women for nursery school training.
(2) One woman for a short Froebel course.
(3) One woman for a short Froebel course specialising in handwork.
(4) One woman for a short Froebel course specialising in art.
(5) One woman for a course in methods of training elementary school teachers.
(6) One woman to study methods of school inspection and educational administration.
(7) One man to study junior training generally.
(8) One man to study junior training with special reference to art and craft teaching.
(9) One man for a course in methods of training elementary school teachers.
(10) Two men to study methods of school inspection and educational administration.

The training in each case will be for a year.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Nil.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Nil.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	Prior to April 1947.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	96	..	..	..	..	..	96
Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96	..	..	..	..	..	96

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Nil.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme has been sanctioned by Government.

SCHEME No. 118A.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Immediate improvement of the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The objective is to establish in Bengal an Engineering Institution of the highest grade, which will provide qualified engineers in numbers sufficient to meet the demands of Government and industry after the war.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The proposal is immediately to expand the Bengal Engineering College (without erecting additional buildings, but using those which have been vacated by the Government of India) so as to (*i*) almost double the output of engineers, (*ii*) improve the quality and extend the scope of the training, (*iii*) provide facilities for advanced work and research, (*iv*) bring the College more closely into touch with industry. The staff will be considerably increased and the scale of salaries substantially raised to secure men with the necessary qualifications.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—It is proposed that the scheme should begin to operate from the next session, that is, from October 1945—as the need for engineers is urgent.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

(*a*) *Upper Staff.—*

	First year.
	Rs.
(*i*) 5 Additional Professors on Rs. 1,500—50—2,000 each per month ..	90,000
(*ii*) 1 Training Officer on Rs. 1,500—50—2,000 per month	18,000
(*iii*) 7 Additional Assistant Professors on Rs. 700—50—1,250 each per month	63,000
(*iv*) 4 Additional Lecturers on Rs. 350—25—500 each per month ..	16,800
(*v*) 5 Additional Lecturers on Rs. 250—25—400 each per month ..	15,000
(*vi*) 8 Visiting Lecturers on Rs. 100 per lecture (56 lectures each) ..	44,800
(*vii*) 6 Additional Demonstrators on Rs. 150—10—250 each per month ..	10,800
(*viii*) 1 Chief Foreman-Instructor on Rs. 750 per month	9,000
(*ix*) 2 Foreman-Instructors on Rs. 500 each per month	12,000
(*x*) 2 Additional Physical Instructors on Rs. 100 each per month ..	2,400
(*xi*) 2 Additional Assistant Librarians on Rs. 80—10—150 each per month ..	1,920
(*xii*) 5 Additional Mistry-Instructors on Rs. 100 each per month	6,000
(*xiii*) 2 Additional clerks for officer training on Rs. 80 each per month ..	1,920
(*xiv*) Additional clerical staff, including menials on Rs. 500 per month ..	6,000

The staff will be recruited locally as far as possible; but if necessary, for the higher posts, qualified men may be recruited from the Army or from abroad.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	Total.
Capital	1,00	..	..	..	..	1,00
Recurring—						
(*a*) Staff	5,85	6,13	6,40	6,67	6,95	32,00
(*b*) Other expenses ..	2,23	2,44	2,65	2,86	2,98	13,16
Less present expenditure	2,58	2,58	2,58	2,58	2,58	12,90
Net increase of recurring expenditure ..	5,50	5,99	6,47	6,95	7,35	32,26
Total ..	6,50	5,99	6,47	6,95	7,35	33,26

The capital expenditure is for the acquisition of about 64 bighas of land contiguous to the College estate.

In calculating recurring expenditure, it has been assused that all members of the staff will be put on the revised scales of pay. The details of other expenditure may be seen in Appendix VIII of the Report of the Committee on Higher Engineering Education.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The income from fees will increase as more students will be admitted. Otherwise the scheme is unproductive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Qualified men from the Army will be eligible for selection as teachers, etc.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Machinery, apparatus and books.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—May be necessary for some machinery.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will merge into the 1st five-year plan of the Committee for the Sibpur College and will be made permanent.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme embodies the recommendations of the Higher Technical and Engineering Committee for the immediate improvement of the Sibpur College. The scheme is very urgent and should be taken up immediately. Any delay will mean that Bengal will not be able to get the Engineers it badly needs. The Committee has also proposed further improvements during the first five-year period, which will be dealt with separately.

SCHEME No. 119. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Training of the staff of Primary Training Schools.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The ultimate objective is the same as that of Scheme No. 117. This is the second part.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The proposal is to open two training colleges which will be staffed by the persons selected and trained under Scheme No. 117. If, as is hoped, the training is found to be satisfactory, in the third year two more colleges will be opened which will be staffed largely by the best products of the first two colleges. There will be two colleges for men and two for women, each residential. Each will have an experimental school, and a nursery school will be attached to each of the women's colleges but one of them will be merely experimental and not for training. The course will last two years.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Near, but not in Calcutta.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two colleges will be opened in the first year and two in the third year of the five-year period and they will continue to work throughout the period and for about twelve years altogether.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *Upper staff.*

(*i*) Eight B.S.E.S. (Principal and Vice-Principals)—Rs. 56,640.
(*ii*) Thirteen B.E.S.—Rs. 56,600.
(*iii*) Thirty-three S.E.S.—Rs. 87,120.
(*iv*) Eight clerks and four librarians (average Rs. 100 per mensem)—Rs. 14,400.
(*v*) Two house-keepers for women's hostel—Rs. 2,400.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

Forty servants (average Rs. 25 per mensem)—Rs. 12,000.

The staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	Prior to April 1947.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	15,00	..	15,00	..	..	..	30,00
Recurring ..	..	2,75	3,75	6,00	7,00	7,00	26,50
Total ..	15,00	2,75	18,75	6,00	7,00	7,00	56,50

Two sets of buildings will be erected before the beginning of the five-year period and two in the second year.

The recurring cost includes salaries of staff, deputation allowances to the trainees at an average of Rs. 50 per mensem and other expenses. A large proportion of the trainees will be officers of the department.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive in money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is not likely that there will be any considerable number of such personnel qualified for this training.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Books and some educational equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Each college will produce 300 trained staff by the end of the five-year period. The colleges will continue work after the period as long as necessary, and can be used after that as secondary school teachers' training colleges and for refresher courses.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—In the first year, each college will take 100 students, including 10 to be specially trained as nursery school staff in the women's college. Thereafter each college will take 80 persons. The extra 40 in the first year is to help to staff the two other training colleges. At the beginning of the third year there will be 150 trained trainees for primary schools who will staff 10 training schools and 10 experimental schools. There will also be staff for 5 nursery schools, leaving 10 for inspectorate and wastage. At the beginning of the 5th year, there will be staff for 20 new training schools and 20 experimental schools and so in each year after that, till the 12th year when there will be altogether 200 training schools, which is the maximum required.

SCHEME No. 120.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Schools for training Primary School teachers.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The ultimate objective is to provide a sufficient number of well-trained teachers for the new primary schools which will gradually cover the whole Province.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme proposes the establishment of 10 primary schools with 10 attached experimental schools in each of the 3rd and 4th years and thereafter each year 20 new schools. The course in each school will be two years and the staff will be those trained under Scheme No. 119. In each training school there will be 9 teachers and in each experimental school 5 teachers. The schools will be residential and half will be for men and half for women. Five of the women's schools each year will have nursery schools attached, each of which will take 10 trainees. In addition, each training school will take 100 students for training as primary school teachers each year.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—In selected areas. In each area there will be a men's and a women's training school.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Throughout the period, beginning with the 3rd year, and thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *Upper staff.*

(For execution for each training and experimental school together.)
(Salaries and averages as in Central Advisory Board Report.)

(1) One Principal (scale Rs. 250—350) (average cost per year)—Rs. 3,876.
(2) One Assistant Principal (Rs. 170—250)—Rs. 2,784.
(3) One Head Mistress (Rs. 125—175)—Rs. 1,938.
(4) Eleven Inspectors and teachers (Rs. 100—150) (Rs. 1,638 × 11)—Rs. 18,018.
(5) Two clerks (average Rs. 75) (Rs. 900 × 2)—Rs. 1,800.
(6) One house-keeper for women's hostel (Rs. 75)—Rs. 900.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

Eight menials (average Rs. 25) (Rs. 300 × 8)—Rs. 2,400.

Staff to be recruited locally, the teaching staff entirely from the products of Scheme No. 119.

For nursery school staff and expenditure, see Scheme No. 124.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	20,00	20,00	40,00	40,00	1,20,00
Recurring	..	..	7,00	17,00	34,00	58,00
Total ..	..	20,00	27,00	57,00	74,00	1,78,00

The capital cost is calculated at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs for each training and experimental school unit, including land, buildings and equipment. The buildings will be of a very simple character. The recurring cost includes stipends at Rs. 25 per mensem for 1,000 pupils in the third year, 3,000 in the fourth year and 6,000 in the fifth year.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Cost not recoverable in money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel**—Demobilised soldiers or A.R.P. personnel, possessing the minimum educational qualifications, will be admitted as students.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture, equipment, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—New schools will be opened successively in different areas after the period in addition to these schools.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Each school will produce 100 trained teachers after two years of training. At the end of the 4th year of the period, there will be 1,000 fully trained teachers, at the end of the 5th year 2,000, at the end of the 6th year 4,000 then 6,000, 8,000 and so forth, till at the end of the 13th year 20,000 trained teachers will be produced. That is regarded as the maximum number of qualified persons that will be available for training in a single year. The scheme has been devised so that in about 20 years there will be a sufficient number of trained teachers available for compulsory junior primary education throughout the Province in schools of the new type for boys and girls.

SCHEME No. 121. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Strengthening of the headquarters staff for supervision of the new system of education.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The objective is to provide a headquarters staff adequate to plan, execute and supervise the proposed new system of education.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—To initiate and carry out the new and far-reaching schemes of education that are proposed, the headquarters staff, which is already inadequate, should be strengthened. Officers should be appointed with special qualifications for special tasks. In particular, as a great deal of money will be spent on buildings of all kinds, it is essential that the Department should have its own architect who will study its special needs and plan buildings, a task for which there is no qualified person at all at present. There should also be a Chief Medical and Physical Welfare Officer who will organise and supervise health inspection school clinics, midday meals, etc. The physical fitness of children is a most important factor in educational efficiency—and the new system should include periodical medical inspection, after-care, school clinics, proper nutrition, etc. The organisation and control of the new schools demand a chief inspector and a woman senior inspector for primary education, who will be at headquarters. Another officer should deal with Secondary Schools. As very large sums of public money will be spent, it is very desirable to have also a Chief Account Officer at headquarters, who will control expenditure. It is also necessary to have an officer and staff which will disseminate information about educational advances and experiments made all over the world and organise propaganda.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Headquarters.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department and Medical Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years and to continue thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The extra upper staff needed will be—

(1) Deputy Director.
(2) Educational Architect.
(3) Chief Medical Officer for Education.
(4) Chief Inspector for Primary Education.
(5) Senior Woman Inspector.
(6) Chief Accounts Officer.
(7) Chief Inspector for Secondary Schools.
(8) Officer-in-charge of Special Inquiries and Publicity.

More clerks, etc., will be necessary—an exact estimate is not possible. The staff will be recruited locally, but some of them will have to be sent abroad for training.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	50	..	..	..	..	50
Recurring	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56	7,80
Total ..	2,06	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56	8,30

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Cost not recoverable in money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Twenty per cent. of the vacancies will be reserved for them if qualified and suitable persons are available.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Permanent. Other headquarters officers will be necessary as education expands.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Money spent on an efficient and well organised headquarters staff is money that will be returned a hundredfold in increased efficiency. Headquarters officers should have time to think and plan—otherwise waste of money, effort and time are inevitable.

SCHEME No. 122.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Care of the health of school children.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The ultimate objective is to ensure the physical fitness of all school children so that they may be able to attain normal mental growth and lead happy lives.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is useless to try to educate children who do not possess the necessary physical fitness and it is generally acknowledged that at present a very large number of the children are under-nourished and are suffering from remediable physical defects and diseases. To deal with these we should provide (*i*) adequate nutrition and (*ii*) medical care and attention and (*iii*) training in sound physical habits and cleanliness. The last can be included in the ordinary teaching, if the teachers are properly trained for the other two separate provision has to be made. A beginning can be made in the new primary schools opened under Scheme No. 126.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—In the areas where there are new primary schools.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Work to begin in the first year and to continue thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) (*i*) *In each of the areas.*—

One whole-time doctor—Rs. 300—500 per month. One part-time dentist—Rs. 150 per month. One part-time ophthalmic doctor—Rs. 150 per month. One nurse in central clinic—Rs. 75 per month.	Five areas in year 3, ten areas in year 4 and fifteen areas in year 5.

Two nurses to visit local clinic—Rs. 75 each per month from year 5.

This provision should be proportionately increased from year 6.

(*ii*) *For the experimental schools attached to the training colleges and nursery schools.*—

One whole-time doctor—Rs. 750 per month. One part-time dentist—Rs. 100 per month. One part-time ophthalmic doctor—Rs. 100 per month. One whole-time nurse—Rs. 75 per month.	From year 1.

(*b*) *Necessary menials.*

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	25	..	60	1,35	1,75	3,95
Recurring	30	30	1,30	2,30	6,65	10,85
Total ..	55	30	1,90	3,65	8,40	14,80

The capital cost in the first year is for the buildings and equipment of the clinic attached to the original training colleges: in the third year for the two new training colleges and for the five clinics attached to the training schools in the five areas, in the 4th and 5th years for the clinics in training schools in another ten areas and for the central and local clinics of the basic schools in the 15 areas. The recurring cost is for the salaries of the staff, for medicines and contingent expenses and for midday meals for the children. The cost of the midday meal has been calculated at the rate of Rs. 20 per year per child. The whole-time doctor shown under 8(*a*) (*ii*) above will have the care of the training colleges staff and students as well as of the clinic. That clinic should be also an experimental one and we need a highly qualified doctor and a well-equipped clinic.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive in money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Some of the apparatus, instruments and medicines have to be imported.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will continue and gradually be expanded.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 123. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Expansion of Training facilities for Graduate Women Teachers.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Although a small number of women are admitted to one of the Government training colleges, Government does not maintain any training college for women. Only a limited number can be admitted to the aided and University Training Colleges. At the same time, there are advantages in having men and women in a single institution, with separate hostels. The scheme is, accordingly to build and maintain women's hostels attached to each of the Government training colleges, one in Calcutta and one in Dacca. The staff will also have to be strengthened. Accommodation for 50 women in each college.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—See above.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Calcutta and Dacca for the location of the colleges and hostels but students will be drawn from all parts of the province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years and to continue thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

(*a*) *Upper staff for execution.*

(*i*) Two more Bengal Educational Service professors in each college—women scale Rs. 150—420 per month each.

(*ii*) One more Subordinate Educational Service lecturer in each college—women scale Rs. 125—350 per month.

(*iii*) Necessary lower staff, including one librarian in each.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

Menial's for women's hostels.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	4,00	..	..	..	..	4,00
Recurring	..	60	60	60	60	2,40
Total ..	4,00	60	60	60	60	6,40

The capital cost is for two hostels, with staff rooms, for 50 students and three teachers each. The recurring cost includes salaries and extra staff and stipends for 50 women students at Rs. 50 per month for 10 months in the year.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Cost not recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some women, now employed in Women's Auxiliary Corps, etc., may come for training. Twenty per cent. of the staff posts will be reserved for *ex*-service personnel if qualified and suitable persons are available.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—All equipment from India.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Scheme to be continued on the same scale.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Each training college will produce about 50 trained women each year, about 100 altogether. Special provision should be made for training in Domestic Science, Music, Art and Physical Training.

SCHEME No. 124. (Partly raised to Class I and goes with Scheme No. 119.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Training of Nursery School Trainers and Teachers.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The objective is to provide a number of good nursery schools and classes for children below the age of six especially in towns and industrial areas. For this, trained teachers are necessary and the scheme provides for this training.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—As has been indicated in Schemes 119 and 120, nursery schools will be attached to the training institutions and each school will have 10 students under training. The trained students will staff new nursery schools and classes.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—In the same areas as the training schools.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department and Medical Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The scheme will begin in the first five-year period and continue thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The nursery training school attached to the Training College will have a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and two helpers, who will both manage the nursery schools and with the help of one or two of the college lecturers the training work as well. The schools attached to the training schools will also have a Superintendent and an assistant each, with two helpers. The Superintendent of the college should be sent abroad for training. Each school should have a whole-time nurse and a cook as well and there should be one doctor for each area.

(*a*) *Upper staff—for each area.*

(*i*) One Doctor—say, Rs. 200—400 per month.

(*ii*) One Superintendent and one Assistant Superintendent for the college —Bengal Educational Service scale.

(*iii*) One Superintendent and one teacher for each training school—Subordinate Educational Service scale.

(*iv*) One nurse for each school—Rs. 75—125 per month.

(*v*) Two helpers for each school—Rs. 40—60 per month each.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

One cook and one sweeper for each school—say, Rs. 25 a month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	Before April 1947.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	55	..	60	..	..	..	1,15
Recurring ..	..	30	30	1,15	1,15	1,15	4,05
Total ..	55	30	90	1,15	1,15	1,15	5,20

The capital cost includes a nursery school building and equipment and staff quarters for the training college school before the period begins and school buildings, staff quarters and equipment for five schools in the second year. The second type of building will be much simpler. The recurring cost includes salaries of staff, stipends for students, cost of food and apparatus—for one school in the first two years and for six schools in the next three.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Cost not recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Twenty per cent. of the vacancies will be reserved for them if qualified and suitable persons are available. Ex-service personnel may be admitted as students.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Equipment will have to be partly obtained from abroad.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will continue as long as it is necessary.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The ten students trained in the college during the first two years will staff the five training schools in the third year. The college will also produce ten students every other year after then. Each training school will send out ten students in alternate years. Thus, at the beginning of the 5th year of the period there will be ten trained Superintendents and 50 trained teachers. These will be used to staff ten nursery schools proper and 40 nursery classes, each with one teacher, attached to primary schools. The cost of these nursery schools and classes is indicated in Scheme No. 130.

SCHEME No. 125.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Increasing the efficiency of primary school inspection.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The ultimate objective is to improve the education given in primary schools.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—If we decide to spend large sums of money in giving larger salaries to the existing primary school teachers (Scheme 135), it would be wise to attempt to get some return for that expenditure by making the teaching more efficient. With the existing teachers, the only way of doing this is by frequent and helpful inspection. At present, the Sub-Inspector has far too many schools to inspect and is not able to visit all of them even once a year and he is not very well-qualified for the task, his training having been chiefly in the methods of secondary school teaching. This scheme contemplates, accordingly, (*a*) doubling the number of sub-inspectors so as to bring the average number of schools per Inspector to about 80 and (*b*) a short-term special course of training for all Sub-Inspectors, sub-divisional inspectors and staff of training centres.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All over Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—To be initiated in the first year of the period and to continue thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—270 Sub-Inspectors, of whom at least 50 should be women, on the scale of Rs. 75—175 per month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	1,20	2,22	3,33	3,42	3,60	13,77
Total ..	1,20	2,22	3,33	3,42	3,60	13,77

As it will be difficult to recruit 270 suitable Inspectors in one year, it is proposed that during each of the first three years 90 officers should be recruited.

The training course will extend over four weeks and will be held in each of the Government training colleges during the vacations. Each year one course will be held and 200 Inspectors trained. It will be continued for three years and thereafter refresher courses will be held. Stipends should be given to the trainees at the rate of Rs. 30 each per course to cover expenses. The lecturers should be paid and the cost of this is calculated at Rs. 6,000 a year. The annual cost of the course will thus be Rs. 12,000.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive in terms of money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Twenty per cent. of the posts will be reserved for such personnel if they have the necessary qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Necessary only for schools of the existing type. As the new basic schools are established, a new class of Sub-Inspectors will gradually replace these.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This scheme is linked with Scheme 135. If the pay of the existing primary school teachers is not increased, it will be scarcely worthwhile to increase the number of the existing type of Sub-Inspectors.

SCHEME No. 126.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—New Junior Primary Schools.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The ultimate objective is compulsory primary education for all children, girls and boys, in the province. For this purpose, schools of the new type will be started with teachers trained under Scheme 120.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—As soon as the teachers are trained, primary schools of the new type should be started in the selected areas. At the beginning of year 5 of the period, a little less than 1,000 trained teachers will be available. Each primary school will start with two teachers and the two lowest classes, so that 450 schools can be opened in year 5, 30 in each area. In year 6 each of those schools will get one more class and teacher and 750 other two-class schools can be opened.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The primary schools will be started in 15 different areas in year 5, with 30 schools in each area. The next year 50 schools more will be opened in each of these areas; and in the following year 80 schools will be started in each of the remaining districts.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The schools will be started in year 5, but buildings will have to be constructed or improved in year 4.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *Upper staff.*

For planning.—Headquarters staff—see under Scheme No. 121.

For execution.—Teachers as above, at an average salary of Rs. 42·5 per mensem, with $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for provident fund and 10 per cent. for house allowance.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

Nil.

Staff to be recruited from products of Scheme No. 120.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	(6th year.)	Total.
Capital ..	..	..	..	30,00	50,00	80,00	80,00
Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	7,00	21,00	7,00
Total ..	..	..	..	30,00	57,00	(1,01,00)	87,00

N.B.—Cost of the 6th year not taken into account.

Capital cost is reckoned at an average of Rs. 6,666 per school for buildings, furniture and equipment. The building will be of the simplest type consistent with space and durability and should include living rooms for women teachers. Some of the existing school buildings could be improved and extended for use. 450 schools will have to be ready for the 5th year and 750 more for the 6th year. Recurring cost includes pay of teachers on the scales recommended in the Central Advisory Board Report and 20 per cent. of the total for all other expenses.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Cost not recoverable in money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—As stated in Scheme No. 120, some teachers may be recruited from the army, etc.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Everything from India.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be gradually expanded as teachers become available, first in the selected areas and then elsewhere during the next period.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The schools will be opened first in the rural areas. If a subdivision is taken as a unit, the average population may be reckoned at half million and the children of junior primary school age at 50,000. At 150 children a school, the number of schools needed is about 340. By year 11 compulsion can be introduced in the whole of a subdivision in each district of Bengal and in another ten years throughout the country.

SCHEME No. 127.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Strengthening of the Inspecting staff.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The objective of the scheme is to provide for efficient inspection of the new primary schools.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The new schools will need careful and frequent supervision. At present we have only one Sub-Inspector for about 160 schools. The new schools will be opened at the rate of 30 in each area to begin with and the next year 50 more in each area. We shall need in year 5 one Sub-Inspector in each area and another in year 6. One Chief Inspector will be needed from the beginning, as shown in Scheme 121.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—In areas with the new primary schools.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Beginning in the 5th year, the scheme will be gradually expanded.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *Upper staff.*

For execution.—One Chief Inspector—see Scheme No. 121. 15 Sub-Inspectors as indicated above—scale suggested Rs. 100—175 per mensem.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

Nil.

Staff to be taken from those trained at the new training colleges.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	(6th year.)	Total.
Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	20	(40)	20
Total ..	..	..	..	..	20	(40)	20

N.B.—Cost of 6th year not taken into account.

The recurring cost includes salaries of 15 Inspectors in year 5 and 30 in year 6 at Rs. 100 per mensem and other expenses for travelling allowance, etc., at Rs. 200 per Inspector per year.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive in money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued on an increasing scale, as the new schools are set up.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Half will be men and half women. The Inspectors will be chosen from those trained under Scheme 120.

SCHEME No. 128.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Colleges for women.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The objective is to encourage and provide the necessary facilities for the higher education of women.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Outside Calcutta there are at present few colleges for women and those are small and unsatisfactory. It is proposed to open three women's colleges in the mofussal, with attached hostels.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—One in West Bengal, one in North Bengal and one in East Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The buildings should be constructed in years 1 and 2 of the period and the colleges should begin work from year 3.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(a) Upper staff for each college.

(*i*) One Senior Service—average Rs. 530 per month.
(*ii*) Ten Bengal Educational Service—average Rs. 290 per month each.
(*iii*) Eighteen Subordinate Educational Service—average Rs. 220 per month each.
(*iv*) Five library and clerical staff—average of Rs. 75 each per month.
(*v*) One matron—Rs. 100 per month.
(*vi*) One physical instructress—Rs. 150 per month.

(b) Lower staff for each college.

Fifteen menials—average Rs. 25 each per month.

Staff to be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	18,00		..	..	..	18,00
Recurring	..	..	2,60	3,20	3,90	9,70
Total ..	18,00		2,60	3,20	3,90	27,70

The capital cost of each college is taken as Rs. 6 lakhs, including land, college building, one hostel, staff quarters and equipment. The salaries of staff will be about Rs. 1 lakh for each college and 30 per cent. of that is added for other expenditure including scholarships. In the first two years the full staff will not be required. The hostels should be more or less self-supporting.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Fees from 250 students at Rs. 4 per mensem when each college is full (Rs. 12,000 × 3) = Rs. 36,000.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Twenty per cent. of the vacancies be reserved for them if qualified suitable persons are available.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Some apparatus, books, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—All the rest.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The colleges will continue after the five-year period.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—If provision is made for 250 students ultimately in each college, it may be reckoned that 150 will be boarders. Hostels should be built in blocks, each for 50 students, and only one block will be necessary during the first five years. The estimates have been made to include only one hostel block. The others will be added as need arises. It is important to provide from the first for efficient science teaching. All the staff will be resident, some in the girls' hostels and the rest in a staff block.

SCHEME No. 129. (Raised to Class I.)
(Pilot Scheme.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Improvement of 50 selected high schools of the Province.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The ultimate objective is the improvement of secondary education. But, as this cannot be completely effective until the pupils from the new primary schools come to the secondary schools, a beginning will be made with some selected high schools.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The proposal is to select 50 high schools, some girls' and some boys', some Government and some private to supply them with the best available staff and the necessary buildings, hostels, playgrounds and equipment.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—About one in each district and the others in the larger cities.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The preliminary additions to buildings, etc., will be made during the first two years and the schools will begin work on improved lines from the third year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *Upper staff.*

For planning.—Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools (see Scheme No. 121).

For execution.—Say five extra teachers in each school and one clerk. Three technical teachers in each of the schools. Teachers on the scale (English teachers' scale) of Rs. 75—175 per month.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

One or two menials in each school. Average Rs. 25 per mensem.

Staff to be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	15,00		..	..	..	15,00
Recurring	..	..	7,50	7,50	7,50	22,50
Total ..	15,00		7,50	7,50	7,50	37,50

The calculation is based on the following assumptions—20 Government schools and 30 private schools. Each Government school will need Rs. 20,000 for non-recurring expenditure on the average and each private school Rs. 30,000. The additional recurring expenditure for extra staff and better salaries is calculated at the rate of Rs. 15,000 for each private school and Rs. 10,000 for each Government school. Ten of the schools will have

technical sections also—and the cost will be Rs. 20,000 non-recurring and Rs. 10,000 recurring for each.

In the non-Government schools selected, the salaries of all teachers, if qualified, will have to be brought up to approximately the scales in Government schools.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The fees in these schools can be slightly higher than in other schools. Taking an average of 400 pupils per school and assuming an increase of fees by Re. 1 per mensem per pupil, the total extra income will be $400 \times 12 \times 1 \times 50 =$ Rs. 2,40,000.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Twenty per cent. of the vacancies will be reserved for them if qualified and suitable persons are available.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—All equipment to be obtained locally.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Permanent scheme.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The setting up of a few model and experimental schools will be of great value in making plans for the general improvement of secondary education. The staff will have to be very carefully chosen and trained. Most of the selected schools should be in towns, so that at first no hostels will be necessary—but a few may be made semi-boarding schools.

SCHEME No. 130.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Opening of nursery schools and classes.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The objective is to provide satisfactory nursery school training for a considerable number of children, especially in the poorer and more congested areas.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Opening of 10 nursery schools and 40 nursery classes.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Indicated above.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department and Medical Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The scheme will begin in the fifth year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(a) Upper staff.

(*i*) One Doctor for each area—Rs. 200—400 per mensem.
(*ii*) One Superintendent for each school—Rs. 75—100 per mensem.
(*iii*) One Assistant for each school—Rs. 40—60 per mensem.
(*iv*) Two Helpers for each school—Rs. 30—40 per mensem each.
(*v*) One Nurse for each school—Rs. 35—50 per mensem.
(*vi*) One Teacher for each nursery class—Rs. 30—50 per mensem.
(*vii*) One Helper for each class—Rs. 25—35 per mensem.

(b) Lower staff.

A cook and a sweeper for each school—Rs. 20 each per mensem.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	60	..	60
Recurring	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,50
Total ..	..	..	..	60	1,50	2,10

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Cost not recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Only those can be taken, if any, who have passed the training course.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Will continue.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nursery schools are relatively much more expensive than primary schools.

SCHEME No. 131.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Adult Education Scheme.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The ultimate objective is to give some measure of education to illiterate and uneducated adults.

4. **Brief description of the Scheme.**—Most schemes of adult education in the country have aimed at making large masses of adults literate. But the permanent results have been disappointing, because (*a*) literacy has had little real value for many adults and has not been vitally connected with their interests and (*b*) there has been little or no after-care. Adults, like children, respond to an education along the line of their interests and activities, which will lead them on to the discovery and enjoyment of new interests and activities. Nothing less is really worthwhile. The plan is, accordingly, to experiment with adult education in those areas where the experiment of basic education will be tried. Each will react on and help the other. The school house will become the community-centre and the centre for adult education. To each new school building an additional room will have to be added for storing the equipment, etc., of the adults' club. Later on, the village may wish to build its own adults' club, which should contain a women's room.

If the school teachers do their school work and preparation conscientiously, they will not have much time or energy to spare for adult work; but they could do something. On the other hand, no provision has been made in the school schemes for a leave reserve of teachers, which will be necessary, especially for married women teachers. The proposal is therefore to group together, say, 10 village schools and have a reserve of 5 teachers for the group. These five will be specially trained for adult work and should include at least 2 women. Besides, every 3 such groups (that is, 30 school units) should have a motor van which will carry round a radio, a film projector and a circulating library, with a driver-operator to work them.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The areas selected for the basic schools.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department. The other development departments should also co-operate in this scheme.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Training to begin in the fourth year and to continue thereafter; adult clubs to begin in the fifth year, when trained teachers are available.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) (*i*) *Staff for adult training centre.*

One Principal—Rs. 300—400 per month.
Two craft-teachers—Rs. 150—200 per month each.
A social welfare teacher—Rs. 150—200 per month.
An adult literacy teacher—Rs. 150—200 per month.
One clerk—Rs. 75 per month.

(*ii*) *For each large area of 30 school-units (15 such groups will be required in year 5).*

One driver-operator—Rs. 75 per month.

Fifteen adult club leaders—Rs. 30—50 *plus* house-rent or quarters per month each.

(*b*) *Necessary menials for training centre.*

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	2,25	9,00	15,00	26,25
Recurring	..	..	..	45	2,45	2,90
Total ..	..	..	2,25	9,45	17,45	29,15

The capital cost in the 3rd year is for the building and equipment of a training centre with accommodation for the staff and 75 students at a time. The capital cost in the 4th year and the 5th year is for additions to school buildings at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per school, equipment, cost of travelling vans with radio and cinema equipment—in the 4th year for 450 schools and in the 5th year for 750 schools. The recurring cost in the 4th year is for the salaries of staff and stipends of students, at the rate of Rs. 30 a month. There will be 3 batches of 75 students each, each group receiving training for 3 months at a time. The recurring cost in the 5th year is for the training centre as well as for the pay of leaders for the adult clubs, of the driver-operators, the maintenance and running of the cars and expenses for equipment and contingencies.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not directly productive in terms of money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Forty per cent. of the posts may be reserved for such personnel, if found suitable.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—The vans, radio and cinema equipment will have to come from abroad.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—If the experiment succeeds, it will be developed along with the basic schools for as long as is necessary. It is hoped that even after literacy is fully established, the clubs will develop into full community centres.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The experiment will be started in the same areas as the basic schools that is in 15 districts to begin with and then after two years in all districts. As basic education spreads the need for removing adult illiteracy will be diminished and the cost also will be proportionately diminished; but it is hoped that most of the centres will continue as village recreation and educational continuation centres. The Publicity Units of the other departments will regularly visit these centres.

SCHEME No. 132.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Deputation of madrasah teachers for training (two years' course).

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Improvement of madrasah education.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is intended to depute 40 scholars each year for two years to reputed centres of Islamic learning in India.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole province of Bengal as the teachers will be drawn from all over Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(1) *For planning.*—Nil.

(2) *For execution.*—Nil.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	48	48	..	..	..	96
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	48	48	..	..	..	96

Forty scholarships of Rs. 100 each per month for the training of trainers will be necessary for two years.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive in terms of money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 133.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Inspectorate for Bengal Madrasahs.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—It aims at improving the supervision and control of Bengal Madrasahs (of both the types).

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Appointment of a Chief Inspector of Madrasahs with Headquarters at Calcutta and of 12 Assistant Inspectors of Madrasahs in charge of a district or a group of districts in the Province (one for each group of 75 Madrasahs approximately).

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All over the Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year and to continue thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(1) *For planning*—Nil.

(2) *For execution*:—

Staff.	Scale of pay.	Annual cost. Rs.	
(1) Chief Inspector	Initial pay of Rs. 775 per mensem in Bengal Educational Service (scale Rs. 775—75/2—1,225).	9,300	Recurring.
(2) 12 Assistant Inspectors	Rs. 150 per mensem in Bengal Educational Service (scale Rs. 150—700).	21,600	Ditto.
(3) Stenographer	Rs. 80 per mensem (scale Rs. 80—5/2—105—10/2—155).	960	Ditto.
(4) Head Clerk	Rs. 110 per mensem (scale Rs. 110—15/2—200)	1,320	Ditto.
(5) Accountant and Cashier	Rs. 80 per mensem (scale Rs. 80—2/2—90)	960	Ditto.
(6) 13 Typists	Rs. 45 per mensem (scale Rs. 45—5/2—70)	7,020	Ditto.
(7) 16 Peons	Rs. 13 per mensem (scale Rs. 13—1/5—17)	2,496	Ditto.
(8) Travelling allowance for Chief Inspector ..	....	5,000	Ditto.
Travelling allowance for 12 Assistant Inspectors at Rs. 1,000 each per annum.	....	12,000	Ditto.
(9) Contingencies for Chief Inspector (Rent, rates and taxes, etc.).	....	4,000	Ditto.
Contingencies for 12 Assistant Inspectors at Rs. 1,500 each per annum.	....	18,000	Ditto.
(10) Furniture for Chief Inspector ..	....	2,000	Capital.
Furniture for 12 Assistant Inspectors at Rs. 1,000 each per annum.	....	12,000	Ditto.
(11) Library for Chief Inspector	....	2,000	Ditto.
	Total ..	98,656	

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	16	..	..	..	..	16
Recurring	83	83	*92	92	*1,00	4,50
Total ..	99	83	*92	92	*1,00	4,66

*The figures include 1st and 2nd increments also.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive in terms of money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A few in clerical and menial services.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 134.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of Government Madrasahs in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—It aims at improving the madrasah education in Bengal by introducing some useful secular subjects and providing the necessary staff.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Appointment of additional teachers in the Calcutta Madrasah for teaching Mathematics (higher than at present), Science, Physics, Chemistry, History, Civics and Economics; and also enlargement of the staff in the three Government Islamic Intermediate Colleges at Dacca, Chittagong and Hooghly. (New Scheme Madrasahs.)

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong and Hooghly.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year and to continue thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required.**—

(*a*) *For planning*.—Nil.

(*b*) *For execution*:—

Staff.	Scale of pay.	Annual cost. Rs.	
	(i) *Calcutta Madrasah (Old Madrasah).*		
(1) 4 Professors ..	Rs. 150 per month in Bengal Educational Service (scale Rs. 150 to 700.)	7,200	Recurring.
(2) 4 Lecturers	Rs. 125 per month in Subordinate Educational Service (scale Rs. 125 to 350).	6,000	Ditto.
(3) 2 Clerks	Rs. 45 per month (scale Rs. 45—5/2—70) ..	1,080	Ditto.
(4) 2 Peons	Rs. 13 per month (scale Rs. 13—1/5—17) ..	312	Ditto.
(5) 40 stipends of Rs. 15 per mensem (in addition to existing stipends).	....	7,200	Ditto.
(6) Capital expenses for laboratory and appliances for science.	....	18,000	Capital.
(7) Cost of books for library ..	....	5,000	Ditto.
Ditto	....	1,000	Recurring.
(ii) *Government Islamic Intermediate Colleges at Dacca, Chittagong and Hooghly (New Scheme Madrasahs).*			
(1) 9 Professors	Rs. 150 per month in Bengal Educational Service (scale Rs. 150—700).	16,200	Recurring.
(2) 9 Lecturers	Rs. 125 per month in Subordinate Educational Service (scale Rs. 125—350).	13,500	Ditto.
(3) 3 Clerks	Rs. 45 per month (scale Rs. 45—5/2—70) ..	1,620	Ditto.
(4) 3 Peons	Rs. 13 per month (scale Rs. 13—1/5—17) ..	468	Ditto.
(5) 60 stipends of Rs. 15 per mensem in addition to existing stipends.	....	10,800	Ditto.
(6) Capital expenses for laboratory and appliances for science.	....	18,000	Capital.
Cost of books for library ..	....	6,000	Ditto.
		2,000	Recurring.
	Total ..	1,11,380	

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	47	..	..	..	..	47
Recurring	67	67	*79	79	*89	3,81
Total ..	1,14	67	*79	79	*89	4,28

*The figures include 1st and 2nd increments also.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive in terms of money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A few only in clerical and menial services.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Nil.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 135.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Increasing the salaries of existing primary school teachers.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The objective is to give a living wage to existing primary school teachers and to attract a better type of man to teach in primary schools.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The teachers of the existing primary schools are given very low salaries—the average in 1942 was only Rs. 9 per month. Even trained teachers get not more than Rs. 12 or, at the most, Rs. 16. It is obvious that these salaries are utterly inadequate, even with the dearness allowance of Rs. 3 which Government now give. It is proposed, accordingly, to raise the salaries to Rs. 30 for trained matriculates, Rs. 22 for other trained teachers and untrained matriculates and Rs. 18 for other untrained teachers. These scales apply only to teachers of the existing type and not to teachers of the type proposed in Scheme No. 120.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All over Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year and to continue till the new schools replace the existing ones.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—No extra staff.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	1,30,00	1,30,00	1,30,00	1,30,00	1,30,00	6,50,00
Total ..	1,30,00	1,30,00	1,30,00	1,30,00	1,30,00	6,50,00

At present the Government expenditure on primary schools is roughly Rs. 1 crore. Payment of the existing teachers at the rates proposed will cost roughly Rs. 230 lakhs altogether, or Rs. 130 lakhs extra. There are over 6,000 trained matriculates, 27,000 other trained teachers and 62,000 untrained teachers.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive in terms of money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.
(2) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Will continue for some time as indicated above.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 136.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Increasing the grants-in-aid to existing secondary schools.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To improve the standard of existing secondary schools.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—At present, the grants given by Government to secondary schools are, as a rule, too small to give the schools any financial stability or to enable them to expand their activities beyond mere class-room teaching of a mechanical type. Schools depend chiefly on fees and are subject to all the weaknesses which such dependence implies. The average monthly grant from provincial revenues to a boys' high school is about Rs. 140, to a boys' middle school Rs. 16, to a girls' high school Rs. 355, and to a girls' middle school Rs. 95. These figures are much smaller than those of most other Provinces. The scheme is to raise the average grants to Rs. 250, 75, 500 and 150 respectively.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All over Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year and to continue till the existing schools are replaced by the new type of high schools.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The schools will no doubt be able to employ some additional teachers if they get a larger grant.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	28,50	28,50	28,50	28,50	28,50	1,42,50
Total ..	28,50	28,50	28,50	28,50	28,50	1,42,50

At present, the amount spent on grants to high and middle schools is about Rs. 22½ lakhs. So the extra cost will be Rs. 28½ lakhs a year or Rs. 142½ lakhs for five years.

But in order to raise the average, it will be necessary to limit the number of schools which are aided. The number of schools aided at present are 772 boys' and 86 girls' high schools and 1,824 boys' and 213 girls' middle schools. The numbers proposed for grant in this scheme are 750, 100, 2,000 and 250, respectively. There is more need for middle than for high schools—the former can be converted into senior primary schools later.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/ or cost recoverable.**—Not recoverable in money.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Some may be absorbed if found duly qualified.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Will continue till the existing schools are replaced by the new type of high schools.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 137.

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Sanskrit Education in Tols.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—

(1) To improve the teaching of Sanskrit language, literature and culture.

(2) To impart a training and outlook that would fit Sanskrit students and teachers to continue their historic mission and take their rightful place in the life of the people.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—

(1) Opening of three model tols to be called Sanskrit Colleges, one in each of the three divisions of Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong in addition to the two existing, one at Calcutta and the other at Rajshahi.

(2) Opening of training classes for tol teachers in these colleges.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Vikrampur (Dacca), Burdwan and Chittagong.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *Upper staff.*

For planning } See Appendix.
For execution }

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

For planning } See Appendix.
For execution }

Both the upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	6	..	..	..	..	6
Recurring	98	99	1,07	1,07	1,17	5,28
Total ..	1,04	99	1,07	1,07	1,17	5,34

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not directly.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The courses of Sanskrit studies are being remodelled so that at least some may be absorbed as clerks or lecturers (in the Subordinate Educational Service) for lower classes in the tols.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Books, writing materials, furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.** In the succeeding five-year periods the scheme will be gradually developed to open model tols in selected districts and to grant a monthly stipend of Rs. 100 to each efficient tol up to a limit of 150 tols for the whole of Bengal.

16. **Any other remarks or information.—**

(1) The three colleges will be in addition to the existing institutions and the expenditure will be in addition to the existing amount spent by Government on the tol department of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, on the Bengal Sanskrit Association and the special stipends for teachers and students at Navadwip, Bhatpara and Chittagong. Adjustments will be made to fit in particular courses in particular institutions.

(2) The three new Colleges will accommodate about 100 students each and may be located in rented buildings to start with. The training classes will be attached to these Colleges and to the two existing Colleges.

APPENDIX.

I.—Three New Colleges.

A.—Staff.

Post.	Scale (revised).	Cost. 1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
One Bengal Senior Educational Service	300—1,000	300	300	350	350	400
One Bengal Educational Service ..	150—700	150	175	200	200	250
Six Subordinate Educational Service (Lecturers).	125—350	750	750	900	900	1,020
Two Clerks	40—80	80	80	88	88	96
One Librarian	110—130	110	110	120	120	125
Three Menials (includes compensatory allowance of Rs. 2 per month).	15—19	75	75	75	75	75
Total per month ..		1,465	1,490	1,733	1,733	1,796
Total per annum ..		17,580	17,880	20,796	20,796	23,592
B.—Library grant per annum		1,000	1,000	500	500	500
C.—Contingent grant per annum		500	500	500	500	500
D.—House-rent per annum		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Total expenditure per college per annum ..		21,480	21,780	24,196	24,196	26,992
Total expenditure for three colleges per annum ..		64,440	65,340	72,588	72,588	80,976

II.—The expansion of the two existing Sanskrit Colleges (excluding amount already allotted to these two colleges).

A.—Staff—

(*a*) *Sanskrits College, Calcutta.*

Post.	Scale (revised).	Cost.				
		1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
One Subordinate Educational Service	125—350	125	125	150	150	170

(*b*) *Rajshahi College, Rajshahi.*

One Bengal Educational Service ..	150—700	150	175	200	200	250
Two Subordinate Educational Service	125—350	250	250	300	300	340
Total cost per month		525	550	650	650	760
Total cost per annum		6,300	6,600	7,800	7,800	9,120

III.—Stipends.

Cost of 150 stipends at Rs. 15 per month distributed in the five colleges per month.		2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Cost of 150 stipends at Rs. 15 per month distributed in the five colleges per annum.	..	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
Total cost of staff in five colleges and stipends per annum.	..	97,740	98,940	1,07,388	1,07,388	1,17,096

SCHEME No. 138.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Forests Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for afforestation in the district of Nadia.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at re-afforesting districts in Bengal which are more or less devoid of forests. A beginning will be made with the district of Nadia.

4. **Description of the scheme.**—Forests are very unequally distributed in Bengal; they are mainly in the extreme north and extreme south and south-east of the Province. The total area of forests in Bengal is only 9 per cent. of the total area of the Province. There are at present a large number of districts in Bengal which are more or less devoid of forests. In many of these areas, there are vast tracts of high lands and deserted villages which have permanently gone out of cultivation but are suitable for afforestation. A proper distribution of forests under the management of the Forests Department of Government would convert these areas now lying waste into property of great economic value. Villagers would get regular supplies of all kinds of forest produce and specially of building materials, firewood and grass within a reasonable distance from their homes.

It has accordingly been decided to initiate a scheme of afforestation in the district of Nadia in the first instance and then to extend the scheme to other adjoining districts similarly placed. An officer of the Provincial Forest Service has already reported on the extent of areas which would be suitable for afforestation and on the prospects of such afforestation in the district. A block of 2,000 acres of land in the neighbourhood of the Bethuadohari Railway Station has been selected. The estimated cost of acquisition of the land will amount to Rs. 2,65,000 approximately.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—It is proposed to work the scheme in the selected area in the district of Nadia. If the experiment proves successful it will be extended to other districts in Western and Central Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Revenue Department and Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution**—Ten years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Upper staff.

One Officer in the Bengal Forest Service (New) on the scale of Rs. 400—50/2—700—700 (efficiency bar)—775—75/2—1,000 per month.
One Range Officer at Rs. 60—175 per month.
Four Beat Officers at Rs. 30—55 per month each.
Eight Forest Guards at Rs. 16—24 per month each.
One Head Clerk at Rs. 80—150 per month.
One Assistant Clerk at Rs. 35—80 per month.

Lower staff.

Two Orderlies for the Superior Forest Officer at Rs. 16—20 per month each.
One Orderly for the Range Officer at Rs. 16—20 per month.
Two Dakwallas for the Superior Forest Officer at Rs. 16—20 per month each.
One Dakwalla for the Range Officer at Rs. 16—20 per month.
Two Office Peons at Rs. 16—20 per month each.

All will have to be recruited locally. The Superior Forest Officer, the Range Officer and Beat Officers will have to be trained.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	(a)3,05	10	15	20	55	4,05
Recurring	45	45	45	45	45	2,25
Total ..	3,50	55	60	65	1,00	6,30

(a) Includes Rs. 2,65 thousand as cost of acquisition of land.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The whole scheme will be productive and the whole cost will be recoverable from the gradual growth of forest wealth, but no part of the cost is expected to be recovered in the first five years.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Forty per cent. of the posts will be reserved for returned service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Local labour will be recruited.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme of acquisition and afforestation will be extended on double its scale in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 139. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Forest Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Rehabilitation of existing Government forests.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at repairing the damages caused to Government forests by the very heavy advance felling of timber for defence purposes necessitated by the war and to re-stock such areas as have been over-felled.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme embraces—

(*a*) Planting up of areas that have fallen into arrears.

(*b*) Resuscitating of existing growing stock, e.g., climber cutting and silvicultural thinnings.

(*c*) Repairs to roads and buildings neglected since 1940.

(*d*) Creation of a Second Working Plans Division to revise working plans which have fallen into arrears.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill-tracts and Khulna.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Extra staff will be required over and above the existing permanent staff. It will be necessary to retain a large part of the existing temporary staff entertained for the duration of the war.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital (*a*)	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	25,00
Recurring	1,00	1,00	2,00	3,00	3,00	10,00
Total ..	6,00	6,00	7,00	8,00	8,00	35,00

(*a*) Capital cost includes expenditure for regeneration, existing growing stock, rehabilitation of roads and buildings and Working Plans Division.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The whole scheme is productive of valuable high class forests and the whole of the cost will ultimately be recoverable from the sale of forest produce. It is very difficult to say, however, if anything would be recoverable in the first quinquennium.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A maximum of 40 per cent. of the temporary posts (executive and clerical) may be reserved for suitable returned service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Small things which only are required will be procured locally.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Labour will be recruited locally.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The Government of India will have to arrange for the training of recruits for the Bengal Forest Service (new) and for Forest Rangers at Dehra Dun.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—In the succeeding five-year period, communications in the forest will have to be improved, i.e., present cart roads will have to be converted into motor lorry roads. The capital cost will be Rs. 20,00,000 at Rs. 4,00,000 per annum while the annual recurring cost will be the same as in item 9 above.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 140. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Forest Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the training of technical and other personnel.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—It aims at the provision of necessary trained staff to carry out the various schemes of the Forest Department.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme provides for the—

(1) Training of 21 students in the Superior Forests Service course at the Dehra Dun Forest College.

(2) Training of one student at the Edinburgh University in the B.Sc. degree course.

(3) Training of 26 students in the Rangers' course at Dehra Dun.

(4) Training of other executive staff.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Does not arise.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Do not arise.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Recurring	75	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	6,75
Total ..	75	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	6,75

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not directly productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Forty per cent. of the posts will be reserved for suitable returned service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large Schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Assistance will be required for training facilities for technical personnel (*vide* item 4 above).

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 141. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Forest Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Conservation of private forests and afforestation of private waste lands.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at conserving private forests and re-afforesting private waste lands by special legislation if necessary.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Owing to the progressive denudation of forests in West Bengal by tenants and private owners, soil erosion has been going on on a considerable scale, making large areas of land bare and unproductive. The destruction of forests has rendered West Bengal as a whole more liable to floods and drought. Denudation of forests has also adversely affected the supply of timber and firewood for local consumption. A representative Committee was appointed in 1939 to examine this alarming situation and suggest remedial measures. The Committee felt convinced that control of some kind over the management of private forests was necessary if their deterioration was to be prevented. The Committee also recommended that steps should be taken to reafforest such *danga* lands, on the edges of existing forests and elsewhere, as were suitable for the purpose but were lying unproductive. They suggested that powers should be taken by legislation so that every owner of a forest may be compelled to manage it in such a way as to prevent serious deterioration and consequent erosion.

The cutting down of what little remains of private forests is going on with increased rapidity as a result of war-time requirements. It is essential, therefore, to try to repair, as a post-war measure, the damage to the nation's resources caused by the war. For this, legislation would be required. The necessary legislation, viz., the Bengal Private Forests Bill, 1944, has been introduced in the Assembly and is expected to be passed into law soon.

After the Bengal Private Forests Bill, 1944, has been passed and enacted as law, it is proposed to take up conservation of private forests and afforestation of waste lands.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—It is proposed to give effect to the scheme in the four districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapore, in the first instance, and in other West and Central Bengal districts later.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—The Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Thirty years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

Two Officers in the Bengal Forests Service (new) in the scale of Rs. 400—50/2—700—700 (efficiency bar)—775—75/2—1,000 per month each.
Four Forest Rangers at Rs. 60—175 per month each.
Eight Foresters and Deputy Rangers at Rs. 30—55 per month each.
Two Head Clerks at Rs. 80—150 per month each.
Two Assistant Clerks at Rs. 35—80 per month each.

Lower staff.

Four Orderlies for 2 Forest Officers at Rs. 16—20 per month each.
Four Orderlies for 4 Forest Rangers at Rs. 16—20 per month each.
Two Office Peons at Rs. 16—20 per month each.
Four Dakwallas at Rs. 16—20 per month each.

Officers in the Bengal Forest Service (new) and Forest Rangers will be trained at Dehra Dun and the rest will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,00	30	40	50	60	2,80
Recurring	90	90	90	90	90	4,50
Total ..	1,90	1,20	1,30	1,40	1,50	7,30

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No part of the cost is likely to be recoverable during the first five years.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Forty per cent. of the posts will be kept in reserve for returned service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Local labour will be recruited.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Superior Forest Officers and Forest Rangers will have to be trained at the Central Institution at Dehra Dun.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—In succeeding five-year periods, the scheme will be extended to other parts of Bengal in the light of experience gained in its working in West Bengal.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 142. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Forest Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—(*a*) Creation of a Soil Conservation Circle; and (*b*) Acquisition and afforestation of Waste Lands.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To stop or check soil erosion and to acquire and/or afforest waste lands (private and Government) where there are no forests at present.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Out of 27 districts in Bengal, only eight, namely, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong and Chittagong Hill-tracts, possess properly managed forests. According to the latest figures of the Development Department (Bengal) there are 4,000 square miles of waste lands in Bengal. Another estimate is 9,000 square miles. It is essential to do something with this large area of waste lands which is being steadily eroded. The proposal is to acquire as much as is not required for growing food crops, and reafforest it. Bengal requires 16,000 square miles of forests to be self-supporting; at present it has 7,000 square miles under the Forest Department and an estimated area of 1,600 square miles of private forests. Therefore another 7,400 square miles are required. It is proposed to make a start by acquiring 150 square miles.

Acquisition will cost Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per acre, average Rs. 150. (The cost in Nadia is Rs. 132.)

One square mile (640 acres) at Rs. 150 per acre, will cost Rs. 96,000, say Rs. 1 lakh. 100 square miles will cost one crore. 150 square miles will cost Rs. 1½ crores. The Forestry Commission in the United Kingdom have in the last 25 years acquired 2,000 square miles.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All districts, except Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Chittagong, and Chittagong Hill-tracts (Dacca and Mymensingh districts have only a very small area under forests and are therefore included in the scheme).

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Revenue Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—It is estimated that the first part of the scheme will be concluded in 30 years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

1 Conservator. 11 Gazetted Officers. 19 Forest Rangers. 52 Deputy Rangers and Foresters. 370 Forest Guards. Clerks. Peons. Durwans.	The staff of the Soil Conservation Circle will cost approximately Rs. 4 lakhs per year.

All the technical staff, i.e., from Conservator to Forester will have to be recruited and trained before we can proceed with afforestation. This will take at least three years.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital (Acquisition) ..	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	1,50,00 (Acquisition.)
Recurring—						
(*a*) Establishment ..	80	1,60	2,40	3,20	4,00	12,00
(*b*) Afforestation ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3,00	3,00	6,00
Total ..	30,80	31,60	32,40	36,20	37,00	1,68,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The whole scheme will be productive and the whole cost will be recoverable from the gradual growth of forest wealth, but no part of the cost is expected to be recoverable in the first five years.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.** Forty per cent. of the posts will be reserved for returned service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Local labour will be recruited.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Superior Forest Officers and Forest Rangers will have to be trained at the Central Institution at Dehra Dun.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme for acquisition and afforestation will be extended at the same rate in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 143. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Forest Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Improvement of communications, buildings and water-supply in Government forests.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at repairing the damages caused to the forest roads by the heavy traffic for the purpose of extraction of timber for war purposes, and also at making the forest roads suitable for modern methods of extraction by mechanical means in areas not easily accessible by Railway. It also aims at making a number of essential improvements in the shape of new buildings, water-supply, sanitary fittings, etc.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—All important cart roads will be converted into motor roads. *Vide* also (3) above.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Kurseong, Jalpaiguri, Buxa, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill-tracts, Sunderbans and Dacca-Mymensingh Forest Divisions.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Extra staff will be required over and above the existing permanent staff. It will be necessary to retain a large part of the existing temporary staff entertained for the duration of the war. One Forest Engineer, who should be a trained Forest Officer, as well as a qualified Engineer will be necessary.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
(*a*) Capital ..	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	25,00
(*b*) Recurring ..	Nil.	40	80	1,20	1,60	4,00
Total ..	5,00	5,40	5,80	6,20	6,60	29,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not directly productive.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—A maximum of 40 per cent. of the temporary posts (executive and clerical) may be given to suitable returned service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Road graders, steam rollers and 3-ton trucks.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Wood for bridges will be obtained locally.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Labour will be recruited locally.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Assistance will be required for obtaining the Forest Engineer and the machinery mentioned in item 12.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Does not arise as the scheme will be completed in five years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 144.

1. **Name of Department.**—Forest Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Scheme for the Preservation of Game in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at preserving the wild fauna of Bengal which are showing signs of gradual or even rapid extinction.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—In all countries of the world natural, *i.e.*, wild fauna are showing signs of gradual or even rapid extinction. In many countries, steps have been taken to form Wild Life Reserves and Sanctuaries and legislation has also been enacted to ensure that game birds, animals and fish are not exterminated. In Bengal a scheme for the organisation of a new Forest Division, viz., the Wild Life Conservation Division, was put forward and administratively approved as early as 1937. The objects of the scheme were to protect and preserve all wild-life in Bengal, to maintain a steady supply of game birds, animals and fish throughout the Province, specially in Reserved Forest areas, and to select suitable areas in certain districts to form game reserves and sanctuaries. In view, however, of certain difficulties, consideration of the proposal was postponed. It is now proposed to appoint a Chief Game Warden as soon as the war ends. This officer will take all preliminary steps and take up the question of creating a separate Game Preservation Division. The object of this new Division will be to protect and preserve all wild life in Bengal and to maintain a steady supply of game birds, animals and fish throughout the Province, especially in Government forests, and also to select suitable areas in certain districts to form Reserves, Sanctuaries or National Parks.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All over the Province in areas to be notified by Government from time to time.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years and thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—(*a*) One Chief Game Warden of the rank and status of a Divisional Forest Officer; (*b*) Nine Assistant Game Wardens of the rank and status of a Forest Ranger; (*c*) Guards and usual office staff.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
(*a*) Capital ..	40	..	..	..	..	40
(*b*) Recurring ..	45	45	45	45	45	2,25
Total ..	85	45	45	45	45	2,65

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Very difficult to estimate at this stage. A considerable revenue from fees for shooting, fishing and photography may be expected in due course.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.** —All the guards and some of the assistant game wardens could be selected from among returned service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It will be a permanent branch of the activities of the Forest Department.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 145.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Chief Minister's (General Administration) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Increase in the number of Circle Officers.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—(*a*) To prepare and supervise execution of the Circle Development Plan, (*b*) supervise Union Boards, and (*c*) promote all aspects of Rural Development.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—There should be one Circle Officer per thana inclusive of the present strength of Circle Officers. It should be a permanent feature of the administration for the above objective.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole of the Province.

6. **Other departmnts concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

Four hundred and seventy Sub-Deputy Collectors (total requirement). It is proposed to appoint *94 per year* in the following way—

(*a*) 24 by promotion from subordinate services.
(*b*) 38 by recruitment of war-returned personnel.
(*c*) 16 by direct recruitment from Bengal Civil Service Examination.
(*d*) 16 by recruitment from temporary Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Lower staff.

Four hundred and seventy peons for 470 officers—to be appointed from outside.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	2,35	4,69	7,44	10,17	13,03	37,68
Total ..	2,35	4,69	7,44	10,17	13,03	37,68

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—190.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Nil.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—There are 650 thanas. Calculated at the rate of one Circle Officer per thana the number comes to 650. From this is deducted the existing number of Circle Officers, viz., 180, and the balance required is 470.

SCHEME No. 146.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Jails) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of a Training Institute for Jail staff.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—It aims at training the Deputy Jailors and warders, both those already in service and those to be recruited from outside (including ex-military men).

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Opening the Institution at Hijli Detention camp now occupied by American Authorities or erection of a new building.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

For planning—

(1) One Principal in the scale of Rs. 420—40/2—500—50/2—700 per month.

(2) One clerk in the scale of Rs. 35—35—40—4/2—68—8/2—80 per month.

For execution.—

(1) Two teachers in the scale of Rs. 150—10—300 per month each.

(2) Eight part-time teachers on Rs. 60 per month each.

(3) One drill instructor in the scale of Rs. 50—4/2—90—5/2—100 per month.

(4) One clerk in the scale of Rs. 35—35—40—4/2—68—8/2—80 per month.

Lower staff.

Three peons, one durwan and one duftry, on Rs. 13—1/5—17 each per month *plus* compensatory allowance at Rs. 2. Four sweepers on Rs. 15 per month each.

All staff are to be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,50	50	..	..	..	2,00
Recurring	72	72	72	72	72	3,60
Total ..	2,22	1,22	72	72	72	5,60

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It has been decided to reserve 40 per cent. of the vacancies to returned ex-military men possessing necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will continue in the same scale in the suceeding years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—There is at present no satisfactory method of training newly appointed Deputy Jailors and Warders. Service in Jail Department is at present unpopular and in order to attract a better quality of personnel it is considered necessary to establish an institution in which new recruits will be given training and through which an *esprit de corps* will be created and fostered.

SCHEME No. 147.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Jails) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Extension of certain sub-jails to relieve overcrowding.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To relieve congestion in jails.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Extension of 34 sub-jails all over Bengal.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Fifteen years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Nil.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	7,00
Recurring	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total ..	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	7,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It has been decided to reserve 40 per cent. of vacancies for returned ex-military men with necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued on the same scale in the succeeding years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This will provide for extra accommodation for jail inmates and improve the sanitary and hygienic condition of jails.

SCHEME No. 148.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Jails) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Provision of family quarters for (*a*) all chief head warders, (*b*) seventy-five per cent. of head warders, (*c*) twenty-five per cent. of warders, (*d*) all female warders and matrons.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To remove discontent among the warder staff and to improve the administration by housing the staff near their place of duty.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Erection of 387 quarters in various Jails for warder staff.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Fifteen years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—No extra staff will be required in the Jails Department for implementation of this scheme.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	68	68	68	68	68	3,40
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	68	68	68	68	68	3,40

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Does not arise.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Plant and equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Will be decided by the Communications and Works Department.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It will have to be continued on same scale in the succeeding years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The rest of the capital expenditure of Rs. 10,17,500 will be spent in the succeeding ten years.

SCHEME No. 149.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Jails) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Increase of Jail staff to provide for one whole day and night off-duty period per week for each man.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To allow relaxation from hard labour to warder staff in the interest of their health.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Recruitment of 278 warders.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—*Lower staff*—278 warders on Rs. 22—26 per month each.

All staff are to be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Recurring	97	97	97	97	97	4,85
Total ..	97	97	97	97	97	4,85

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It has been decided to reserve 40 per cent. of vacancies to returned ex-military men possessing necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued on the same scale in the succeeding years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This scheme will secure efficient and healthy men for executive work in jails.

SCHEME No. 150.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Jails) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Conversion of the Berhampore Special Jail and the Mymensingh District Jail into permanent Central Jails.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To relieve congestion in Jails.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Alterations and additions to existing buildings would be necessary for the implementation of the scheme.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Two districts of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

One Superintendent on Rs. 1,250 per month.
One Deputy Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 340—32/2—500 per month.
Two Deputy Jailors in the scale of Rs. 90—90—100—6/2—130 per month each.
Two Head Clerks in the scale of Rs. 90—5/2—100—10/2—130 per month each.
Four Jail clerks in the scale of Rs. 45—45—50—6/2—80—5/2—105 per month each.
Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the scale of Rs. 60—75—5/2—80—10/2—140—5/2—155 per month each.
Two Compounders in the scale of Rs. 30—2/2—40 per month each.
Two Factory Overseers in the scale of Rs. 80—4/2—100—5/2—110 per month each.
Two Accountants in the scale of Rs. 75—1/2—80 per month each.
Three Task-takers in the scale of Rs. 45—6/2—75 per month each.
Two Chief head warders in the scale of Rs. 45—2/2—47—1/2—50 per month each.
Three head warders in the scale of Rs. 30—1/2—37 per month each.

Lower staff.

Eighty-eight warders on Rs. 22—26 per month each.
One matron at Rs. 34 per month.
Two teachers in the scale of Rs. 30—2/2—40—2/2—60 per month each.
One Medical Officer at special pay at Rs. 75 per month.

Staff are to be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	2,12	1,50	51	Nil.	Nil.	4,13
Recurring	3,84	3,84	3,84	3,84	3,84	19,20
Total ..	5,96	5,34	4,35	3,84	3,84	23,33

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It has been decided to reserve forty per cent. of vacancies for returned ex-military men with necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued on the same scale of recurring expenditure in succeeding years.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This scheme will provide extra accommodation for jail inmates and improve the sanitary and hygienic condition of the jails concerned.

SCHEME No. 151.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Jails) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reorganisation of Jail Industries on an up-to-date mechanical and commercial basis.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To improve jail industries and to train prisoners so that the latter may find suitable employment after release.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Reorganisation of jail industries on lines recommended in the Report of the Bengal Jail Industries Enquiry Committee, 1941.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Fifteen years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.—The report has not yet been examined. It is not, therefore, possible to state at this stage what staff will be required.

Lower staff.—As above.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	16	16	16	16	16	80
Recurring	50	50	50	50	50	2,50
Total ..	66	66	66	66	66	3,30

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It has been decided to reserve 40 per cent. of vacancies for returned ex-military men with necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Furniture and equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery and technical personnel.**—Yes.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued on the same scale in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme will increase the income of Government, minimise recidivism among convicts and improve social life by training the most recalcitrant in useful handicrafts.

SCHEME No. 152.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Jails) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Improvement of existing arrangements for recreation and education of prisoners.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide regular educational facilities for prisoners in jails so that they may turn into respectable citizens after release.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Under the scheme, 26 full-time additional teachers will be appointed to impart education to prisoners in various jails in Bengal.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.—Twenty-six teachers at Rs. 35—4/2—75—5/2—80 per month each.

Lower staff.—Nil.

The staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	41	41	41	41	41	2,05
Recurring	25	25	25	25	25	1,25
Total ..	66	66	66	66	66	3,30

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It has been decided to reserve 40 per cent. of vacancies for the returned ex-military men with necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Plant and equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued on the same scale of recurring expenditure in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 153.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Jails) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Improvement and extension of Borstal treatment for juvenile offenders.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide additional facilities, both in general rehabilitation of moral character and also for actual technical training, to juvenile offenders.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—There already exists a Borstal School at Bankura for the treatment of juvenile offenders. It is proposed to improve and extend the School and run it on more scientific lines in the post-war period.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Details not yet worked out.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	20	20	20	20	20	1,00
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	20	20	20	20	20	1,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It has been decided to reserve 40 per cent. of vacancies for returned ex-military men possessing necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture and equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued on the same scale in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This will improve social life and prevent recidivism.

SCHEME No. 154.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Jails) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Improvement of after-care-work for the rehabilitation of released convicts.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide work and employment for released convicts.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—At present there is only a Central After-Care Association in Calcutta, with no branches in the districts. It is proposed to open 23 District branches of the Association and place funds at their disposals, so that they may function properly by contacting ex-prisoners within their respective jurisdiction, providing facilities for training, etc., protecting them from adverse influences at home and outside and finding suitable employment for them.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

Upper staff.

Twenty-three Secretaries on Rs. 60 per month each.
Twenty-three Assistant Secretaries on Rs. 40 per month each.

Lower staff.—Nil.

Staff are to be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	20	20	20	20	20	1,00
Recurring	28	28	28	28	28	1,40
Total ..	48	48	48	48	48	2,40

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It has been decided to reserve 40 per cent. of vacancies for the returned ex-military men possessing necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.
(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture and equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will have to be continued on the same scale of recurring expenditure in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This will improve social life and prevent recidivism.

SCHEME No. 155.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Jails) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Probation for first offenders.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To create a proper probation service for first offenders as an alternative to institutional (jail) treatment.

4. **Brief description of the Scheme.**—The probation system is a recognised important social service in England. It is proposed to introduce this system in this province so that first offenders may get a chance to correct themselves and become normal citizens after the period of probation. There will be one Probation Officer for each District Court, and three to four officers each for Calcutta and 24-Parganas areas. In addition, there will be one Chief Probation Officer with jurisdiction throughout the Province for the work of co-ordination and supervision.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Details will be worked out later.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	50	50	50	50	50	2,50
Recurring	71	71	71	71	71	3,55
Total ..	1,21	1,21	1,21	1,21	1,21	6,05

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Forty per cent. of the posts will be reserved for ex-military men possessing necessary minimum qualifications.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture and equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be further expanded during the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 156.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Strengthening of the Calcutta Police.

3. **Objectives of the Scheme.**—In 1943, the Commissioner of Police submitted a report in which he has examined in considerable detail the requirements in the various sections of the Calcutta Police. He has recommended that the present strength of the force should be very considerably increased if the efficiency of the Police is to be maintained at a reasonable level.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It has been proposed that an extra staff of 2 Assistant Commissioners, 6 Inspectors, 27 Junior prosecutors, 131 Sub-Inspectors, 165 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 86 Sergeants, 35 Jamadars, 206 Head Constables, 370 Literate Constables, 2,467 constables, 57 Sepoys, 25 peons, 3 photographers and 88 clerks and typists is necessary: the matter is under detailed examination.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Calcutta.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Two Assistant Commissioners on Rs. 350—50/2—550 each per month.

Six Inspectors on Rs. 200—25/2—325 each per month.

Twenty-seven Junior Prosecutors on Rs. 200—250 each per month.

One hundred and thirty-one Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 125—5/2—185 each per month.

One hundred and sixty-five Assistant Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 30—2/2—42—4/2—50 each per month.

Eighty-six Sergeants on Rs. 200—5/2—250 each per month.

Thirty-five Jamadars on Rs. 50—6/2—80 each per month.

2,894 Constables and Sepoys on Rs. 25—29 each per month.

206 Head Constables on Rs. 40—2/2—50 each per month.

Twenty-five peons on Rs. 13—18 each per month.

Three Photographers on, say, Rs. 50 each per month.

Eighty Clerks and Typists on pays ranging from Rs. 45 to Rs. 175 each per month.

To be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	9,00	19,00	19,00	19,00	19,00	85,00
Total ..	9,00	19,00	19,00	19,00	19,00	85,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—After absorbing the present large number of temporary staff, returned service personnel may be employed, if suitable.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief description, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 157.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of a Detective Training School.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—For the efficient performance of the criminal work of the province, investigating officers should have effective training in advanced detective and preventive methods. It is, therefore, proposed that a Detective Training School should be established.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The School is proposed to be located in the Bengal Criminal Investigation Department Office at Alipore, 24-Parganas, and, in the interest of economy, the officers of the Calcutta Police are also to receive training at the School. The training will be confined to 75 officers per annum—60 of the Bengal Police and 15 of the Calcutta Police.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

One Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 150—175—200—50/2—400—25/2—425—50/2—625 per month.

Two Inspectors on Rs. 150—25/2—275 per month each.

Six Constables on Rs. 20—24 per month each.

One Chemist on Rs. 60—8/2—68—4/2—80 per month.

One Laboratory Assistant on Rs. 40—5/2—60 per month.

Two clerks on Rs. 40—5/2—75—3/2—90 per month each.

One Duftry on Rs. 13—1/5—17 *plus* compensatory allowance Rs. 2 per month.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	23	..	..	..	..	23
Recurring	31	31	31	31	31	1,55
Total ..	54	31	31	31	31	1,78

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—The following articles will have to be obtained from abroad, if not available in India:—

(1) Kodak finger print camera.
(2) Miniature Speed Graphic Camera.
(3) Kodakslide projector.
(4) Microtome.
(5) Spencer's Heliscope.
(6) Ultra Violet Ray (Portable set).

(7) Miniature Chemical Laboratory.
(8) Thirty Magnifying glasses.
(9) Thirty Drawing Instrument Boxes.
(10) Balance Analytical.
(11) Kodak's colour filter set.
(12) Microscope.
(13) Two Field cameras.
(14) One X'Ray apparatus.
(15) One Tinotemeter.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Probably no.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The Detective Training School will be further developed in the subsequent quinquennium.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 158.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Construction of buildings for the Police, particularly the lower ranks.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide Government buildings for office and residential purposes in all cases where hired buildings are in use. The scheme would also include the provision of houses in places where Government officers receive house allowance and also in places where house-rent is not sanctioned and suitable accommodation is not available.

4. **Brief description of scheme.**—Comprehensive lists of buildings required for the Bengal Police were prepared in 1938 and forwarded to the Revenue Department who were entrusted with the work of collection of statistics and preparation of the final programme. The projects are divided into three categories—(1) Major works costing over Rs. 10,000, (2) Minor works costing below Rs. 10,000 and constructed through the agency of Communications and Works Department and (3) Departmental works to be undertaken departmentally. Five hundred and seventy-three buildings are proposed to be constructed all over Bengal of which—

(1) Sixty-four are Major works costing Rs. 21,43,000 at pre-war rates.

(2) Three hundred are minor works costing Rs. 9,31,000 at pre-war rates.

(3) Two hundred and nine are departmental works costing Rs. 11,91,000 at pre-war rates.

Allowing an extra 50 per cent. over pre-war rates, the cost would amount to about Rs. 64 lakhs.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Bengal (excluding Calcutta).

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—All major and minor works are to be undertaken through the agency of the Communications and Works Department and no extra staff is required in the Police Department.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	13,00	13,00	13,00	13,00	12,00	64,00
Recurring	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13,00	13,00	13,00	13,00	12,00	64,00

N. B.—Expenditure on repairs and maintenance will be small during first five years of construction of building.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Approximately Rs. 6 lakhs per annum will be saved in house rents.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.** —Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Building materials.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—To be provided mainly by the Communications and Works Department.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The programme referred to above could not be carried out due to the war. It should be put into operation immediately after the war.

SCHEME No. 159.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Construction of buildings for Police section and quarters for the Calcutta Police force.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at reconstruction of several Police Sections and accommodation of the Police Staff in Government buildings and providing the Force with free Government quarters.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Construction of seven buildings to accommodate the thana staffs and provide some officers including Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Literate Constables with quarters, one Lock-up, one Testing Station.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole of Calcutta and its Suburbs.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—*Upper and Lower staff.*—The labour and technical staff will be employed by the Communications and Works Department.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	10,50	10,50	10,50	10,50	10,50	52,50
Recurring	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,50	10,50	10,50	10,50	10,50	52,50

N. B.—Remarks—Expenditure on repairs and maintenance will be small during the first five years of construction.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme will cause savings to Government as regards payment of monthly rental of the buildings now occupied by the Police Sections and staff.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Building materials.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—This will be arranged by the Communications and Works Department.

14. **Whether assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery, etc., etc.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 160.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Rearmament of the Police with up-to-date weapons, armoured vehicles, etc.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—It is not unlikely that some of the modern weapons which have been brought by the military may have passed into undesirable hands. In order to enable the Police to stem the likely post-war wave of violent crimes, it is proposed to rearm them with Sten Guns, armoured carriers, etc.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed that the Special Armed Force should be armed with Sten Guns at the rate of 1 per 20 men, i.e., about 256 guns will be required for the districts. A certain number of armoured carriers may also have to be provided in certain selected districts.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Sten Guns for all the districts in Bengal and armoured carriers for certain selected places.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Twenty-eight drivers and 14 cleaners for the armoured carriers—to be recruited locally as constables on the scale of Rs. 20—24 with an allowance of Rs. 10 per month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,13	1,05	..	..	..	2,18
Recurring	18	36	36	36	36	1,62
Total ..	1,31	1,41	36	36	36	3,80

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Trained drivers from amongst returned service personnel will be given preference.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Sten Guns and armoured carriers, if not available in India.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 161.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Mechanical Transport for the Police.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To improve the mobility of the Police force it is necessay to supply motor lorries and, in some districts, motor cycles as well. Mobile canteens are also essential to supply the Police with cooked food in times of emergency when they are required to do duty for long hours and cannot be relieved to go to their barracks or quarters for food.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The number of permanent motor vehicles in the Bengal Police consists of 18 lorries, 7 cars, 3 vans and 5 motor-cycles which, considering the size of the police force, is inadequate. Due to the situation created by the war, 65 lorries, 14 mobile canteens and 27 motor cycles have been sanctioned as a temporary measure. It is proposed to retain permanently such of these vehicles as are in good condition and to replace others that have become unfit for use.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal except the districts of Bakarganj, Faridpur and Darjeeling for geographical and other reasons.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—237 Constables (on Rs. 20—24 with an allowance of Rs. 10) sanctioned at present temporarily as drivers and cleaners, are to be retained permanently.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	2,66	2,66	2,66	2,65	2,65	13,28
Recurring	60	1,20	1,80	2,40	3,00	9,00
Total ..	3,26	3,86	4,46	5,05	5,65	22,28

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—All necessary materials may be available locally.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 162.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Increased transport facilities for the Calcutta Police.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To secure quick movement of the force within the Calcutta area.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Twenty-six Motor Cycles, four prison vans, 20 lorries, one bus, seven motor-cars, three canteens and one garage.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Calcutta and its suburbs.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *Upper staff.*

One Garage Superintendent at Rs. 300 per month.
Seventy drivers at Rs. 60 each per month.
Four Mechanics at Rs. 90 each per month.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*

Eight cleaners at Rs. 15 each per month.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,69	8,49
Recurring	13	26	39	52	65	1,95
Total	1,83	1,96	2,09	2,22	2,34	10,44

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No part of the cost is recoverable.

11. **To what extent the Scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The staff will be recruited from returned service personnel as far as possible.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Stores and equipment for repairing of Motor Vehicles.

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Yes.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery, etc.**—Nil.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 163.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Increase of self-propelled water-craft for the use of the Police force.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Rapid transport of the Police force in riverine districts is only possible by self-propelled water-craft. It is, therefore, proposed that the number of launches and motor boats of the police should be considerably increased so as to provide every police-station in the riverine districts of Bengal with one vessel.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—There are only 9 Police launches in the whole province and a few motor boats. It is proposed that 150 motor launches and boats should be provided with the necessary staff of Drivers, Sucanis and Laskars.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The riverine districts of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

150 Drivers on Rs. 60—6/2—72—3/2—75 per month each.
150 Sucanis on Rs. 30—6/2—36—3/2—45 per month each.
300 Laskars on Rs. 30—6/2—36—3/2—45 per month each.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	18,00	..	..	..	..	18,00
Recurring	1,84	1,84	1,84	1,84	1,84	9,20
Total ..	19,84	1,84	1,84	1,84	1,84	27,20

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Demobilised crew will be appointed as far as possible.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Perhaps launches not required by the Army will be available after the war. If not, they will have to be imported from abroad.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—*Vide* answer in paragraph 12 above.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 164.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of an additional Police Training School.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The Training School and College at Sardah for the Bengal Police has now become too conjested and in order to impart training to departmentally promoted Sub-Inspectors and more constables, it is essential that one of the existing temporary training schools should be retained as a permanent measure.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—A building will have to be constructed for the school with barracks for the recruits and cadets, quarters for instructional staff and menials, and a stable for horses. A hospital will probably be required also. The site for the school has not been selected yet.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Principal on Indian Police Scale of pay.
Inspectors on Rs. 150—25/2—275 each per month.
Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 80—5/2—125 each per month.
Head Constables on Rs. 28—1/2—35 each per month.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	3,00	3,00	..	..	..	6,00
Recurring	1,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	9,00
Total ..	4,00	5,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	15,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Trained *ex*-officers and men may be employed, if found suitable.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 165.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Policing of rural areas.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Improvement in the organisation, efficiency and working of the Chaukidari system.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—A Committee was appointed by Government in 1938 to enquire into the working of the Chaukidari system throughout the province of Bengal and to examine and advise Government on the policing of rural areas and on matters relating to the organisation and efficiency of the present Chaukidari force. The report of the Committee was submitted to Government in 1940. The main recommendations of the Committee were that—

(1) The chaukidars and dafadars should be appointed whole-time.

(2) Their pay should be increased.

(3) They should have the benefit of Provident Fund and leave with pay.

(4) The number of chaukidars should be reduced in order to meet a portion of the increased cost.

It is proposed to give effect to these recommendations.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Last three years of the first quinquennium.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—No extra staff required. On the other hand, there will be reduction of the present strength.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Recurring	..	..	14,00	14,00	14,00	42,00
Total ..	Nil.	Nil.	14,00	14,00	14,00	42,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—It will not be possible to take up this scheme in the first two years of the five-year period.

SCHEME No. 166.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of a Central Police Supply Depot for equipment, uniform, etc.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Considerable difficulty is experienced by the Superintendent of Police in getting supplies of uniform, equipment, etc., in time from contractors. To ensure steady and prompt supply of these articles, the police should have a Central Supply Depot of their own.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The Depot will be in charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police who will have a subordinate staff under him. Clothing equipment, etc., will be stocked in the depot and from there supplied to districts according to their requirements. It will have to deal with 33 indenting officers and there will be arrangements for packing and despatching. Clothing and equipment worth about Rs. 5,70,000 will pass through the depot annually.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

One Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 150—175—200—50/2—400—25/2—425—50/2—625 per month;
One Inspector on Rs. 150—25/2—275 per month;
One Sub-Inspector on Rs. 80—5/2—125 per month;
Two Assistant Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 30—2/2—40 each per month;
Sixteen constables on Rs. 20—24 each per month; and
One Accountant on Rs. 80—2/2—90 per month

will be required.

To be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	50	..	..	..	..	50
Recurring	33	33	33	33	33	1,65
Total ..	83	33	33	33	33	2,15

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Suitable trained *ex*-officers and men may be employed.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.
(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 167.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Linking up of headquarters with thanas by telephone.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—It is essential for quick dissemination of intelligence and is an important aid to the detection and prevention of crime.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme envisages the linking up of headquarters with all thanas by telephone so that in the event of an emergency quick dissemination of intelligence may be ensured. The Posts and Telegraphs Department will instal the necessary connections and Government will be required to pay rent.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The Posts and Telegraphs Department will employ their own staff for operating the exchange.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan.**—As the Government will have to pay rent which will depend upon the distance of each connection from the exchange, even a rough estimate of cost cannot be prepared now.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Machinery, wire and other materials.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—To be provided by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No., 168.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Wireless grid for exchange of information.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme contemplates the maintenance of improved communications between the Provincial Police headquarters and local police. Also the morale of the police force will be improved by daily broadcasts.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to establish a central wireless station which will be linked up with the provincial police headquarters through transmitters and receivers in district police and subdivision police headquarters and the police-stations. There should also be mobile sets for motor transport.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—A number of constables on Rs. 20—24 per month each will be required to be trained in wireless telegraphy.

They will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan.**—It is not possible to estimate now.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Trained *ex*-servicemen will be given preference as far as possible.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Wireless transmitters and receivers and other equipment.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Wireless transmitters and receivers and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 169.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Police) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Establishment of a Central Armourers' shop.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—At present all repairs to arms which cannot be done by the district armourers are executed by the Arsenal. The police have to wait when the Arsenal is busy making or repairing Army weapons which receive priority. It is, therefore, proposed to open a Central Armourers' shop where major repairs of Police arms can be undertaken.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed that two qualified *ex*-Army armourers or mechanics will be appointed as Head Armourers and several Arsenal qualified constables as Assistant Armourers who will visit out-stations at frequent intervals for the execution of such repairs as are possible with a portable kit of tools and spare parts.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—None.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—One year.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Two Head Armourers on, say, Rs. 60 each per month.

Sixteen Assistant Armourers on Rs. 30—34 each per month.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	65	..	..	..	..	65
Recurring	21	21	21	21	21	1,05
Total ..	86	21	21	21	21	1,70

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—A saving of about Rs. 6,000 annually will be effected if all repairs are done through the proposed shop. Proportionate cost may be recovered from the Jails Department for the repair of their arms.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Qualified *ex*-Army Armourers may be appointed.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Tools, spare parts, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—May be required.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 170.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Record) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Creation of a Central Record Room in Calcutta.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—

(1) Concentration and preservation of all records of historical importance upto 1880.

(2) Affording facilities to Research Students to study and investigate them with a view to bringing to light the past history of the country.

(3) Helping the Administration in all questions regarding Revenue, Judicial and other matters concerning the early British Period.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—

(1) Erection of an up-to-date muniment building with a floor space of 40,000 sq. ft.

(2) The muniment rooms are to be air-conditioned with Air Cleaning Units.

(3) Laminating machine is to be introduced for mending records.

(4) Micro-photostat machine is to be introduced for copying records for preservation.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Preferably at a site near the Calcutta High Court (under correspondence with the High Court).

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department and the High Court.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—At least three years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Details have not been worked out yet.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	(..	10,00	..)	..	..	10,00
Recurring ..	20	20	20	20	20	1,00
Total ..		10,60		20	20	11,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Non-productive. Cost not recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—40 per cent. of the vacancies may be reserved for qualified demobilised personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad—*

(1) Hydraulic Press with six openings for mending Records with Cellular Acetate Foils.

(2) Micro-Photostat Machine for Micro-photography of Records.

(3) Apparatus for Air conditioning.

(4) Vacuum Fumigation Chamber, etc.

(5) Boilers, etc.

(6) Micro-film Apparatus for bound volumes.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Laboratory and Library articles.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Will be submitted later.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—This is a mere rough outline of the scheme. Details cannot be furnished at this stage. Further consideration may necessitate considerable modification.

SCHEME No. 171.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Transport) Department.

2. **Name of the scheme.**—Organisation of road passenger services in collaboration with Railways.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at the development of road transport in close co-ordination with the railways with the object of providing better several transport facilities for the public and of relieving congestion in railways.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Under the scheme it is proposed to form joint-stock companies in which railways should have a substantial share, for the operation and improvement of road passenger services. Proposals for such services have been received from the East Indian and Bengal and Assam Railways and are under examination. These proposals relate to the coalfields, to the Calcutta-Ranaghat, Calcutta-Jessore, Calcutta-Mathurapur and to the Dacca-Narayanganj routes. The possibility of organising on joint-stock company lines a road service from Chandpur *via* Laksam to Comilla and Chittagong is also under examination. Certain other feeder services are under examination also. The question whether the Provincial Government will invest any money in these joint-stock concerns has been left to be decided in each case according to circumstances. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to give an estimate of the capital expenditure from Provincial revenues which the schemes are likely to involve.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Calcutta to Ranaghat; Calcutta to Jessore; Calcutta to Mathurapur; Dacca to Narayanganj; Asansol to Tapasi and Barabani and returning *via* Sitarampur; Asansol to Ganrangdih and Ondal; and Chandpur to Comilla and Chittagong.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Railway Board of the Government of India.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—No definite date can be stated but the scheme is expected to be implemented in the very near future.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—No details can be given at this stage. The schemes will be operated by joint-stock companies who will presumably find their own staff.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan.**—No details can be given at this stage.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not directly productive; cost is not recoverable either.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Very difficult to say at this stage.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—No details can be given at this stage.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—The schemes will be operated by joint-stock companies who will presumably find their own staff.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery, etc.**—The assistance of the Central Government will be required for obtaining new controlled and surplus used Army motor vehicles for the purpose of operating the scheme.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 172.

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Home (Transport) Department.

2. **Name of the scheme.**—Calcutta Transport Board.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Efficient management of tram and bus services in the Calcutta Industrial Area with a view to provide better transport facilities to the general public.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—

(1) The proposals envisage the setting up of a statutory "Calcutta Passenger Transport Board" which will be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. The Board will have powers to acquire and hold movable and immovable property. The Board will have a full time Chairman nominated by the Provincial Government, one member nominated by the Provincial Government and three other representatives, one each of the Calcutta Corporation, commercial interests, and the Railway administrations operating in Bengal.

(2) The existing undertaking belonging to the Calcutta Tramways, Ltd., will be transferred to and vest in the Board by virtue of the proposed legislation setting up the Board probably with effect from the 1st January 1946.

(3) The Board will have the monopoly of providing passenger stage carriage services in the special area which will ultimately correspond to Calcutta and the Industrial Area where the Calcutta food rationing scheme is in force. Outside the special area and within the jurisdiction of the Board, viz., the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas and Calcutta the Board may provide road services of stage carriages but will have no monopoly.

(4) The Board will have powers to issue debenture stock and to raise loans under the guarantee of the Provincial Government for specified purposes.

(5) Questions relating to the compensation to be paid to undertakings transferred under the Act will be referred to a Special Arbitration Tribunal to be set up under the Act whose decision will be final.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly and 24-Parganas districts including Hooghly river.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Local Self-Government Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The scheme will take effect from the 1st January 1946 but is not expected to be fully operative until some time thereafter.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—No estimate possible yet. The Board will appoint its own staff.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan.**—No estimate possible at this stage.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No information can be given at this stage.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.** —Very difficult to say at this stage.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—No information can be given at this stage.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery, etc.**—The Central Government's assistance will be needed in obtaining motor vehicles, rolling stock equipment, building materials, stores, etc.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The Board may embark a river steamer service on the Hooghly in succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 173. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Local Self-Government) Department.

2. **Name of the scheme.**—Re-housing of bustee dwellers.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To re-house bustee dwellers and to gain information regarding the costs of such large-scale operations, to enable estimates to be made for further, and greater, schemes.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—After His Excellency's visit to the bustees, he directed that the technical staffs of the Trust and of the Corporation should each prepare a model scheme of re-housing. This has been done, and the bodies concerned have since been asked to apply their proposals to a particular bustee area. The Corporation intends to re-house the bustee dwellers in tenements within the city; it is the Trust's intentions to build satellite towns. The Corporation desires to receive (or that the authority charged with the work should receive) an interest-free loan; the Trust desires a thirty-year subsidy of five lakhs a year, for a scheme covering 25,000 people.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Calcutta.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—At least five years for each unit, starting from the time work on the unit begins.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The work will be carried out either by the regular staff of the bodies concerned, or by extra officers appointed by them, if the number of units under construction at one time is large or by contractors.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan.**—Assuming a 25,000 unit Corporation scheme which will cost five lakhs, and an interest-free loan to the Corporation which, funded, will charge over 10 lakhs per annum. It may be noted that the Corporation scheme envisages an interest-free loan over a period of sixty years; but to meet this, Government will raise a loan repayable in thirty years, thereby enabling comparison to be made between the Trust Scheme and the Corporation Scheme.

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital (in thousand rupees) ..	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	50,00
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	50,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Neither productive nor is cost recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Work should be found for mistris, etc.

12. **General description of the plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Building and plumbing and electrical equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—See paragraph 11 above.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Probably not.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It will take thirty years for each unit to become self-supporting. If it is successful, and its success will be judged by about the tenth year, it will be possible to extend its scope and build further units.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—No.

SCHEME No. 174. [Revised and split up into 4 schemes (174A, 174B, 174C and 174D) and raised to Class I.]

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Improvement of Medical Education in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To ensure that doctors are properly trained, and that they are produced in adequate numbers.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is to be recognised that no new schools or colleges could produce any medical men during the five-year period; the buildings would take time to erect and even the Licentiate course would take four years. It will be possible during the five-year period, however, to improve the teaching and training facilities of students already enrolled, or to be enrolled; and to lay the foundations of an expansion which will provide better qualified and more numerous doctors in future. The methods by which these objects will be secured are—

(1) increased number of beds at stations which have a medical school;

(2) improvement of equipment, etc.;

(3) establishment of a medical college at Barisal;

(4) provision of hostels;

(5) conversion of two existing schools into colleges;

(6) granting of leave *ex*-India to B.M.S. officers at 20 per annum at Rs. 7,500 each.

N.B.—(1) and (2) have been provided for under separate schemes. This scheme deals with (3), (4), (5) and (6) only.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Barisal, Chittagong, Dacca, Mymensingh, Burdwan and Jalpaiguri.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—In the course of the five-year period.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Additional staff required will be small, and will be available without difficulty; the Principal of the new College will be the man who will need the highest qualifications of the extra staff. Details are being worked out.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	18,00	7,50	5,50	4,00	4,00	39,00
Recurring ..	1,50	6,50	7,00	7,50	7,50	30,00
Total ..	19,50	14,00	12,50	11,50	11,50	69,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—A small amount will be recoverable by way of fees and hostel rents.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Principal and Lecturers might be found amongst the *ex*-service men; the students who form the bulk of the people affected will not normally have had war service.

12. **General description of the plant, equipment or stores.—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Medical supplies and equipment.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Probably not.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Further schools may be converted into colleges, and, if the situation demands, new colleges can be constructed.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—No.

SCHEME No. 175. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Improvement of nursing system.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme (1) aims at encouraging women to join the nursing service by improving prospects and working conditions; and (2) at providing a better standard of nursing at all hospitals.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to build three Nurses' Hostels, each capable of accommodating 100 nurses, and to establish a Bengal Nursing Service. The course will be for three years, though a shorter course might be given for those unqualified but experienced nurses who have worked in the F.R.E. hospitals. One hostel will be built in each of the first three years of the five-year period, and the normal number of each year, at each hostel, would be 40. New admissions to each hostel will be so arranged that allowing for wastage, the Province should get about 100 nurses a year after the third year.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The nurses will serve throughout the Province; at three centres to be selected later.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The scheme will be a continuing one.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Apart from care-takers and menials, no staff is involved. The hostels will be attached to existing hospitals, and will be under the charge of the Superintendent.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	3,00	3,00	3,00	..	..	9,00
Recurring ..	..	·33	67	1,00	1,00	3,00
Total ..	3,00	3,33	3,67	1,00	1,00	12,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Neither financially productive nor is any part of the cost recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Army nurses will presumably have passed the stage at which training will be needed.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Building materials.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Probably not.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—It is intended to prolong and expand the scheme in the subsequent five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—No.

SCHEME No. 176. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Improvement of Pharmacy and Pharmacy Training.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at producing in the country properly qualified persons for dispensing and otherwise dealing with drugs, poisons, etc., corresponding to the "Pharmacists" in Great Britain.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Under this scheme it is proposed to establish a College of Pharmacy in Calcutta. Two courses of instructions are proposed to be imparted to the students, viz., (1) the Licentiate Course (two years course for Matriculates) in five Centres to be opened for this purpose and (2) the Degree Course (three years course for Intermediate of Science with Physics, Chemistry and Biology) in the College of Pharmacy.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The college will be situated in Calcutta. The proposed 5 Centres for training of Licentiates in Pharmacy will be opened in five Medical Schools.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years for introduction.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(A) College of Pharmacy.

(a) *Upper staff*—(*i*) one principal, (*ii*) three professors, (*iii*) two assistant professors, (*iv*) seven lecturer-demonstrators, (*v*) twelve laboratory technicians, (*vi*) one head clerk and accountant, (*vii*) one clerk and cashier, (*viii*) one reference clerk and typist, (*ix*) one store-keeper, (*x*) one assistant store-keeper, (*xi*) one librarian and (*xii*) one mechanic.

(b) *Lower staff*—(*i*) one duftry, (*ii*) thirteen bearers and (*iii*) four sweepers.

(B) Institution for training of Licentiates in Pharmacy.

(a) *Upper staff for each*—(*i*) two teachers, (*ii*) two demonstrators and (*iii*) one clerk.

(b) *Lower staff for each*—(*i*) two menials.

Both the upper and lower staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	10,85	..	..	..	..	10,85
Recurring ..	1,41	1,41	1,41	1,41	1,41	7,05
Total ..	12,26	1,41	1,41	1,41	1,41	17,90

The above estimate includes the establishment of a College of Pharmacy in Calcutta and the opening of five centres for training of Licentiates in Pharmacy at the five Government Medical schools where facilities for training of compounders are now available.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—If the donation of Rs. 2,00,000 from Dr. Anklesaria be still available, the capital expenditure will be diminshed by the same amount.

The following fees are also expected to be realised from the students.—

	Per annum.
	Rs.
(*a*) Degree students	10,800
(*b*) Licentiate students	41,200
Total ...	52,000

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—If suitably qualified personnel are available from among such personnel, they may be absorbed in the staff of the college and training centres for Licentiates. Preference in admission may also be extended to eligible candidates who have rendered war service.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Some of the chemicals and appliances may have to be obtained from abroad.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture and other equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The assistance of the Central Government may be required for obtaining materials and machinery.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The establishment of another College of Pharmacy and the opening of more centres for training of Licentiates may be taken up subsequently.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The College of Pharmacy will impart training to 30 students in each year class, the total number in the three-year classes being 90. Each of the five training centres for Licentiates will give training to 100 students in each year class, the total number in the five centres being 200×5 or 1,000.

SCHEME No. 177. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Rehabilitation and improvement of existing hospitals.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To make good the shortages in equipment, maintenance and improvements in hospitals which have resulted from five years of war.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—As a result of the war, most hospitals have run very short of all forms of equipment, and what they have is often in a bad state of repair. Maintenance during the war has been negligible; buildings are in poor repair; machinery needs replacement; and obvious improvements of a minor but necessary nature have had to be postponed. (25 Pathological laboratories.) This scheme aims at bringing existing hospitals to a high standard, both as to buildings and equipment. An average expenditure of Rs. 1,000 a bed is contemplated.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Nil.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	55,00	55,00	..	..	..	1,10,00
Recurring ..	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	25,00
Total ..	60,00	60,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	1,35,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Non-productive. No part of the cost is recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—No.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad* and (2) *to be obtained in India.*—Some of the machinery or parts, e.g., tubes, X-ray may not be available locally, but most materials will be, and a great deal should be, secured from the Army.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—In securing equipment from the Military.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Does not apply. After the two years' intensive reconstruction, maintenance, etc., will continue in the normal peace-time manner.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme is really one of reconstruction and aims at making good six years' absence of progress and general maintenance, and at adding to existing hospitals, dental clinics, V.D. clinics, etc.

SCHEME No. 178. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Increase in number of hospital beds.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide greater hospital facilities, especially in the rural areas.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—There are only 6,400 permanent beds in the mofussil areas. Due to the famine, a further 18,881 ordinary and 3,689 infectious beds have been provided, but the famine beds are temporary, and most are located in cutchha sheds. These famine beds will steadily be reduced; but it is unthinkable that the rural areas should be allowed to return to the most inadequate pre-Famine figure of 6,400 beds for 60,000,000 people. It is therefore proposed to establish 500 new permanent beds during each of the five years, either by converting the temporary Famine beds or by setting up new beds because the famine beds were not evenly distributed.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Details are being worked out. Generally speaking, staff will be secured by absorption of doctors from the existing F.R.E. hospitals (where 387 are working); by the return of the 1,200 Bengal medical men now serving with the forces; and by tapping the outturn of Medical Schools and Colleges, estimated at 556. There are 3,409 partly trained, but certainly experienced nurses in the F.R.E. hospitals who can be drafted as required to attend the permanent beds.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	50,00
Recurring ..	..	7,50	15,00	22,50	30,00	75,00
Total ..	10,00	17,50	25,00	32,50	40,00	1,25,00

N.B.—The cost of a new bed, in a pucca and properly equipped building is taken as Rs. 2,000. Rs. 4 is taken as the daily over-all charge for maintaining a bed. The bill will be for Rs. 10 lakhs annually on capital account, and Rs. 7½ lakhs rising by the same amount annually, with effect from the second year.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is non-productive, and the cost is irrecoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Opportunities will exist for doctors and nurses, etc., discharged from the Army.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad* and (2) *to be obtained in India.*—Some equipment may have to be imported if not available from the Military authorities but most should be locally available.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Probably assistance will not be required.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The ultimate objective should be as follows:—

(1) At each district town, there should be a hospital with one hundred beds for each million of the district's population.

(2) At each subdivisional town, there should be a hospital with ten beds for each lakh of the population, subject to a minimum of fifty beds.

(3) In the rural areas of the mofussil, there should be, at the bigger centre from which the subdivisional hospitals are not easily accessible, one fifty-bedded hospital, on an average, to each subdivision.

(4) At each town where there is a Medical School or College, there should be hospital accommodation which totals five hundred beds.

This will mean the ultimate provision of a total of 16,400 beds; we have 6,400 already, and 2,500 more will be added during the five-year period. The balance (7,500) *could* be added at the same rate during the following 15 years, but this would involve a total additional expenditure of one and a half crores annually. It remains to be seen how far the Province can go.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme is limited not so much by thoughts of capital expenditure or even by questions of personnel, but by the paramount necessity of limiting proposals to those which the Province can finance in normal times. We need more beds, but caution demands that we shall expand with a view to recurring liabilities.

SCHEME No. 179. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th September 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Provisions of an Infectious Diseases Hospital in Calcutta.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Calcutta has no infectious diseases hospital. It needs one and a big one.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It was hoped that the Corporation would provide a hospital of the type mentioned, but that body's finances are such that the project will have to be indefinitely postponed unless Government takes the matter up. A thousand-bedded hospital is envisaged, to which all infectious cases will be sent, relieving congestion and facilitating administration in other hospitals.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Calcutta and suburbs.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department and the Calcutta Corporation.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The preparation of land and the construction of so large a hospital will take the whole of the five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Details are being worked out.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	6,00	6,00	12,00	12,00	..	36,00
Recurring ..	..	..	5,00	8,00	10,00	23,00
Total ..	6,00	6,00	17,00	20,00	10,00	59,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—There will be some recovery from paying beds, which might reach 5 per cent. of the recurring charges. In addition the Calcutta Corporation would be expected to pay at the rates existing for each non-paying patient admitted from the Corporation area. (The figure is now Rs. 3 a day.) This item might cover 40 per cent. of the cost.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Engineers, contractors, labourers, medical men, attendants and nurses; but it will probably be three years before any staff is required.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Hospital equipment.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Building materials.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—The work will be skilled.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, in the arrangement of priorities of medical equipment.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—No.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—No.

SCHEME No. 180. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Children's Hospital for Calcutta.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide first class medical attention in a hospital specially catering for children.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—There is need for a children's hospital, where the special techniques needed in dealing with children's cases can be exclusively applied. The U.S.A.A.F. hospital at the Lakes would make an ideal, healthy hospital, for 500—1,000 children.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—To cater for Calcutta and the suburbs.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The hospital is there already; it could be occupied as soon as vacated by the U.S.A.A.F., and as soon as staff is collected.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Details are being worked out. The Hospital could be staffed largely by ex-service medical men, for its location would attract the best type of Army doctor, and Calcutta's specialists would be available for consultation. Nurses, too, would readily be forthcoming to work in such surroundings, and the staff would present no difficulty.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring ..	3,00	4,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	22,00
Total ..	3,00	4,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	22,00

*Cannot be estimated at present.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—There would be paying beds, and probably 5 per cent. of the recurring costs would be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—See paragraph 8 above.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—The material, etc., is already available.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The assistance of the Central Government will almost certainly be required to arrange the transfer of the hospital from the American forces to the Provincial Government.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—No.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—If the hospital is not available for this purpose, one will have to be built specially; the cost being estimated at ten lakhs.

SCHEME No. 181. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of Scheme.**—Creation of an Ambulance Service.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at linking the rural dispensaries with the hospitals at district and subdivisional headquarters.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Broadly speaking, the medical schemes aim at bringing the Sadar Hospitals to a high state of efficiency, and at improving the rural dispensaries, and increasing their number. There is no intention to build numerous hospitals in the rural areas.

It is therefore necessary to link up the rural work with the hospital work at Sadar; and for this purpose, as well as for dealing with town cases, an Ambulance Service is proposed. Wherever conditions permit the use of an ambulance, each hospital will have its own, with an additional ambulance for every fifty beds over the first fifty.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The Province, save where motor ambulances would be impracticable.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Home Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The scheme will be introduced in its entirety in the first year; while the number of ambulances will be increased along with the increase in beds, under Scheme No. 178.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The staff will be two drivers and two attendants for each vehicle. The staff can easily be recruited in its entirety from discharged A.R.P. and Civil Defence drivers and first-aid parties, or from returned soldiers.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	7,20	60	60	60	60	9,60
Recurring ..	4,80	5,20	5,60	6,00	6,40	28,00
Total ..	12,00	5,80	6,20	6,60	7,00	37,60

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is non-productive, but small sums might be realised from any wealthy patients who use the ambulances. Normally, such recoveries would be insignificant.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—See paragraph 8 above.

12. **General description of the plant, equipment or stores.**—
(1) *To be imported from abroad* and (2) *to be obtained in India.*—It might well be that the ambulances needed in the first year could be secured entirely from the military. Those needed in subsequent years might have to be imported, if the military stocks were exhausted.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The assistance of the Central Government will be required, if military ambulances are to be secured; and the Centre will also have to reconcile the conflicting claims of the Provinces for whatever stocks of ambulances are available.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme is elastic, and can expand (or contract) as required. If the Province finds after five years that it can afford to establish more hospital beds on a permanent basis, then more ambulances will be needed; while provision will also have to be made for obsolescence.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The need for such a service, especially in the smaller towns, is very great.

SCHEME No. 182. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Improvement of the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at the improvement of the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi, partly by expansion and partly by addition and alteration.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—

(1) One more block for 100 patients and to extend the Cellular accommodation for 42 refractory patients.

(2) Paying patients' cottages for 100 male and 20 female patients.

(3) Construction of the Infectious Diseases Wards in the male and female sections.

(4) Construction of a modern Therapy Ward Building.

(5) Provision for mental clinic with accommodation for 12 patients.

(6) Improvement of drainage.

(7) A fully equipped Pathological Laboratory.

(8) Electrification of staff quarters.

(9) Improvement and extension of the waterworks.

(10) Additional quarters for the staff and nurses.

(11) Provision of a Guest House.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Kanke, district Ranchi. Whole province of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

4 Medical Officers (Licentiates) Rs. 65—4—85—4/2—117 *plus* Rs. 40 as special pay).

45 Nurses (Rs. 100—5—150 *plus* 30 as messing allowance *plus* Rs. 6 as Uniform allowance).

1 Assistant Matron (Rs. 150—10—250).

1 Clerk (Rs. 80).

They will be recruited by advertisement, preference to be given to ex-service personnel.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	2,25	2,25	2,25	2,25	2,25	11,25
Recurring ..	19	38	38	56	75	2,26
Total ..	2,44	2,63	2,63	2,81	3,00	13,51

The above figures show Bengal's share of expenditure at 75 per cent. of the whole cost.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.** —A certain portion of the recurring cost will be met out of the fees realised from paying patients in the paying cottages.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.** —As in paragraph 8 above.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Hydro Therapy equipment.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Building materials and furniture.

13. **Labour force required in the case of the large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for paragraphs 12(1) and 8 above.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil, but expenditure on the scale now provided will continue.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme will require the concurrence and contributions from other Provincial Governments concerned (Bihar and Orissa). Bengal's share is only 75 per cent. which alone has been shown above.

SCHEME No. 183. (Revised.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Increase in number of Rural Dispensaries and provision for health publicity.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To make simple medical treatment available to the rural areas.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Communications are bad, and there is an inability, quite apart from a disinclination, to go to the headquarters hospital. Rural dispensaries, however, are extremely popular, and can do a great deal of good. The objective is to have at least one dispensary for every two unions; each dispensary to have a senior and a junior doctor. There will thus always be a doctor at the dispensary, even if his colleague is called away. The dispensary itself will be located in as large a compound as possible. There are over five thousand unions, and 2,500 dispensaries will be needed in all. There are already 1,729 dispensaries in existence in rural areas (including 448 dispensaries run by private agencies) and during the five-year period, it is proposed to establish new ones at the rate of 100 a year. In addition, in areas where there are good road communications, it is proposed to have travelling dispensaries (motor vans); while in the riverine districts, there will be boat dispensaries. Twenty mobile dispensaries will be introduced each year. To each of these will be attached a health publicity unit. All dispensaries will be State-owned.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The staff will form part of a provincialised service, and 220 doctors will be required annually. (Ten to fifteen will also be needed for expansion of hospitals.) It is probable that few of the army-returned doctors (who have been drawing high salaries) will wish to go to the remoter areas of the mofussil; but the younger men, and some of the F.R.E. doctors, will be prepared to do so, especially as the service will be a Government one, and as transfers will be possible. By tapping the army-returned, the newly-qualified and the younger private practitioner, and by giving a good salary, Rs. 150 for the senior and Rs. 100 for the junior doctor, with the cachet of Government service, it is believed that staff will be readily attracted.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	40,00
Recurring ..	2,30	8,60	14,90	21,20	27,50	74,50
Total ..	10,30	16,60	22,90	29,20	35,50	1,14,50

Note.—The dispensary itself will cost Rs. 5,000 with the same amount as annual cost. The mobile dispensaries will cost about Rs. 10,000, with Rs. 6,500 as running costs. The health unit comprising of a complete cinema outfit, gramophone, etc., will cost roughly Rs. 5,000, Capital and Rs. 5,000 per annum for maintenance, etc.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is not productive, and the cost is not recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—There will be ample scope for returned medical men, if they are willing to serve at the rates quoted, and in the mofussil. It is feared, however, that neither the pay nor the posting will appeal to the average army-returned medical men.

12. **General description of the plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad* and (2) *to be obtained in India.*—It is probable that all the materials will be available in India, though with many Provinces probably competing for ex-army equipment, and for the medical wares of the country, some importation will be needed.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—As indicated in paragraph 12, the assistance of the Central Government may be needed to assign priorities, and to ensure fair play, amongst the Provinces.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme is capable of continuation for several years more, for the demand for dispensary treatment is very great, and the number of dispensaries, even when the five hundred have been built, will be smaller than the need. This case is pre-eminently one in which expansion after the five-year period must depend upon provincial support.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 184. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Subsidy to Medical Practitioners.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To attract qualified doctors, and to induce them to settle in rural areas.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It will be many years before there are sufficient Government dispensaries in the rural areas, for, even if funds were available, the building and staffing would take time. It is therefore suggested that Bengal should experiment along the lines already tried out successfully in Bombay and the United Provinces, and subsidise suitable doctors, to induce them to settle and practice in the mofussil.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—In concentrated areas, but selected all over the province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The scheme will be introduced as quickly as suitable medical men are found. If it is successful, then it may be extended.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The doctors will be selected from existing or newly qualified medical practitioners.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring ..	1,83	3,66	3,66	3,66	3,66	16,47
Total ..	1,83	3,66	3,66	3,66	3,66	16,47

The Doctor will receive an honorarium of Rs. 75 per month, Travelling Allowance of Rs. 25 per month, Rs. 450 per annum for medicines and equipment and Rs. 18 per month towards dispensary rent. It is proposed to experiment with two hundred such doctors, of whom 100 should be found in each of the first two years.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is non-productive, in the financial sense, and no part of the expenditure will be recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—If suitable doctors returned from the services are available, who are willing to settle in the villages, they will have priority.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad* and (2) *to be obtained in India.*—Medicines, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Does not arise.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—If the scheme is a success, it will be continued and extended.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—No.

SCHEME No. 185. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Anti-Leprosy Scheme.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To attempt to deal with existing cases, and to prevent the spread of the disease through infection.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It has hitherto been Government's policy to regard Leprosy Clinics as the most suitable means of dealing with the disease. There is doubt as to the wisdom of such a policy, as it is not easy to secure regularity of attendence, and as the leper has contacts with the outside world. Government proposes therefore to start leper colonies, and to take advantage of the aerodrome sites and buildings, which are especially well-suited in West Bengal, where the disease is most prevalent. To start with, it is suggested that two colonies be established, each catering for some 500 lepers. It is felt that these colonies can best be run by Missionaries, though the expenses will be borne by the State.

Clinics will of course continue.

The rigorous enforcement, and if necessary, the extension of the Vagrancy Act, coupled with a more stringent surveillance of new comers from other provinces, will assist in the checking of the spread of the disease. The rounding up of vagrants may necessitate the construction of additional accommodation at the Vagrants' Homes, but nothing definite can be said.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—A colony in Bankura and in Midnapore (*e.g.*, Dudhkandi).

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Within the five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Staff for each colony of 500:—

(*i*) One Assistant Surgeon with special training for leprosy work (to act as Superintendent of the colony)—to be deputed by Government.

(*ii*) One Sub-Assistant Surgeon with special training for leprosy work—to be deputed by Government.

(*iii*) One Assistant Superintendent (non-medical) to look after the colony.

(*iv*) One clerk.

(*v*) One Store-keeper-*cum*-compounder.

(*vi*) One matron.

(*vii*) One Laboratory assistant.

(*viii*) One peon.

(*ix*) One Durwan.

(*x*) Two cooks for the hospital.

(*xi*) Two servants.

N.B.—Nurses, dressers and cook helps, etc., will be selected from among the inmates and given a small allowance to be met from the recurring grant to the colony.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	2,01	..	..	..	..	2,01
Recurring ..	1,16	1,16	1,16	1,16	1,16	5,80
Total ..	3,17	1,16	1,16	1,16	1,16	7,81

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Neither productive nor recoverable; though it may be in part self-supporting, if the lepers can be engaged in cultivation.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Not at all, though it may help ex-servicemen who have the misfortune to be lepers.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—All locally available.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Good offices might be needed to secure aerodrome sites.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—These are pilot experiments, and their outcome should be watched over a period of years. It is doubtful whether adequate data will be available at the end of the first five years to enable a decision to be taken to continue expansion in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Side by side with field work, research should be carried on at centres like, *e.g.*, Victor Albert Hospital.

SCHEME No. 186. (Revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Medical) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Provision of Infirmaries.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide accommodation for those who are unable to support themselves through physical infirmity, and who have no relations to help them.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Infirmaries are a recognised feature of relief in all countries, and the 1943 Famine revealed what a very large number of people—apart from the professional beggar class—depended solely upon the charity of relations and neighbours for their existence. For the able-bodied beggar, sympathy is not needed; but it must be conceded that the provision of infirmary accommodation, no matter on how generous a scale, will always fall short of the demand. Nevertheless, a start should be made, and it is proposed that three infirmaries shall be built, in Dacca, Burdwan and 24-Parganas, for the reception of incurables. The Infirmaries would be constructed on sites which would permit of their expansion.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Dacca, Burdwan, 24-Parganas (on, *e.g.*, aerodrome or military camping or establishment sites).

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Medical staff and personnel will be available from the Army or from disbanded F.R.E. hospitals.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	5,00	5,00	5,00	..	..	15,00
Recurring ..	..	1,00	2,00	3,00	3,00	9,00
Total ..	5,00	6,00	7,00	3,00	3,00	24,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not productive. No part of the cost is recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—*See* paragraph 8 above.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.
(2) *To be obtained in India.*—All locally available.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—If sites now occupied by the Army are to be transferred, the good offices of the Central Government will be sought.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Infirmaries are a form of pauperisation, and it will have to be seen how the scheme works. It is one thing to provide for those who have no support; it is another thing to induce conditions in which people lose a sense of responsibility for their fellows. The outcome of the experiment will have to be most carefully watched.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 187. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Rural Water Supply.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at providing an adequate supply of drinking water in the rural areas, and thereby combating epidemics like cholera, typhoid, dysentery, etc.; and at ensuring that existing sources, and new sources built under this scheme, are properly maintained.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Of the lakh of existing sources, it is estimated that at least 25 per cent. are out of order while others are in a poor state of repair. One of the major aspects of this scheme is therefore the repairing of existing sources and it is proposed to set 3,000 sources in order each year. It is also proposed to construct 2,000 new sources each year; while a further 2,000 sources—now working—will, it is estimated, go out of order. To repair a tube-well is often as expensive as to sink a new one, and an average of Rs. 1,000 per source is suggested as fair. This will mean $6,000 \times 1,000$ or 60 lakhs a year.

Maintenance of the 70,000 sources still in order, and of the 6,000 new or repaired sources which will be brought into service each year, and supervision of new sinkings will cost twenty lakhs a year. It is probable that during the first year the target of 6,000 will not be attained, but there will be a greater output at the end of the 5-year period, and the average may be taken as 6,000.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The ten thousand new sources should be constructed within the five years, and twenty thousand other sources should have been repaired. It will always be possible to build more sources thereafter, while maintenance is a continuing necessity.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

1 Deputy Chief Engineer,
28 Assistant Engineers,
84 Supervisors,
5 Overseers (during construction only),
305 Sub-overseers,
2 Accountants,
64 Clerks,
4 Typists,
2,580 Mechanics and
473 Peons and chowkidars.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	60,00	60,00	60,00	60,00	60,00	3,00,00
Recurring ..	27,00	27,00	27,00	27,00	27,00	1,35,00
Total ..	87,00	87,00	87,00	87,00	87,00	4,35,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is non-productive, but it is not unreasonable to expect that the local people will contribute one-quarter to one-third of the cost of the new sources.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—There will be a fifty per cent. reservation of vacancies in all ranks for *ex*-service personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—G. I. pipes and G. I. specials, sheet brass and wire gauge for tube-well strainers, hoisting and boring tools and strainers may have to be imported from abroad.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Hand pumps, strainers, force pumps and furniture should be locally available.

13. **Labour force required in the case of lare schemes.**—Contractors will arrange.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The Centre's assistance may be needed in securing materials. As there will be a great demand for contractors in, *e.g.*, sinking tube-wells, some form of Provincial rationing may be necessary.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The provision and maintenance of sources of supply of drinking water can continue almost indefinitely (*vide* paragraph 16 below).

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The Public Health Sub-Committee on Post-War Reconstruction gave its opinion that there should be one source to every 200 persons. Even after the 10,000 new sources proposed under this plan have been constructed, there will be only one source for 500 people, so there is endless scope for further work in continuation of present proposals.

SCHEME No. 188. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 27th February 1946.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Malaria Control in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide machinery to carry out research on malaria, to supervise the execution of anti-malarial projects, and to organise the working of Control Units.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Malaria is the most important single cause of death in the Province, and vigorous steps are needed to combat it. It is probable that a great deal of work will be done by the irrigation, drainage and flushing projects of other departments, but such projects may, unless watched by a malariologist, do harm. An outstanding man is needed, with a record of distinguished service elsewhere, who will be able to control his own staff, and be of sufficient standing to carry weight in every department with which he comes into contact.

It is proposed to set up a Directorate, under this expert; to introduce control units at the rate of four a year; and to embark on purely anti-malarial projects, in consultation with the Irrigation and allied departments, costing up to 20 lakhs a year, for each year after the first.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works (Irrigation) Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—It cannot be said when malaria will be eradicated; but clearly the object can only be partly achieved within five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The Director must be an outstanding man, and even a salary of Rs. 4,000 a month should not be regarded as too high. His assistants in the Directorate must also be acknowledged experts, and his clerical staff of the highest quality. He must not be stinted in matters of accommodation or of equipments. We must be prepared to give him *carte blanche*. Two lakhs per annum must be allotted for the Directorate. Details are being worked out.

The units will cost about Rs. 25,000 each per annum, on the following scales:—

	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Anti-Malaria Assistant (1)—Rs. 140—20—180—20/2—200—25/2—300—20/2—380	1,680	3,216
(2) Laboratory Assistants (2), Rs.—50—8/2—90 ..	1,200	1,896
(3) Malaria Supervisors (5), Rs.—50—8/2—90	3,000	4,740
(4) Mistri (1), Rs. 30	360	360
(5) Labourers (25), Rs. 20	6,000	6,000
Travelling allowance.		
(1) Anti-Malaria Assistant (1), Rs. 50 per mensem	600	600
(2) Malaria Supervisors (5), Rs. 5 per mensem each	300	300
(3) Contingencies	7,500	7,500
Total for one Control Unit	20,640	24,612

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	20,25	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	1,00,25
Recurring ..	3,00	4,00	5,00	6,00	7,00	25,00
Total ..	23,25	24,00	25,00	26,00	27,00	1,25,25

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is capable of effecting an enormous improvement in the health and energy of the people, though in terms of cash, it must be described as non-productive. No part of the cost is recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—The capital schemes of anti-malarial work will require labourers (*e.g.*, from the Civil Pioneer type) and overseers and engineers. The units may also be manned by ex-servicemen. Government of India has indicated that there will be large numbers of anti-malarial workers amongst demobilised personnel. If many of these are Bengalees, then it should be possible to increase the numbers of Control Units, whose numbers are limited only by absence of trained staff. Clearly, the more units the better.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad* and (2) *to be obtained in India.*—It is not expected that a great deal will be required in plant, etc., but may be needed in quantities.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—*See* paragraph 11 above.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The good offices of the Centre might be needed to help the Provincial Government in securing an expert of the required international eminence.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Anti-malarial work will have to continue permanently, but if the first five years under the present plans produce encouraging results, the number of units should be increased thereafter.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Successful, this scheme will be of supreme benefit to the province.

SCHEME No. 189. [(Raised to Class I) revised and split up into three Schemes Nos. 189A, 189B and 189C.]

Scheme No. 189C, approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Provision of two T. B. Hospitals.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The number of T. B. cases is very large, and accommodation even for extremely infectious cases is lacking. It is proposed to provide 1,000 more beds for T. B. cases.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—One hospital will be located at Amulia in Asansol; the other at an R.A.F. hospital on the outskirts of Midnapore, where there is already accommodation and equipment for 800 beds.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The Hospitals are situated in West Bengal, but patients from all over the Province will be eligible for admission.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Nil.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—The Midnapore Hospital is ready made; the Asansol Hospital will take time to construct; but if staff is forthcoming, both should be fully working within two years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Senior ex-army medical men, assisted by F.R.E. doctors and by doctors already practising; nurses and attendants from disbanded emergency hospitals. Details are being worked out.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	20,00	..	..	..	..	20,00
Recurring ..	3,00	6,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	33,00
Total ..	23,00	6,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	53,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Fees at 10 per cent. of the recurring cost may be expected; tuberculosis claims many well-to-do victims.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—*See* paragraph 8 above.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—*See* paragraph 8 above.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, in the negotiations for the transfer of the sites, buildings and equipment.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Even one thousand extra beds will not cover the cases, and it will depend on the extent of Provincial revenues whether further hospitals can be started.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—No.

SCHEME No. 190.

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—(*a*) To sustain and promote the health of the coming mother through the periods of her pregnancy and to provide her with whatever expert skill and attention may be required to ensure her safety in child birth and her complete recovery thereafter.

(*b*) To promote the health and general welfare of the infant and to eliminate as far as possible conditions militating against its survival.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme consists of stages of development—the 1st stage may be taken on a five-year plan with the following programme of activities:—

(*i*) *Domiciliary Midwifery.*—Private practice by licensed *dais.*
(*ii*) *Midwife Supervision Service.*—One midwife for 5,000 population (Prenatal and postnatal care, *dai* supervision and *dai* training).
(*iii*) *Institutional Midwifery.*—One maternity bed for every 600 births and one midwife for every 10 beds with one trained *dai* for 5 beds.
(*iv*) *Health Visitor's service.*—One Health Visitor in each thana or per 1 lakh population.

(Staff supervision and education.)

(*v*) *Medical care.*—Subsidised medical officer or general medical practitioner to hold clinics.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—

(*a*) *Serampur subdivision, district Hooghly*—
Number of thanas—8. Population—634,275.

(*b*) *Barasat subdivision, district 24-Parganas*—
Number of thanas—5. Population—317,261.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

(*a*) *Upper staff.*—Subsidised Medical Officers—13.

(*b*) *Lower staff.*—

Health Visitors—14 (including leave reserve).
Midwives—210 (including leave reserve).
Dais—14 (including leave reserve).

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	2,11	2,11	2,11	2,11	2,11	10,55
Recurring ..	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	11,80
Total ..	4,47	4,47	4,47	4,47	4,47	22,35

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—No part of the cost is recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—When the full scheme is brought into full effect there will be considerable scope of employment of nurses, midwives, health visitors now on military service.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad* and (2) *to be obtained in India.*—Instruments and appliances for Maternity and Child Welfare service obtainable locally and from abroad.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Assistance of All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health is required in training personnel.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—If the scheme works successfully in the concentrated areas proposed, it can, subsequently to the five-year period, be expanded to cover additional areas.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 191. (Raised to Class I and revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Water-Supply and Drainage in Municipal areas.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—To provide Municipalities with proper drainage and good drinking water.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—There exist large numbers of waterworks and drainage schemes, which have pended for many years, either through financial stringency or through absence of materials and local resources. As a result, the sanitation, drainage and water-supply of the average municipal area are extremely poor. To improve the situation, it is proposed that Government should be prepared, not merely to advance loans to municipalities, but also to give the municipal authorities grants-in-aid, to enable the schemes to be promptly carried out.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Municipal areas throughout the Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Local Self-Government Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years. Progress will be dictated by the speed with which materials will be made available, and by the existence of adequate technical staff to carry out the work.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The work will be done by contractors, under the supervision of the engineering and Public Health staff of Government and the local bodies concerned.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	..	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	80,00
Recurring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	80,00

N.B.—It is expected that schemes will need revision, as many are several years' old, and for this reason, no expenditure has been put down for the first year. No allowance has been made for *loans*; the figures quoted represent grants.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The Provincial Government will receive no financial return for its outlay, but the municipalities concerned will derive an increase in rates.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Engineers and manual labourers will be required, and it is probable that such categories will be found from amongst ex-servicemen.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Materials as needed for the laying of drains, sewers, etc.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Machinery for waterworks, pumping stations, etc.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—No large labour force will be required from outside; it is expected that local labour will be available.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Assistance in securing pumping station and electrical or steam equipment will probably be required from the Central Government.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—There are 119 municipalities in Bengal, and even the biggest, Calcutta, is hopelessly lacking in sanitation and drainage, large areas of the City being unsewered and the water-supply being inadequate for the populace. There is so much leeway to make up in every area that work of this nature can continue for many years to come, after the five-year period.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 192. (Revised.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Public Health and Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Public Health Nutrition Scheme.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Considerable evidence exists that the health of a people is dependent not only on the presence of parasitic disease but also on the resistance capacity of individuals brought about by immunising mechanisms. Though not equally convincing, evidence is also available to show that a well balanced diet helps in building up the defence mechanism of a person. Hence all Public Health organisations devote a certain amount of attention to the nutrition of the people under their charge. The objective is mainly to decrease morbidity and mortality figures.

Famines have in the past brought about a catastrophic loss of human population and devitalisation of a large section of the survivors. Epidemics and crowd diseases increase during the period and considerable economic and social evils develop. A well constituted Public Health organisation can do much within its scope to mitigate the effects of these. A timely warning of approaching famine as is done in epidemic forecasting will help considerably the other branches of administration to take appropriate measures. A Public Health emergency organisation may be required to co-operate with the medical organisation to provide appropriate Scientific and Technical help in devising relief measures.

The Public Health Department should be the chief consulting authority on all scientific and technical problems connected with the food habits and foods consumed in the province.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The scheme envisages the creation of a nutrition organisation at the provincial headquarters.

Its functions will include—

(1) Periodic conducting of nutrition health surveys of sections of population and maintaining records to enable the department to assess the effect of any measure taken to improve the physique and well-being of the population in different parts of the province.

(2) Studying the composition of foods available in the province to enable drawing up of well-balanced menus of diets of different sections of the population according to age, sex, physiological state of work.

(3) Investigating into the problems of Technology of foods to enable better utilisation and conservation of nutritive factors in foods and to produce newer foods from both natural food products and synthetically produced material.

(4) Arranging for holding of short courses of training on the subject of dietetics for persons in charge of public institutions, hospitals, schools, hostels, etc.

(5) Advising other departments of the Government and other non-Government health organisations such as Red Cross, Bratachary, Educational institutions, Industrial corporations, Co-operative movements and Social Service units on matters pertaining to food and health.

(6) Organising propaganda on the subject of food and nutrition by permanent museums, periodical exhibitions issuing popular leaflets and pamphlets, radio, etc.

(7) Establishment of liaison between Nutrition Branch of the Public Health Department and other departments of the Government—Education, Agriculture, Fisheries and Industries, etc.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—

Upper staff.

One Chief Nutrition Officer.
Two Field workers.
One Food Technologist.
One Assistant Food Technologist.
One Biochemist.
One Chemist.
One Physicist.
One Physiologist.

Lower staff.

Six Surveyors.
Four Laboratory Assistants.
Two Technicians.
One Computor.
One Artist.
Four Stenographers, Typist, clerks, etc.
Four Peons.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital ..	80	80	80	80	80	4,00
Recurring ..	62	62	62	62	62	3,10
Total ...	1,42	1,42	1,42	1,42	1,42	7,10

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is not productive. It is however possible that the Food Technology Sub-Section may prepare certain food concentrates that may be supplied to hospitals, etc. The recovery of cost on this account is not likely to be more than about Rs. 1,000 a year.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—It is possible to absorb a large part of the subordinate staff from among the demobilised military personnel.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India*—Chemicals and other stores.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Nil.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 193. (Raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Publicity Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Development of community listening in Bengal.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The setting up of an effective medium through which Government may reach the mass of the people and educate them in the ways of their betterment by keeping them informed of the ways and means by which they can improve their agriculture, cottage industries, health, etc. The radio, unlike any other medium of publicity, enables simultaneous contact with numerous centres and vast numbers of people. The plan is to arrange, with the co-operation of the existing radio stations in Bengal and of any other station in the Province which may subsequently be established to broadcast regularly for the rural masses, programmes which will be instructive as well as entertaining.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Installation of community receivers (600 main sets and 200 battery sets) for the development of community listening in this province and the purchase of an adequate number of radio receiving sets for the purpose.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Rural and industrial areas of Bengal but no particular area has yet been selected.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Public Health, Agriculture, Education, Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness, Medical, Commerce, Labour and Industries, Communications and Works (Irrigation) and Communications and Works (Communications and Buildings) Departments.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—First three post-war years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The planning will be done by the existing officers of the department and the maintenance and repair of the sets will be entrusted to local radio dealers in the districts. No staff is therefore necessary.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	2,08	..	..	..	..	2,08
Recurring (*a*)	1,75	1,75	1,75	1,75	1,75	8,75
Total ..	3,83	1,75	1,75	1,75	1,75	10,83

(*a*) Represents cost of running 200 battery sets, expenditure on account of license fees, maintenance and servicing charges.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is not directly productive nor is the cost recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Does not arise.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—All-wave radio sets with loudspeaker attachments to be imported from abroad.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Batteries, etc., required for the working of the sets.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—The assistance of the Central Government will be necessary for obtaining material and machinery.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme may be expanded in the subsequent 5-year periods provided results achieved during the first five years justify such a course.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Though no particular areas have been selected for the installation of the receivers, some at least will certainly be installed in selected Adult Education Centres proposed under Scheme No. 131.

SCHEME No. 194. (Raised to Class II.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Publicity Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Public Address Equipment for use at Public meetings arranged by different departments.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The ultimate objective is to set up an effective medium through which Government may reach the mass of the people and educate them in the ways whereby they could improve their agriculture, cottage industries, health, etc.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—The equipment will be used at public meetings addressed by high officials of Government and by the Publicity Officers of various departments.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—All over Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—All Development Departments in particular.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—No staff necessary.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	85	..	..	..	..	85
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	85	..	..	..	..	85

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Not directly productive nor cost recoverable.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Does not arise.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—85 Public Address equipment sets, one for each subdivision, and one for Chittagong Hill Tracts.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Remaining equipment.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—May be required for obtaining the sets.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—It is proposed to allot one Public address equipment in each of the 84 subdivisions and one to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

SCHEME No. 195. (Preliminary work regarding revision of record of rights to be taken up during interim period.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Revenue Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Simplification of the existing Land Revenue System of Bengal as recommended in the Land Revenue Commission's Report.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Acquisition by the State of all proprietary and intermediate interests in land, so that Government as the sole landlord immediately above the actual cultivator may be in a position to initiate schemes for agricultural improvement, e.g., prevent transfer of lands from agriculturists to non-agriculturists and generally manage land in the interest of the agriculturists. The scheme will be executed—

(*i*) in the first instance, through a five-year plan of acquisition in selected districts, and

(*ii*) subsequently through a plan of gradual State acquisition throughout the province.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—In the first five-year period, the following projects will be executed:—

(*i*) In the first year, the pending work of revisional settlement of Bakharganj district will be taken up on completion of which assessment and payment of compensation will start immediately. The actual work will take five years to complete. The Sundarbans of this district have been excluded from this operation as State acquisition in that area forms a separate operation.

(*ii*) In Faridpur district, the revision of record-of-rights has been recently completed. Assessment and payment of compensation in this district can start in the very first year and will probably take four years to complete.

(*iii*) The Sundarbans of the districts of Bakharganj, 24-Parganas and Khulna, totalling an area of 2,631 square miles, will be taken up from the second year and will require five years to cover.

(*iv*) In the fourth year, Burdwan and Hooghly districts will be similarly taken up in one operation. Work there will continue for 8 years.

When the staff is sufficiently trained, work will proceed simultaneously on a four-party basis from the sixth year, encompassing approximately 4,000 square miles every year, until the whole province is covered in 23 years.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Faridpur, Bakharganj, Sundarbans falling in the districts of 24-Parganas, Khulna and Bakharganj and the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—(*i*) After the acquisition, Irrigation Department will have to take up the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of embankments and for the drainage of areas such as in the Sundarbans.

(*ii*) At the acquisition stage Judicial Department will adjudicate various matters relating to claims of compensation.

(*iii*) The Khas Mahal Department will have to take up the management of areas brought under direct Government control.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Eleven years for the districts to be taken up in the first five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how the staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.	7th year.	8th year.	9th year.	10th year.	11th year.
For Planning.					*Upper staff.*						
Commissioner of Compulsory Purchase.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Compulsory Purchase.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Head Assistant ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stenographer ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper Division clerks ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1
Lower Division clerks ..	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Typists	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Deputy Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bengal.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stenographer ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orderlies ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
					Lower staff.						
Orderlies, Peons, etc., in Commissioner of Compulsory Purchase's office.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
To be found by the Judicial Department by augmenting the existing staff—					*Upper staff.*						
Special Judge ..	..	..	..	4	6	6	6	2	2	2	2

Munsifs	..	..	..	32	32	52	52	30	30	20	20	20
Upper Division clerks ..	..	..	..	40	44	64	64	34	34	24	24	24
Stenographer ..	..	..	..	4	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2
Lower Division clerks ..	..	..	..	112	112	180	180	180	98	98	68	68
						Lower staff.						
Peons, etc.	..	..	..	148	158	238	238	130	130	90	90	90
						Upper staff.						
*(a) Settlement Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*(b) Charge Officer ..	2	5	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
*(c) Other Gazetted Officers ..	10	106	100	80	80	46	34	15	15	15	15	
(d) Kanungoes ..	157	265	300	241	168	168	168	100	100	80	80	
Office Establishment clerks ..	14	28	28	30	24	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Job work—Paid ..	450	1,703	1,837	1,857	1,994	1,343	1,400	1,400	1,000	800	600	
Job work—Contract ..	153	523	573	745	692	392	400	400	400	350	350	
Amins	700	1,340	840	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390	700	600	500	500	
						Lower staff.						
Establishment menials ..	40	142	136	116	113	113	113	100	100	100	100	
Job work menials ..	732	899	1,557	1,836	1,217	1,217	1,217	1,000	800	800	800	

*In addition to the sanctioned strength.

N.B.—(1) This staff is required only for the districts taken up during the first 5 years. When work proceeds from the 6th year on a four-party basis to deal with new districts, this estimate will require modification and further addition.

(2) Sanctioned strength provides for (*a*) Settlement Officers—3, (*b*) Indian Civil Service Charge Officers—2 and (*c*) Sub-Deputy Collectors —20. Of the existing strength of 216 of Kanungoes, 180 are on deputation for land requisition and other duties in different districts As many of them as are available for these operations will reduce the number shown above.

9. Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan.—

			Rs.
I. Cost of revisional settlement and assessment proceeding			2,16,95,050
II. Compensation to be paid as calculated below—			14,90,41,299
	Rs.	Rs.	
Assets—		2,72,94,627	
Less Revenue	91,85,461		
Less landlords' share of road and public works cess	8,08,057		
Less cost of landlords' management at 18 per cent.	49,13,034		
Less landlords' share of education cess for Faridpur, Bakharganj and 24-Parganas portion of the Sunderbans where it has been imposed	3,80,620		
		1,52,87,172	
Sum to be capitalised		1,20,07,455	
*Amount of compensation at 10 years' purchase—		12,00,74,550	
Plus arrear rent		2,72,94,627	
Plus road and public works cess (share of cultivating raiyats)		7,83,739	
Plus education cess (share of the cultivating raiyats)		8,88,383	
		14,90,41,299	
III. Post acquisition stage—			
Cost of construction of tahsil offices and quarters ..			56,81,000
Grand total of capital expenditure ..			17,64,17,349

N.B.—The majority of the Land Revenue Commission was of opinion that compensation at the rate of ten times the net profit would be equitable. Accordingly, that rate has been adopted for calculating the cost of State acquisition for the purpose of this plan.

It will however be for the Legislature to decide the rate of compensation and the use of a particular rate to estimate the cost of the scheme for the purpose of this plan must not be taken as a commitment on the part of Government to pay at that rate either generally or in any particular case.

Financial results.

	Rs.	Rs.
Assets of the area proposed for acquisition—		2,72,94,627
Less revenue	91,85,461	
Less road and public works cess	8,08,057	
Less education cess	3,80,620	
Less Government management at 14 per cent.	38,21,248	
Less remissions and irrecoverables at 10 per cent. ..	27,29,462	
Less interest on loan (capital expenditure) at 4 per cent. ..	70,56,694	
Less sinking fund, 60 years at 2 per cent.	15,45,825	
		2,55,27,367
Gain(+)		17,67,260 per year.

Education cess has not been included in paragraph 128 of the Land Revenue Commission's Report. But education cess has been introduced in 17 districts of Bengal. So, education cess has been included in the above estimate, where necessary.

(A) The estimated expenditure and the nature thereof to be incurred in each year, till completion of the work in the areas proposed to be taken up are given below:—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) Cost of revision of record-of-rights, assessment and payment of compensation.	10,46,020	24,30,200	40,72,760	37,32,475	27,56,000	1,40,37,455
(*ii*) Compensation to be paid.	..	1,76,32,224	4,02,43,756	2,46,79,782	1,02,98,891	9,28,54,653
(*iii*) Cost of construction of tahsil offices and quarters.	..	8,62,300	12,16,475	9,00,000	4,00,000	33,78,775
Total ..	10,46,020	2,09,24,724	4,55,32,991	2,93,12,257	1,34,54,891	11,02,70,883

6th year.	7th year.	8th year.	9th year.	10th year.	11th year.	Total.	Grand Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,15,195	15,21,400	15,27,000	11,68,000	8,83,000	3,43,000	76,57,595	2,16,95,050
1,02,98,891	1,02,98,891	1,02,98,891	1,02,98,891	1,02,98,891	46,92,191	5,61,86,646	14,90,41,299
4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	3,02,225	23,02,225	56,81,000
1,29,14,086	1,22,20,291	1,22,25,891	1,18,66,891	1,15,81,891	53,37,416	6,61,46,466	17,64,17,349

(B) Post acquisition cost or losses consequent to the acquisition—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Recurring loss in—						
(*i*) Revenue ..	..	8,00,000	20,00,000	30,00,000	40,00,000	98,00,000
(*ii*) Road and public works cess.	..	70,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	3,30,000	8,00,000
(*iii*) Education cess ..	..	50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,00,000	5,00,000
(*iv*) Remission and irrecoverables at 10 per cent.	..	1,00,000	4,00,000	7,00,000	10,00,000	22,00,000
(*v*) Cost of Government management at 14 per cent.	..	2,00,000	6,00,000	10,00,000	15,00,000	33,00,000
(*vi*) Interest on loan at 4 per cent.	..	8,00,000	27,00,000	38,00,000	43,95,000	1,16,95,000
(*vii*) Sinking Fund, 60 years at 2 per cent.	..	1,33,000	5,82,000	8,39,000	9,57,000	25,61,000
Total ..	..	22,03,000	65,32,000	97,39,000	1,23,82,000	3,08,56,000

6th year.	7th year.	8th year.	9th year.	10th year.	11th year.	Total.	Grand Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50,00,000	60,00,000	70,00,000	80,00,000	90,00,000	91,85,461	4,41,85,461	5,39,85,461
4,00,000	5,00,000	6,00,000	7,00,000	7,80,000	8,08,057	37,88,057	45,88,057
2,50,000	3,00,000	3,50,000	3,80,620	3,80,620	3,80,620	20,41,860	25,41,860
13,00,000	16,00,000	19,00,000	22,00,000	25,00,000	27,29,462	1,22,29,462	1,44,29,462
19,00,000	23,00,000	27,00,000	31,00,000	35,00,000	38,21,248	1,73,21,248	2,06,21,248
48,85,000	53,75,000	58,65,000	63,40,000	68,00,000	70,53,000	3,63,18,000	4,80,13,000
10,70,000	11,77,000	12,84,000	13,88,000	14,90,000	15,47,620	79,56,620	1,05,17,620
1,48,05,000	1,72,52,000	1,96,99,000	2,21,08,620	2,44,50,620	2,55,25,468	12,38,40,708	15,46,96,708

Total cost during the first five years will, therefore, be in thousand rupees:—

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	10,46	2,09,24	4,55,33	2,93,12	1,34,55	11,02,70
*Recurring	..	11,20	28,50	44,00	60,30	1,44,00
Total ..	10,46	2,20,44	4,83,83	3,37,12	1,94,85	12,46,70

*Recurring cost includes items (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*v*) of the post acquisition cost shown under (B) above.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**— In the first five years Government should collect approximately Rs. 1,22,50,201 as rents from the raiyats in respect of whose lands acquisition proceedings under this scheme are expected by then to be completed.

No part of the cost of revisional settlement and assessment proceedings or of the cost of constructing tahsil offices and quarters is recoverable.

But under paragraph 104 of the Land Revenue Commission's Report, Volume I, at pages 46-47 twice the amount of arrear rents is expected to be recovered from the subordinate tenants on whose behalf arrears are initially paid to proprietors and intermediate interests by Government. Similarly, arrears of road and public works cess and education cess will also be recovered by Government.

The total of arrear rent and cesses is Rs. 2,89,66,749. Double of this amount which will be recovered within two or three years of complete State acquisition, *i.e.*, within fourteen years from the start of the operations is Rs. 5,79,33,498. This amount will go to repay the loan partially. Repayment of loan to this extent will cause a saving of Rs. 23,17,340 in interest and reduce the provision for sinking fund by Rs. 5,07,851 gradually augmenting the annual gain and ultimately bringing in a net profit of Rs. 45,92,451 per year (Rs. 23,17,340 interest *plus* Rs. 5,07,851 sinking fund *plus* Rs. 17,67,260 annual gain as shown in paragraph 8 above). After 60 years when the loan on account of capital expenditure has been fully repaid, the net profit per year from these districts will be Rs. 1,03,69,779 in addition of course to the existing revenue of Rs. 91,85,461. This profit will accrue on the basis of the rents now paid by the raiyats. A considerable appreciation in the value of the assets is, however, expected in consequence of the comprehensive irrigation and other land development projects that Government contemplate and it is hoped that subsequent revisions of settlement will increase Government revenues substantially without imposing unfair burdens on the tenantry.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—

(*i*) Demobilised personnel may be settled on khas lands, where possible.

(*ii*) Ex-soldiers and laskars possessing requisite qualifications may be appointed to various posts in terms of Government orders issued in this respect.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Printing Presses, Press materials, Survey Mathematical instruments.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Furniture and other stationery articles.

13. **Labour force required in case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Yes, for supply of materials and machinery mentioned in item 12(1).

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The present scheme covers only Faridpur, Bakharganj, Burdwan and Hooghly districts and the Sundarbans at a total cost of Rs. 25,91,52,000, of which Rs. 12,46,70,000 will be spent in the first five years.

State acquisition of all proprietary and intermediate interests in the remaining districts of Bengal will thereafter be taken up, the Provincial programme being completed in about 23 years. The work could of course be accelerated and State acquisition completed within a shorter period, should Government so later decide.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—(1) The question of necessary legislation has already been taken up.

(2) State acquisition on the lines contemplated will necessitate employment of a large technical personnel. A course of 2 years training in major settlements is essential for the Kanungos. Presuming that the settlement staff now employed in other departments is released for employment on this work, it will still be necessary to recruit 300 Kanungos in the first 2 years and put them through the necessary training.

SCHEME No. 196. (Raised to Class I partly.)

Approved by His Excellency on 22nd October 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Chief Minister's (Common Services) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Construction of buildings for Circle Offices and residence of Circle Officers and their staff.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—Implementing the Rowlands Committee's recommendation for posting 1 Circle Officer in each thana as a measure of improving the administrative machinery of the Province.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Acquisition of about 11 kattas of land and construction of an office and quarters for a Circle Officer and quarters for 1 clerk in each of 560 rural thanas of Bengal. 100 thanas will be taken up each year for the 1st four years and 160 in the fifth year.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—The Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Will be furnished by the Communications and Works Department who will execute the scheme.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	27,11	27,11	27,11	27,11	43,31	1,51,75
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	27,11	27,11	27,11	27,11	43,31	1,51,75

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The fixed house allowance at Rs. 25 per month now given to Circle Officers will be abolished and a rent of about Rs. 5 per month will be recovered from the clerk of the Circle Office who will be provided with Government quarters. It is estimated that Government will thereby save or recover Rs. 2,01,600 annually.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Persons possessing technical qualification as well as those willing to work as labourers may find employment in connection with the execution of the scheme.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 197. (Revised and raised to Class I.)

Approved by His Excellency on 20th December 1945.

1. **Name of Department.**—Agriculture Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Re-excavation of derelict irrigation tanks.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—As part of the measures taken by this Government to safeguard this province against famine in future and with a view to increase production in areas in need of irrigation it has been decided to re-excavate all derelict irrigation tanks.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Only the derelict irrigation tanks in Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Malda and Bogra and which number about 10,000 are proposed to be re-excavated, under the Tanks Improvement Act (Bengal Act XV of 1939).

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts of Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Malda and Bogra.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Home Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—The following staff will be required:—

(1) Nine Sub-Deputy Collectors.
(2) Thirty-six Kanungos.
(3) Sixty-three Overseers.
(4) Sixty-three Assistant Overseers.
(5) Three hundred and fifteen Amins.
(6) Four hundred and eighty-six Chainmen.
(7) Eighteen Accountant and Assistant Accountants.
(8) Seventy-two Clerks and Typists.
(9) Ninety Estimators.
(10) One hundred and thirty-five Peons.

The Home (Appointment) Department will be moved for officers. The other staff will be recruited locally.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	10,00	15,00	20,00	25,00	30,00	1,00,00
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,00	15,00	20,00	25,00	30,00	1,00,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—The scheme is expected to increase the yield of crops. The entire cost is recoverable but Government may grant remission in deserving cases.

Recovery will be made over a period of 20 years approximately Rs. 5 lakhs a year from the 2nd year.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Returned service personnel possessing the necessary qualifications will be preferred for posts to be filled by direct recruitment.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores:—**

(1) *To be imported from abroad.*—Nil.

(2) *To be obtained in India.*—Necessary equipment will be available in India.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—The scheme will be continued on the same scale in the succeeding five-year periods.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme is already partly in operation. The question of granting partial remission of cost recoverable under the Tanks Improvement Act in deserving cases is still under consideration.

SCHEME No. 198.

1. **Name of Department.**—Chief Minister's (General Administration) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Creation of new Districts.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at splitting up some of the bigger districts so as to make for effective administration.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—It is proposed to split up Midnapore, Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakharganj and the 24-Parganas districts.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—Districts mentioned above.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department and Home Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About five years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Details have not been worked out yet.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	1,25,00
Recurring	Not worked out yet.					
Total ..	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	1,25,00

N. B.—This is a very rough estimate.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Nil, except in so far as a number of new posts will be created and ex-service men possessing the requisite qualifications may get preferential treatment in the matter of appointment.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Nil.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Nil.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—Nil.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

SCHEME No. 199.

1. **Name of Department.**—Chief Minister's (Common Services) Department.

2. **Name of scheme.**—Reconstruction of District and Subdivisional offices.

3. **Objectives of the scheme.**—The scheme aims at reconstructing and refurbishing District and Subdivisional offices with a view to providing satisfactory conditions of work and improving administrative efficiency.

4. **Brief description of the scheme.**—Most of the office buildings in the districts are inadequate for the increase in establishment that has taken place during the last decade: in many cases the buildings are dark and insanitary and the condition of furniture poverty-stricken in the extreme. It is essential for the efficient discharge of the tasks ahead that all such buildings should be rebuilt and refitted and working conditions brought up-to-date. Details have not yet been worked out.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole of Bengal.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Communications and Works Department.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—About ten years.

8. **Brief details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.**—Details not worked out yet.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first five-year plan** (in thousand rupees).—

Item.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total.
Capital	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	25,00
Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	25,00

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable.**—Nil.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel.**—Persons possessing technical qualification as well as those willing to work as labourers may find employment in connection with the execution of the scheme.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores.**—Usual stores and equipment required by the Communications and Works Department.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large schemes.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel.**—Nil.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding five-year periods.**—May have to be continued in the second post-war quinquennium.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—Nil.

APPENDIX A.

Home Department.

(Constitution and Elections.)

RESOLUTION No. 1129A.R.

Calcutta, the 5th June 1945.

1. Pending a decision regarding the establishment of a Development Board as recommended by the Rowlands Committee, the Governor is pleased to set up a Post-War Reconstruction Board composed as follows:—

(1) Commissioner, Post-War Reconstruction, Chairman,

(2) Mr. R. L. Walker, C.I.E., I.C.S., Vice-Chairman,

(3) Secretary, Agriculture Department,

(4) Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department,

(5) Secretary, Education and Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Departments,

(6) Secretary, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department,

(7) Secretary, Communications and Works Department,

(8) Joint Secretary, Post-War Reconstruction Department, Secretary.

[*The Board may co-opt as a temporary member any Secretary to Government, not already a member of the Board, when a subject concerning that Secretary's Department comes up for discussion before it.]

2. Broadly speaking, the functions of the Board will be—

(*i*) to prepare for consideration of the Governor (or the Cabinet Development Committee or some other body of comparable authority when this is set up) an integrated Post-War Reconstruction Plan for Bengal by endorsing, modifying or co-ordinating the plans of each individual department put up by the Post-War Reconstruction Department or by putting forward proposals initiated by itself;

(*ii*) to decide questions of priority as between different schemes of the same department or, when necessary, as between different schemes of different departments;

(*iii*) to convert the reconstruction plans of each department into a territorial plan for each region or district, as the case may be, to which it is proposed that the plans should apply; and

(*iv*) to keep a constant watch over the preparation and execution of the reconstruction plans of each department.

3. Before recommending inclusion of particular schemes in the Provincial Reconstruction Plan, the Board will examine each scheme in order to satisfy itself—

(*a*) that it is suitable and feasible; that is, *prima facie*—

(*i*) it meets an urgent need of the community;

(*ii*) the necessary technical personnel will be available and, where necessary, adequate provision exists for its training; and

(*iii*) the cost involved will be justified by results that the scheme seeks to achieve;

**Vide* Home (Constitution and Elections) Department Memorandum No. 1798 A.R., dated the 31st August 1945.

(*b*) that it is technically sound, that is, it has been examined and approved by the technical officers or departments concerned; and

(*c*) that it dovetails with the rest of the Plan. This will involve—

(*i*) co-ordination as between different schemes of the same department, and

(*ii*) co-ordinating the schemes of one department with the schemes of other departments.

Generally, the Board must satisfy itself—

(*a*) that in planning each department is clear as to its objectives, both long-term (ultimate) as well as short-term (achievable during the first five post-war years),

(*b*) that these objectives are sound,

(*c*) that the short-term objectives help to achieve the ultimate objectives, and

(*d*) that individual schemes are so designed as to attain these objectives as economically and as speedily as practicable.

4. In this connection, the Board will aim at ensuring that each department's plan is properly phased as to its rate of achievement and that in arranging the order of priority of each scheme not merely its relative urgency but limitations of finance, personnel and equipment have been taken fully into account. Indeed, availability of personnel, equipment and materials necessary may well be the decisive factor in determining the order in which individual schemes may be taken up for execution from time to time.

5. As regards functions of the Board in respect of the preparation and execution of plans [(*iv*) of paragraph 2] the following procedure would apply—

(*a*) All preliminary planning will continue to be done by the Post-War Reconstruction Department and the adminstrative department concerned and nothing will go to the Board which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is not ready for submission. It will be open, however, to the Secretary of the department concerned to ask for a particular matter pending with the Post-War Reconstruction Department in which intervention by the Board may assist in clarifying the issues or expediting decision to be brought up before the Board. Similarly, any difference of opinion between the Post-War Reconstruction Department and the administrative department arising during preliminary planning may be brought before the Board by the Commissioner or by the Secretary of the department concerned.

(*b*) Once a scheme has been recommended by the Board and approved by the Governor for inclusion in the Provincial Plan, it will be referred to the department concerned for obtaining administrative approval. It will be at this stage that the details of the scheme, including its financial implications, will be minutely examined by the departments concerned. The Board will watch progress to ensure that administrative approval in respect of each scheme is obtained with reasonable despatch.

(*c*) The Board must be informed at once when a scheme is ready for execution, that is, as soon as the necessary money, staff and materials are available, or as soon as it is known that a scheme will be held up for any length of time because the necessary money, staff or materials are not available. This information will enable the Board to reconsider, if necessary, existing priorities since availability of money, staff and materials will inevitably decide the order in which schemes may be executed. In

recommending execution of particular schemes the Board may prescribe the rate at which execution may proceed or the areas in which execution may first be taken up.

(*d*) It will be the function of the Board thereafter to follow progress in execution. For this purpose it will obtain periodical reports from the department concerned and forward these with its comments to the Governor. Modifications of substance in the scheme in the course of execution involving major modifications either of method or of aim must be immediately reported to the Board.

6. The procedure to be followed in submitting papers to the Board, in holding its meetings, in submitting its proceedings and proposals to the Governor and cognate matters will be decided by the Board subject to the approval of the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
H. S. E. STEVENS,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing financial implications of Bengal's Post-War Development Plan.

(Figures in lakh rupees.)

1	2												3			4	5		6	
Names of Departments.	Gross outlay during—												Total outlay by the end of the first quinquennium.			Total ultimate gross outlay.	Estimated ultimate recovery (if any).		Net ultimate outlay.	
	Prior to 1st April 1947.		1st year (1947-48).		2nd year (1948-49).		3rd year (1949-50).		4th year (1950-51).		5th year (1951-52).									
	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.	Capital.	Ultimate annual recurring.	Capital.	Annual.	Capital.	Annual recurring.
Agriculture Department.																					
Agriculture Branch ..	96	13	1,48	76	2,27	88	3,18	1,24	2,83	1,57	2,32	1,68	13,04	6,26	19,30	15,07	1,93	54	67	14,53	1,26
Botanical Branch ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	2	1
Development Branch ..	2	34	27	32	10	33	20	33	41	34	39	51	1,39	2,17	3,56	1,80	41	..	..	1,80	41
Fishery Branch ..	4	16	5	13	13	20	14	21	5	21	..	21	41	1,12	1,53	40	22	..	21	40	1
Marketing Branch ..	..	..	2	12	..	13	1	21	..	21	..	22	3	89	92	3	23	..	..	3	23
Veterinary Branch ..	..	..	2	4	1	7	9	11	5	15	2	19	19	56	75	26	26	..	..	26	26
Total of Agriculture Department.	1,02	63	1,85	1,37	2,51	1,61	3,62	2,10	3,35	2,48	2,73	2,81	15,08	11,00	26,08	17,58	3,06	54	88	17,04	2,18
Commerce, Labour and Industries Department.																					
Industries Branch ..	19	11	44	33	57	43	35	52	34	58	24	61	2,13	2,58	4,71	2,13	67	3	12	2,10	55
Labour Branch ..	..	1	2	2	..	2	1	4	..	3	..	3	3	15	18	3	3	..	..	3	3
Total of Commerce, Labour and Industries Department.	19	12	46	35	57	45	36	56	34	61	24	64	2,16	2,73	4,89	2,16	70	3	12	2,13	58
Communications and Works Department.																					
Buildings Branch* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	16	1	17	16	1	..	3	16	(−)2
Irrigation Branch† ..	12	..	2,95	19	7,83	30	9,65	35	8,20	37	4,04	33	32,79	1,54	34,33	32,77	94	..	21	22,12	70
Roads Branch‡ ..	91	..	8,40	..	9,00	..	7,46	..	7,36	1	7,74	1	40,87	2	40,89	1,35,80	85	..	..	1,35,80	85
Waterways Branch§ ..	..	..	2,31	16	31	16	31	16	32	15	32	16	3,57	79	4,36	3,57	23	..	..	3,57	23
Total of Communications and Works Department.	1,03	..	13,66	35	17,14	46	17,50	51	15,96	53	12,10	51	77,39	2,36	79,75	1,72,30	2,03	..	24	1,61,65	1,76
Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department.																					
Co-operative Branch ..	1	10	63	36	..	36	1	40	..	39	..	32	65	1,93	2,58	66	45	..	13	66	32
Education Department.																					
Education Branch ..	29	7	21	12	52	15	23	41	80	2,13	1,07	2,50	3,03	5,38	8,41	38,75	25,35	..	2	38,75	25,33
Forests and Excise Department.																					
Forests Branch ..	3	..	36	5	35	5	40	8	42	12	42	15	1,98	45	2,43	2,07	9	1,82	5	25	4
Home Department.																					
Appointment Branch ..	..	2	..	5	..	7	..	10	..	13	..	..	..	37	37	..	13	..	..	..	13
Jails Branch ..	..	..	3	1	3	1	1	1	8	7	8	8	23	18	41	25	8	..	..	25	8
Police Branch ..	..	9	52	24	32	26	29	41	27	42	26	42	1,66	1,84	3,50	1,66	42	..	..	1,66	42
Records Branch ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	10	..
Transport Branch‖ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Home Department ..	..	11	55	30	35	34	30	52	45	62	34	50	1,99	2,39	4,38	2,01	63	..	..	2,01	63
Public Health and Local Self-Government Department.																					
Local Self-Government Branch ..	..	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	50	..	50	50	..	..	..	50	..
Medical Branch ..	6	..	1,22	21	93	44	47	65	42	86	30	1,03	3,40	3,19	6,59	3,34	1,94	..	5	3,34	99
Public Health Branch ..	..	..	1,02	35	82	39	1,02	43	1,03	45	1,03	46	4,92	2,08	7,00	4,93	46	75	..	4,18	46
Total of Public Health and Local Self-Government Department.	6	..	2,34	56	1,85	83	1,59	1,08	1,55	1,31	1,43	1,49	8,82	5,27	14,09	8,77	1,50	75	5	8,02	1,45
Publicity Department ..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	1	2	..	2	3	10	13	3	2	..	..	3	2
Revenue Department.																					
Revenue Branch ..	19	..	77	..	2,81	11	5,32	29	3,75	45	2,39	62	15,23	1,47	16,70	21,66	1,44	2,15	2,57	19,51	(−)1,13
Grand Total ..	2,73	1,03	29,85	3,48	26,10	4,38	29,33	5,87	26,63	8,66	20,72	9,56	1,26,36	33,08	1,59,44	2,65,99	35,27	5,29	4,06	2,50,05	31,18

Notes.—There are discrepancies between figures shown in column 3 and corresponding figures shown in the abstract of cost on page 60 because in this statement—

(1) in the case of Class I Schemes, six years' cost has been shown, i.e., cost incurrable before April 1947 plus cost to be incurred in each of the five post-war years ;
(2) on the other hand in the case of Class III and Class IV Schemes, only the cost for the first 3 and 2 years respectively has been shown ;
(3) all recoverable loans have been omitted ; and
(4) 50,000 or over has been rounded off to one lakh.

*Recovery calculated at the rate of 17½ per cent. on the capital cost.
†The figure "21" appearing as the estimated ultimate recovery does not cover a number of schemes in which estimate of recoveries cannot be furnished at present. Irrigation Department are, however, confident that the total recoveries will exceed 21.
‡Financial liabilities, both capital and maintenance, in respect of National Highways (14 crores in first 5 years)—Central.
§The anticipated recoveries are being worked out. The intention is that these waterways should pay their way : in consequence the net annual outlay will be nil.
‖No estimate of cost can be given at present.

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